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EDITOR

C. M. LOUITT

MANAGING EDITOR

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GENERAL

6451. Boring, Edwin G. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) THE PRESENT STATUS OF PARAPSYCHOLOGY. *Amer. Scientist*, 1955, 43, 106-117. — In the light of Soal and Bateman's book "Modern Experiments in Telepathy" the author examines parapsychology as a subject of scientific investigation. While the dependence of parapsychology on probability assumptions, and the lack or impossibility of experimental control, raise questions on the meaning of the evidence Boring is willing that such investigations continue. "Parapsychology seems to me to be a normal in-group phenomenon within that large body of activity that we call science. Of its importance in the developing scientific skein, posterity will be able to judge, and you cannot hurry history." —(C. M. Louttit)

6452. Crosser, Paul K. THE NIHILISM OF JOHN DEWEY. New York: Philosophical Library, 1955. xi, 236 p. \$3.75. —A number of inner contradictions are held by the author to characterize the philosophy of John Dewey. The book is in three parts, which deal with Dewey's philosophy of science, art, and education respectively. It is asserted that Dewey's thought has been destructive and that it should be viewed as "an attempt to destroy all philosophy." While Dewey helped to clear away some of the barriers to the progress of American science and education, his extreme relativism has failed utterly to provide a constructive philosophical foundation for science, art, or education. —(P. E. Lichtenstein)

6453. Donceel, J. F. (Fordham U., New York.) PHILOSOPHICAL PSYCHOLOGY. New York: Sheed & Ward, 1955. xiii, 363 p. \$4.50. —Empirical, experimental, philosophical, and metaphysical psychology are defined, the latter two being branches of philosophy which interpret the data of experience in the light of metaphysical principles. Plant and animal life are reviewed and affective appetitive, cognitive, and rational aspects of human life discussed. Philosophical knowledges concerning human intellect and will are related to data of psychology, with a final section discussing man as a person from an empirical and from a philosophical point of view. 125 references. —(W. L. Wilkins)

6454. Gengerelli, J. A. (U. California, Los Angeles.) FACTS, THOUGHTS, AND DREAMS. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1955, 80, 47-49. —Scientific research appears currently to emphasize fact gathering and there is a dearth of creative and imaginative integration of the facts. The author pleads for the necessity of "imagination and reflective thought in American science." —(C. M. Louttit)

6455. Guillaume, Paul. CINQUANTE ANS DE PSYCHOLOGIE ANIMALE. (50 years of animal psychology.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1954, 47-51, 233-242. —In this brief history of animal psychology the author points out special problems, both methodolog-

ical and theoretical of animal observation and experimentation. Animal psychology is not a field in itself, but rather a methodological simplification of human psychology. —(M. L. Simmel)

6456. Kreutz, Mieczysław. (Wrocław U., Poland.) PODSTAWY PSYCHOLOGII; STUDIUM NAD METODAMI I POJĘCIAMI WSPÓŁCZESNEJ PSYCHOLOGII. (Foundations of psychology; a study of the methods and concepts of contemporary psychology.) Warszawa: Czytelnik, 1949. 402 p. —18 chapters of this work deal with the subject and tasks of psychology, classification of psychological methods, psychology without introspection: behaviorism, introspection and its defence against the objection of the unverifiability, the discussion of further objections against the introspective method, principal kinds of introspection, a method of questioning introspection, indirect methods of psychology, the variability of test results, the variability of dispositions, the variability of phenomenological conditions, variable factors in the test of induction, variable factors in the test of number memory, classification of the variability factors, correct modification of test method, general remarks about psychological methods, fundamental concepts of atomic psychology and gestalt psychology, analysis of the mental life of an individual. —(M. Chojnowski)

6457. Murphy, Gardner. HUMAN POTENTIALITIES. *J. soc. Issues*, 1953, Suppl. ser., No. 7, 4-19. —Negative and positive principles permitting the discovery of human potentialities are advanced: (1) avoid the competitive... because it frustrates failures and pays little real reward to winners; (2) study the satisfactions that are capable of progressive development; (3) new potentialities are realized not so much by sheer exposure to culture as by active effort at self fulfillment; (4) there is a limitless area of new experience for humanity at large in its interoceptive processes. If we are to have any clear idea of the human potentials which might be obtained, we shall need to be equally sensitive to cultural evolution and to biological evolution in order to grasp their interrelations. —(J. A. Fishman)

6458. Murphy, Gardner. THE MEANING OF EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY. *Mānasi*, 1954, 1(1), 7-14. —In this address at the opening of a Laboratory of Experimental Psychology at Lucknow U. the author examines the significance of experiment in psychology. But he also points to the importance of genetic and comparative methods of study. Finally he indicates the applicability of experimental methods to social and paranormal problems. —(C. M. Louttit)

6459. Narain, Raj. THE MEANING OF "EXPERIMENTAL" PSYCHOLOGY. *Mānasi*, 1954, 1(1), 15-20. —The meaning of "experimental" psychology to Wundt, Titchener, Myers, Boring, Collins and Drever, Bills, Woodworth, and Postman and Egan is reviewed. From these the author separates out 4 conceptions of experimental psychology. 15 references. —(C. M. Louttit)

6460. Ruja, Harry. (San Diego State Coll., Calif.) **PSYCHOLOGY FOR LIFE**. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1955. x, 427 p. \$4.75.—A textbook for a one-semester course in general psychology. The author has restricted the scope of his material in order to deal more completely with each topic presented. Following two introductory chapters (Part 1) on the nature and value of psychology, the remaining 22 chapters are divided into five parts: Learning and remembering (3 chapters); vocational choice and intelligence (5 chapters); thinking and perceiving (2 chapters); personality and motivation (4 chapters); emotions and mental health (8 chapters). Many chapters contain self-tests to illustrate psychological principles.—(F. Costin)

6461. Smith, Alton J. **IMMORTALITY—THE SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE**. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1954. 248 p. \$3.00.—Among other evidence offered in support of a belief in immortality are materials from parapsychology, automatic writing, and multiple personality.—(H. K. Moore)

6462. Zeligs, Dorothy F. (230 Riverside Dr., New York 25, N. Y.) **ABRAHAM AND MONOTHEISM**. Amer. Imago, 1954, 11, 293-316.—The tool of psychoanalysis is applied to the character study of a biblical figure. A connection is established between the personality of Abraham as revealed in biblical and Midrashic literature and the achievement with which he is credited in the field of religion. The historic tradition of Hammurabi, who unified his kingdom and was associated with high standards of social justice, was significant for Abraham's development. Many of Abraham's problems and conflicts center around the father-son nucleus. His ambivalence toward Lot, Ishmael, and Isaac are noted. 19 references.—(W. A. Varvel)

6463. Zohar, Z. **FREUD V'HASOTSIALIZM**. (Freud and socialism.) Ovakim, 1953, 7, 122-129.—Marxism is a criterion to evaluate psychological theories. Though Freud asserted that psychoanalysis is not a Weltanschauung, it forwards the progressive, antireligious outlook, and helps to undermine the contemporary bourgeois culture and ethics. The Marxist will not accept each principle of Freud, but on the other hand, he will not attribute to him views of uncritical followers. Freud was not acquainted with Marxism, but he maintained a positive attitude to this idea. He didn't know how to change social conditions, but he evaluated positively the Russian revolution.—(H. Ormian)

Theory & Systems

6464. Allport, Gordon W. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **BEMERKUNGEN ZU DEM GEGENWÄRTIGEN STAND DER THEORIE DER MOTIVATION IN DEN U.S.A.** (Remarks on the present status of motivational theory in the U.S.A.) Psychol. Beitr., 1953, 1, 10-28.—American motivational theory is at a turning point. The one-sided stress on irrationalism, geneticism and pathologism is being superseded. The more direct methods of psychodiagnosis are coming to the fore. People are presumed to be motivated largely by forces in the immediate present; no longer does one expect to find the most significant explanations in the past. Finally, sharper distinctions are being drawn between normal and abnormal motivations. In this connection the significance of an active

ego is being recognized. Psychodynamics may thus be considered the basis of the science of motivation as suggested by J. C. Whitehorn. 29 references.—(E. Ochs)

6465. Asthana, H. S. **THE PROBLEM OF REALITY-IRREALITY**. Manasi, 1954, 1 (1), 21-30.—On the problem of reality-irreality the conceptions of Lewin and Tolman supplement each other. After describing (and diagramming) these two models the author proposes a theoretical model combining them.—(C. M. Louttit)

6466. Banay, Y. **HAPSINOLOGIA K'MADA REALI**. (Psychology as real science.) Urim, 1953/54, 11, 11 passim.—The objectivity of Pavlov's theory is stressed. The feeding drive is basic for all other drives of animal and men, and it leads to all conditioned reflexes. Thinking, speaking and social relations between human beings are explained as conditioned reflexes. Thinking and conation are connected with each other. Relations between stimuli intensity and their control make the personality.—(H. Ormian)

6467. Gluck, Samuel E. (Bonded Scale and Machine Co., Columbus, O.) **DO STATISTICAL LAWS HAVE EXPLANATORY EFFICACY?** Phil. Sci., 1955, 22, 34-38.—The author extends Hempel and Oppenheim's analysis of explanation from cases where the explanatory principles are universal to those where they are statistical.—(H. Ruja)

6468. Guzzo, Augusto. **FILOSOFIA E ANALISI**. (Philosophy and analysis.) Arch. Filos., 1952, 47-64.—The author examines and elaborates upon the question of comprehension of philosophy as analysis of human experience in a manner which he compares to the methods of psychology which analyzes the psyche and its depth.—(M. J. Stanford)

6469. Ivanov-Smolenskii, A. G. **O NEKOTORYKH BORTSAKH ZA CHISTOTU PAVLOVSKOGO UCHENIJA**. (On several fighters for the purity of Pavlovian theory.) Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'., 1953, 3 (5), 789-796.—The author defends himself against V. K. Fedorov's charges of certain deviations from Pavlovian theory and shows that not he, but his accuser, is guilty of deviationism.—(I. D. London)

6470. Kemeny, John G. (Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N. H.), & Oppenheim, Paul. **SYSTEMATIC POWER**. Phil. Sci., 1955, 22, 27-33.—"Systematic power is a measure of the ability of a theory to explain (or predict) facts." The authors define the term formally, utilizing essentially the ratio of the number of singular sentences representing scientific data which a theory implies to the total number of such relevant sentences.—(H. Ruja)

6471. Kennedy, J. S. (Cambridge U., Eng.) **IS MODERN ETHOLOGY OBJECTIVE?** Brit. J. Anim. Behav., 1954, 2, 12-19.—A critical appraisal of ethology, the writer claims, shows it to contain a number of subjective trends. It is a dualistic theory, with a subjective concept of energy comparable to Freud's concept of the id, and with a subjective formulation of purpose. Separation of the analysis of instinct from the analysis of reflex has further increased the subjectivity of ethological theory. Further specific examples of subjective usages of the terms "purpose," "drive," "mood," "appetite," etc., are given.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6472. Köhler, Wolfgang. (Swarthmore Coll., Pa.) DIRECTION OF PROCESSES IN LIVING SYSTEMS. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1955, 80, 29-32.—The author gives a negative answer to the question whether the functioning of organisms can be explained in terms of conditions of inanimate machines. This answer is based on the fact that in organisms there is lacking the restraints to action present in machines, and that dynamic relations are important in the self maintenance of organisms.—(C. M. Louttit)

6473. Kutash, Samuel B. (V.A. Hosp., East Orange, N. J.) THE IMPACT OF PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUES ON BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 453-469.—The following ways in which projective techniques have influenced psychological science are discussed at length: their making accessible to scientific investigation many problems not previously susceptible of such study, bringing about methodological advances, new concepts in experimental design and statistical methods, adding significant data and knowledge to the field, making possible a dynamic application of holistic theoretical systems, and furthering the development of psychological theory. 71-item bibliography.—(A. R. Jensen)

6474. McCulloch, Warren S. (Mass. Inst. Technol., Cambridge.) MYSTERIUM INQUITATIS OF SINFUL MAN ASPIRING INTO THE PLACE OF GOD. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1955, 80, 35-39.—The answer of the author to the question whether organisms are machines is discussed in terms of servomechanisms. "Everything we learn of organisms leads us to conclude not merely that they are analogous to machines but that they are machines. Man-made machines are not brains, but brains are a very ill-understood variety of computing machines."—(C. M. Louttit)

6475. Manor, A. BISHVILEY HAPSIHOLOGIA. (On the paths of psychology.) *Urim*, 1953/54, 11, 481-484.—Critical evaluation of Banay's paper (see 39: 6466) which is based on reflexological assumptions. Banay doesn't pay sufficient attention to Freud's theory, which is biological, not pansexual, and stresses the heredity of drives and of some complexes. It is true that it doesn't sufficiently evaluate the sociological side of human life.—(H. Ormian)

6476. Menninger, Karl. REGULATORY DEVICES OF THE EGO UNDER MAJOR STRESS. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 412-420.—The thesis is developed that the principle of homeostasis can be applied to behavioral phenomena and to psychoanalytic theory. The ego, in dealing with internal and external stimuli, is viewed as a homeostatic effector. The advantages of such a view are discussed.—(N. H. Pronko)

6477. Money, John. AN EXAMINATION OF THE CONCEPT OF PSYCHODYNAMICS. *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 325-330.—Dynamic theories of cause-effect relationships have been based on the postulates (1) of biological driving forces resulting in behavioral acts and verbal reports, (2) of unconscious impulses and motives, and (3) of perceptual-cognitive information. Each is defined operationally. The first two are frankly teleological excluding voluntariness; without voluntariness the third postulate signifies strict environmental determinism totally excluding teleology. It is suggested scientifically useful to postulate voluntariness rather than attempting to disregard it.—(C. T. Bever)

6478. Moskowitz, Bernard. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) QUEST FOR ARCHAI: A CONTRIBUTION TO SYSTEMATIC PSYCHOLOGY. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1953, 34, 179-180.—Abstract and discussion.

6479. Petrilowitsch, Nikolaus. ZUR FRAGE NACH DER BEDEUTUNG DES SUBJEKT-OBJEKT-VERHÄLTNISSES FÜR DAS MENSCHLICHE VERHALTEN. (The problem of the significance of subject-object relationships for human behavior.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 425-433.—Description of behavior sequences that are so intensely "attuned" to meeting the complex requirements of an emergency situation that there is temporary loss of awareness of self-activity. Through the dominance of such a "field orientation" the adaptiveness of behavior is greater than it would be if a "self orientation" were present, with a sense of stress and effort. Such field or object orientation is often habitual, and may account for some remarkable feats of heroism. When the "object-pole" is ambiguous, behavior is imperfectly guided, and anxiety may occur. There are all relative degrees of emphasis between jointly present field and self orientations during ongoing activity.—(E. W. Eng)

6480. Rashevsky, N. (U. Chicago, Ill.) IS THE CONCEPT OF AN ORGANISM AS A MACHINE A USEFUL ONE? *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1955, 80, 32-35.—If the title question is asked in the form whether an organism, or a part, is isomorphic to a specified machine the answer is affirmative. Examples of such isomorphism are discussed but the author does not believe that the future of biology lies in emphasis on such relations even though they have usefulness in particular cases.—(C. M. Louttit)

6481. Seeman, William, & Williams, Harold. SOME COMMENTS ON THE METHODOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DEFINITION OF A RESPONSE. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 209-216.—Failure to specify clearly the response concept has led to the position that it may be impossible to "give empirical-experimental meaning to the theoretical differences between cognition and reinforcement theorists." 30 references.—(Z. Luria)

6482. Sen, Indra. THE STANDPOINT OF INTEGRAL PSYCHOLOGY. *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, Baroda, 1954, 12, 204-206.—Integral psychology is the psychological system involved in the Integral Yoga of Sri Aurobindo and is a contemporary development in the long tradition of Indian Psychology. It affirms that consciousness and behavior are just superficial aspects of personality. The wholeness and harmonies of the superconscious are true goals and not dispositions of the subconscious. Introspection is, consequently, of first importance. Experimentation is a subordinate method for securing additional data. Such introspection, in view of the discipline and training it needs, and considering the explorations it has to carry on, is affiliated to the yogic tradition.—(D. Lebo)

6483. Smullyan, Arthur. (U. Washington, Seattle.) ASPECTS. *Phil. Rev.*, N. Y., 1955, 64, 33-42.—Based on presupposition of "the inadequacy of phenomenalism" and the existence of "a criterion of evidence," Smullyan develops the thesis that "percepts are aspects of objects." He holds that "we should not define the expression 'being an aspect' in terms of causal law" but that rather "we can interpret the data of experience as aspects of objects,

objects being the pegs on which the structure of science is made to hang."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

6484. Stefanini, Luigi. IL CIRCOLO VIZIOSO DI SIGMUND FREUD. (The vicious circle of Sigmund Freud.) Arch. Filos., 1952, 65-70.—Various Freudian concepts are criticized asserting that Freud contradicted himself in explaining superiority and inferiority as emanating from each other; in tracing the origins of ego, superego, and id and maintaining they have the same nature although being different; in basing sublimation upon the pressure exercised upon the libido by society, state, moral laws, etc., on the one hand, and believing that from sublimation emerge the fruits of virtue, the ideals of morality, social laws, etc., on the other hand. It is recommended that psychoanalysis move in the direction of Jungian ideas.—(M. J. Stanford)

6485. Stoltenberg, Hans L. (U. Giessen, Germany.) BEZUGSEEL- UND SEELBEZUGSWISSENSCHAFTEN. ZUR WISSENSCHAFTSLEHRE. (Some considerations regarding somatopsychology and psychosomatology.) Psychol. Beitr., 1954, 1, 520-527.—The psyche is believed to be located in the universe, in mutual correspondence with the body, earth, and things. It both influences and is influenced by other parts of the universe. How these varied influences may be properly identified and studied is the concern of this article. 30 references.—(H. P. David)

6486. Thomson, R., & Bluckin, W. MACHINES, ROBOTS AND MINDS. Durham Univ. J., 1954, 46, 116-122.—Purposeful action and learning, which have been considered to be distinguishing characteristics of living organisms, can now be reproduced mechanically. Discussions of teleological mechanisms, which have appeared under the heading of "cybernetics," have generally been in support of a mechanistic metaphysics of mind. The authors maintain that the empirical content of discussions of cybernetics is largely irrelevant to metaphysical questions concerning the human mind. Cybernetics may be helpful to psychologists, however, in suggesting research problems in the areas of learning, thinking, and memory. The assumption that negative feedback mechanisms underlie the operation of the central nervous system may prove to be of some value to neurophysiology, but it is doubtful whether the electronic analogue can adequately represent the functions of the central nervous system as a complex whole.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

6487. Watkins, J. W. N. (London Sch. of Econ. and Politics, Engl.) METHODOLOGICAL INDIVIDUALISM: A REPLY. Phil. Sci., 1955, 22, 58-62.—A defense of the principle of methodological individualism ("social events are brought about by people") against the criticisms of Brodbeck (see 29: 656).—(H. Ruja)

(See also abstract 7454)

Methods & Apparatus

6488. Baldwin, Alan W. DEVELOPMENT OF THE OPTICAL IMAGING OSCILLOSCOPE (OPTIMASCOPE). USN Res. Lab. Rep., 1954, No. 4436, 1, 5 p.—The Optical Imaging Oscilloscope (Optimascope) is a cathode-ray tube modified to combine the presentation of an optically projected image and the normal electron-beam trace on the phosphor coating of the

inner tube face. A system of small plane mirrors is employed in the neck of the tube without interference to normal operation; these mirrors may be used to project images optically, or to photograph scope information, or to do both simultaneously. The Optimascope may be used to provide aircraft pilots with a radar tracking scope on which various optical images can be projected. There are, in addition, numerous other possible applications.

6489. Eayrs, J. T. (U. Birmingham, Eng.) AN APPARATUS FOR ANALYSING THE PATTERN OF SPONTANEOUS ACTIVITY IN LABORATORY ANIMALS. Brit. J. Anim. Behav., 1954, 2, 20-24.—An apparatus is described which has been designed to analyse the spontaneous activity of small laboratory animals into the following components: the distance run, hour by hour; the proportion of each hour spent in running; and the velocity of running.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6490. Gray, George W. THE YERKES LABORATORY. Sci. Amer., 1955, 192(2), 67-77.—The Yerkes Laboratories of Primate Biology are described and brief descriptions of the types of research undertaken are presented.—(C. M. Loutitt)

6491. Haskell, P. T. AN AUTOMATIC RECORDING MAZE FOR INSECT BEHAVIOR STUDIES. Brit. J. Anim. Behav., 1954, 2, 153-158.—Detailed description, photographs and wiring diagrams are given for an insect maze which operates in a temperature and humidity controlled environment, and is capable of recording behavioural data over 24-hour periods.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6492. Meier, Paul. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) ANALYSIS OF SIMPLE LATTICE DESIGNS WITH UNEQUAL SETS OF REPLICATIONS. J. Amer. statist. Ass., 1954, 49, 786-813.—Field design and mathematical model; tests of significance; analysis of variance; estimation of varietal means; variances of varietal differences; estimation of λ and ν ; efficiency of the unequal sets designs are discussed and illustrative examples are included.—(G. C. Carter)

6493. Melching, William H., Kaplan, Sylvan J., & Vogt, Robert. BEHAVIOR TEST APPARATUS EMPLOYING SHOCK MOTIVATION WITH MONKEYS. USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. 21-3501-0003 (Rep. No. 5), III, 6 p.—Three pieces of apparatus were constructed and studied for suitability in post-radiation study. All employ escape-from-shock as the principle of operation. Each instrument affords opportunity for study of both sensory and intellectual functions in monkeys.

6494. Mierke, Karl. VERGLEICHENDE PSYCHOLOGIE. (Comparative psychology.) Sammlung, 1954, 9, 22-29.—Comparative psychology is understood here as a procedure to equalize psychological knowledge with that of neighboring fields (anthropology, physiology, biology) and thus to set up hypotheses as starting points for further research. Although this process is not altogether satisfactory it has resulted in stimulating and enriching various fields. Animal psychology is a good example for this. The problem of intelligence as experimented with in animals and as recognized in humans is a case in point. Although the entire intellectual life of the individual is anchored in the biological sphere he goes beyond this (not so the animal) because of his

value system and thus creates culture, art, science, religion, and ethics.—(M. J. Stanford)

6495. Mulholland, Thomas B. (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) SOME REMARKS CONCERNING THE USE OF THE METHOD OF ADJUSTMENT WITH IMPLICIT STANDARDS. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 546-550.—"...when the effect of different experimental conditions on the adjustment to an implicit standard is studied a range of equality (analogous to a DL by the method of limits) should be taken in each trial because (1) it gives the best estimate of the value of the implicit standard, and (2) it renders the interpretation less equivocal."—(H. W. Sinaiko)

6496. Porter, Paul B. (U. Utah, Salt Lake City) ANOTHER PUZZLE-PICTURE. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 550-551.—A puzzle-picture, illustrative of the principle of concealment, is shown together with descriptive material enabling the reader to locate the subject.—(H. W. Sinaiko)

6497. Rockwood, C. C., & Kuniyuki, Richard M. DUO-FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY. *J. Soc. Motion Picture TV Engng.*, 1954, 63, 140-142.—Duo-flash equipment provides two accurately timed, short-duration light flashes for double-exposure, time-motion photographs. A circuit is described that is suitable for observing action occurring in the range of 0.3 to 300 msec.—(R. L. Sulzer)

6498. Stimmel, Earl W., Midkiff, Harvey F., & Chinn, Herman I. CONSTRUCTION OF AN INEXPENSIVE MOTORIZED SWING. *USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. 31-1308-0012 (Rep. No. 8), 4 p.—The construction of an inexpensive, motorized swing from generally available materials is described. Such a swing affords more uniform motion and a considerable saving in manpower.

(See also abstracts 6590, 6945, 7002)

New Tests

(See abstracts 7962, 7980)

Statistics

6499. Abelson, Robert M., & Bradley, Ralph A. A 2 x 2 FACTORIAL WITH PAIRED COMPARISONS. *Biometrics*, 1954, 10, 487-502.—Bradley and Terry have presented a method of paired comparisons depending on ranking within the incomplete blocks of size two. The method may be regarded as a generalization of the sign test. The model has recently been reviewed and its appropriateness examined with reference to certain experimental results. Treatments that form a factorial set in paired comparisons are discussed.—(G. C. Carter)

6500. Anderson, T. W., & Darling, D. A. (Columbia U., New York.) A TEST OF GOODNESS OF FIT. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1954, 49, 765-769.—Some (large sample) significance points are tabulated for a distribution-free test of goodness of fit which was introduced earlier by the authors. The test, which uses the actual observations without grouping, is sensitive to discrepancies at the tails of the distribution rather than near the median. An illustration is given, using a numerical example used previously

by Birnbaum in illustrating the Kolmogorov test.—(G. C. Carter)

6501. Banks, Charlotte, & Burt, Cyril. (U. Coll., London, Eng.) THE REDUCED CORRELATION MATRIX. *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 107-117.—If the purpose of the calculations is purely arithmetical, namely to transform the numerical data into some precisely equivalent but more convenient form, then the original method of principal components may be justified. If, however, as is more usual in psychological factorization, the purpose is statistical, namely, to determine the minimum number of hypothetical factors warranted by the data and their sampling errors, then a full analysis will no longer provide an appropriate answer. The technical objections to the ordinary procedures for determining the size of the specific factors can be overcome by 'correcting for specificity' in accordance with the device adopted in the more general form of the method of least squares. 18 references.—(G. C. Carter)

6502. Bartlett, M. S. (U. Manchester, Eng.) AN INTRODUCTION TO STOCHASTIC PROCESSES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO METHODS AND APPLICATIONS. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1955. xiv, 312 p. \$6.50.—General introduction; random sequences; processes in continuous time; miscellaneous statistical applications; limiting stochastic operations; stationary process; prediction and communication theory; the statistical analysis of stochastic processes; and correlation analysis of time-series are discussed. 11-page bibliography.—(G. C. Carter)

6503. Bass, Walter Arthur. SOME DIFFICULTIES IN THE THEORY OF PROBABILITY. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 843-844.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis, 1953, U. Virginia.

6504. Blum, Julius R., & Fattu, Nicholas A. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) NONPARAMETRIC METHODS. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 467-487.—An analysis of 104 studies of historical and more recent dates dealing with the applications of nonparametric or distribution-free statistical methods in psychological and educational research, the rationale of nonparametric methods, tests of goodness of fit, comparison of two samples, analysis of variance tests, correlation methods, properties of nonparametric tests, nonparametric discrimination, nonparametric estimation, and stochastic approximation methods.—(W. W. Brickman)

6505. Bouvier, Eugene A. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.), Perry, Norman C., Michael, William B., & Hertaka, Alfred F. A STUDY OF THE ERROR IN THE COSINE-PI APPROXIMATION TO THE TETRACHORIC COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 690-699.—"A tabulation of the error in the cosine-pi formula as a function of the size of the actual tetrachoric coefficient r , and of selected points of dichotomy h and k in the correlated x and y variables..." is presented. This provides a guide to the approximate amount of overestimation of r to be expected under various conditions. "...implications of the findings in the tabulation of the error were stated with respect to what the optimal location of the points of dichotomy in the two correlated variables should be to minimize error if dichotomization at the mean of each variable is not possible."—(W. Coleman)

6506. Bright, Harold F. (George Washington U., Washington, D.C.) A METHOD FOR COMPUTING THE KENDALL TAU COEFFICIENT. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.* 1954, 14, 700-704.—An easier method for computing the Kendall Tau Coefficient is described. The Kendall Tau Coefficient is recommended in place of Spearman's Rho Coefficient.—(W. Coleman)

6507. Broas, Irwin. (Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York.) MISCLASSIFICATION IN 2 x 2 TABLES. *Biometrics*, 1954, 10, 478-486.—Although in the derivation of the chi-square test (and related techniques) the classifications in the 2 x 2 table are assumed to be correct, there are many practical problems where mistakes in classification are going to be made. The important question then arises: What effects will the misclassification have on conclusions drawn from the usual significance tests? The answer to this question is discussed.—(G. C. Carter)

6508. Bross, Irwin D. J. (Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York.) THERAPY FOR INTELLECTUAL OBESITY OR COMMON SENSE IN REDUCING FIGURES. *Amer. J. Obstet. Gynec.*, 1955, 69, 372-378.—If sampling variation explains the results, there is no need to suppose the treatment is effective. But even statistically significant results are worthless if comparisons are biased. Statistical tinkering is not a satisfactory way to deal with bias.—(G. K. Morlan)

6509. Chernoff, Herman, & Lieberman, Gerald J. (Stanford U., Calif.) USE OF NORMAL PROBABILITY PAPER. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1954, 49, 778-785.—Normal probability paper is so designed that the cumulative distribution function of a normally distributed chance variable appears as a straight line. It is a common practice to plot the observations of a sample on this paper to obtain a graphical check for normality or to obtain a graphical estimate of the mean and variance of the population. Textbooks, however, are not very specific about methods for plotting, for, although the ordered observations are plotted along the abscissa, some uncertainties about the corresponding ordinates are left unresolved. Any graphical technique should depend to a large extent on the purpose for which the graph is drawn.—(G. C. Carter)

6510. Cochran, William G. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) SOME METHODS FOR STRENGTHENING THE COMMON χ^2 TESTS. *Biometrics*, 1954, 10, 417-451.—When several tests are applied simultaneously to the same data, the chance that at least one of them will be significant is greater, and sometimes much greater, than the presumed 5% probability. This danger of misleading ourselves about the significance level is now widely recognized, and methods for avoiding it have been produced in some of the simpler problems. Although such methods need further development for the applications discussed, an awareness of the problem helps to prevent at least the worst distortions of the significance level. 24 references.—(G. C. Carter)

6511. Ehrenberg, A. S. C. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) MEASUREMENT AND MATHEMATICS IN PSYCHOLOGY. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 46, 20-29.—"Measurement may be said to be the assignment of any numbers to any observable phenomena." "Thus 'qualities' differ from 'quantities' merely by being phenomena to which no numbers have as yet been assigned. Again, physically additive

units of measurement, which for many kinds of observation are so obviously irrelevant, are also logically unnecessary.... Applied mathematics can be used to simplify the description of any observations, and seems to need no other justification."

"The doubtful validity or usefulness of many 'measurements' arises therefore not from anything in their numerical nature, but because the underlying observational techniques either are not standardized and objective, or have at least not been shown to be so."—(L. E. Thune)

6512. Girshick, Meyer A. (Stanford U., Calif.) AN ELEMENTARY SURVEY OF STATISTICAL DECISION THEORY. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 448-466.—Abraham Wald's statistical decision theory, which originated in 1950, has been brought forward by Wald and others, but, because the theory has been preoccupied with its mathematical foundations, it has not as yet made much of an impact on experimental research in the social and physical sciences. Decision theory is concerned with "the problem of decision making in the face of uncertainty" and it insists that "the decisions to be made must be based on observations obtained from an experiment." The article stresses the mathematical bases of decision theory.—(W. W. Brickman)

6513. Glaser, R., & Schwarz, P. A. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) SCORING PROBLEM-SOLVING TEST ITEMS BY MEASURING INFORMATION. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.* 1954, 14, 665-670.—Using Shannon's information theory, a rational basis for scoring Tab Items is developed. "A Tab Item presents an examinee with the following: a description of a problem situation; a series of diagnostic procedures which, if employed, might yield information relevant to solving the problem; and a list of specific solutions, one of which is correct."—(W. Coleman)

6514. Goodman, Leo A., & Kruskal, W. H. (U. Chicago, Ill.) MEASURES OF ASSOCIATION FOR CROSS CLASSIFICATIONS. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1954, 49, 732-769.—When populations are cross-classified with respect to two or more classifications or polytomies, questions often arise about the degree of association existing between the several polytomies. Most of the traditional measures or indices of association are based upon the standard chi-square statistic or on an assumption of underlying joint normality. A number of alternative measures are considered, almost all based upon a probabilistic model for activity to which the cross-classification may typically lead. 19 references.—(G. C. Carter)

6515. Graybill, Franklin. (Oklahoma A. and M. Coll., Stillwater.) VARIANCE HETEROGENEITY IN A RANDOMIZED BLOCK DESIGN. *Biometrics*, 1954, 10, 516-520.—An exact criterion is given for testing whether all treatments are equal by a randomized block design under the following conditions: The error variances differ from treatment to treatment. The errors are correlated within a block but are independent from block to block. In a randomized block experiment when we are confronted with the problem of heterogeneous error variances or correlated errors, the ratio of the mean square for the treatments to the mean square for the error (obtained by pooling the sum of squares for error) is not distributed as Snedecor's F .—(G. C. Carter)

6516. Guilford, J. P., & Dingman, Harvey F. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) A VALIDATION

STUDY OF RATIO-JUDGMENT METHODS. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 395-410.—Fractionation and constant-sum methods were used in five experiments with lifted weights. It is concluded that "...the psychophysical relationship... seems to be a power function, where the psychological weight in vags is proportional to the stimulus-magnitude raised to some power slightly greater than 1.0. The Fechner and Harper-Stevens laws were not supported by these ratio-judgment data."—(H. W. Sinalko)

6517. Hartmann, George J. **AN EVALUATION OF COEFFICIENTS OF SKEWNESS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF THE STATISTICAL MEASURES AND COEFFICIENTS OF SKEWNESS WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR THEIR BEARING ON NORMALITY.** Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 836-837.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

6518. Horst, Paul. (U. Washington, Seattle.) **THE ESTIMATION OF IMMEDIATE RETEST RELIABILITY.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 705-708.—A simple formula for estimating retest reliability is proposed: $r = 1 - n - M/a \sigma^2$ in which r = estimated retest reliability, a = number of alternatives in items, n = number of items in test, M = mean of test scores, and σ^2 = variance. Proof of the formula is obtained from Carroll's formula 34. Several assumptions are necessary for the use of Horst's formula.—(W. Coleman)

6519. Hoyt, Cyril J. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) & Johnson, Murray C. **REGRESSION AND CORRELATION.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 393-401.—This article reviews 80 studies since 1940 on the regression theory, correlation theory, product-moment correlation coefficient, serial correlation, and various computational methods.—(W. W. Brickman)

6520. Ikonen, Pentti. (U. Helsinki, Finland.) **SOME METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN TEST PSYCHOLOGY.** *Acta Psychol. Fennica*, 1951, 1, 30-46.—In the first part of this paper the author discusses the logical character of the ordering and measurement by means of psychological tests, and some problems pertaining to the relation of tests to quantities defined by them. "Every test refers to that quantity which is defined by the very test." Second part is devoted to the empirical content of the sentences representing the results of experimentation by means of tests. According to the author, the general statements based on psychological testing do not say anything about the behaviour of any individual subject, but are concerned with certain statistical regularities only.—(M. Choynowski)

6521. Johnson, Murry Clemens. **CLASSIFICATION BY MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS WITH OBJECTIVES OF MINIMIZING RISK, MINIMIZING MAXIMUM RISK, AND MINIMIZING PROBABILITY OF MISCLASSIFICATION.** Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1178-1179.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

6522. Jonckheere, A. R. (U. Coll., London, Eng.) **A TEST OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE RELATION BETWEEN m RANKINGS AND k RANKED CATEGORIES.** *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 83-100.—A technique is offered for testing the significance of the agreement between a predicted grading of n objects into k ordered categories and rankings of the n objects by m judges. This technique should be of

service in both educational and social psychology. A statistic P is proposed, related to Kendall's S statistic. It consists of the sum of the S values computed between each of the m rankings and the predicted grading, which is itself treated as a rank order with extensive ties.—(G. C. Carter)

6523. Kirkpatrick, James J. (American Institute for Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.), & Cureton, Edward E. **SIMPLIFIED TABLES FOR ITEM ANALYSIS.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 709-714.—Tables for item analysis are given for high and low criterion groups providing tests of significance at the .05, .01, and .001 levels of significance. The method does not require the computation of percentages of correct responses depending upon fixed numbers of subjects in the high and low groups. Four tables are presented covering sample sizes from 73 to 1,111 by varying percentages in the two groups. Examples of the use of the tables are given and the derivation presented.—(W. Coleman)

6524. Kogan, Leonard S. (Community Service Society, New York.) **APPLICATIONS OF VARIANCE-COVARIANCE DESIGNS IN EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 439-447.—A review of 52 researches, published during 1951-1954, on single-classification, double-classification, and multiple-classification variance and covariance designs, multiple classification with disproportionate frequencies, and the Latin square principle in design.—(W. W. Brickman)

6525. Lampkin, Richard H. (N. Y. State U., Coll. Teachers, Buffalo.) **VALIDITY OF TEST ITEMS THAT INVOLVE FINDING A PATTERN IN DATA.** *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1955, 80, 50-56.—Number series test items are of a type presumed to require finding patterns in data. The author illustrates that a simple series in which the 2 unknowns are expected to be found by successive addition of 2 also may be found by a number of other formulae each giving different results. On this basis the validity of such items is denied. 38 references.—(C. M. Louttit)

6526. Lawley, D. N., & Swanson, Z. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland.) **TESTS OF SIGNIFICANCE IN A FACTOR ANALYSIS OF ARTIFICIAL DATA.** *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 75-79.—The maximum likelihood method of estimating factor loadings, and the X^2 test of significance associated with it, are verified experimentally by the use of artificially constructed 'test' variates.—(G. C. Carter)

6527. Locks, Mitchell O. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) **TWO NONPARAMETRIC TESTS FOR TESTING THE RANDOMNESS OF SAMPLES DRAWN FROM FINITE POPULATIONS.** *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1953, 34, 195.—The first test is a test of the mean of the population ranks of the items in the sample, while the second is a test of the variation of the population ranks of the items in the sample.—(M. O. Wilson)

6528. Loève, Michel. (U. California, Berkeley.) **PROBABILITY THEORY: FOUNDATIONS. RANDOM SEQUENCES.** New York: D. Van Nostrand Co., 1955. xv, 515 p. \$12.00.—Intended as a text for graduate students and as a reference for workers in probability and statistics (calculus is prerequisite), this book treats elementary probability theory in its introductory part. Part 1, Notions of measure theory, has chapters on sets, spaces, and measures and measurable functions and integration. Part 2 presents general concepts and tools of probability theory.

Random sequences are studied in part 3, Independence, devoted essentially to sums of independent random variables and their limit properties; and part 4, Dependence, devoted to the operation of conditioning and limit properties of sums of dependent random variables. The last section introduces random functions of second order. 135-item bibliography.—(A. J. Sprow)

6529. Lord, Frederic M. (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.) SCALING. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 375-392.—An analysis of 162 studies, completed during 1951-54, on the theory of measurement, Coombs's theories and methods of scaling, the measurement of utility, psychophysical scaling, paired comparisons, equal-appearing and successive intervals, the method of triads, Thurstone's recent researches, ratings and rankings, Guttman scales, sociometry, latent structure analysis, and scaling aptitude and achievement tests.—(W. W. Brickman)

6530. Lundgren, Erik Adrian. DEMONSTRASJON AV PRINSIPPER OG HJELPEMIDLER VED KONSTRUKSJON AV PSYKOLOGISKE KAPASITETS-PRØVER OG VED BEARBEIDING AV RESULTATENE. (Demonstration of principles and aids in constructing psychological ability tests and the handling of the results.) *Nord. psyk.*, 1953, 5, 190.—Abstract.

6531. McQuitty, Louis L. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) PATTERN ANALYSIS ILLUSTRATED IN CLASSIFYING PATIENTS AND NORMALS. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 598-604.—Use of agreement analysis as a method of pattern analysis is demonstrated by McQuitty with an illustrative problem.—(W. Coleman)

6532. Mitzel, Harold E., & Hoyt, Cyril J. A METHODOLOGICAL STUDY OF RECIPROCAL AVERAGES TECHNIQUE APPLIED TO AN ATTITUDE SCALE. *J. Counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 256-259.—"An empirical application of reciprocal averages technique was conducted on the data furnished by the attitude responses of 1063 recent University of Minnesota Ph. D.'s... six iterations were required to completely stabilize the response weights." The reliability coefficient increased from .870 to .848. It is suggested the method can be used for quantification of other rating scales.—(M. E. Neece)

6533. Neuhaus, Jack O., & Wrigley, Charles. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) THE QUARTIMAX METHOD. *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 81-91.—An analytic method, named "quartimax," for the orthogonal rotation of factor loadings is proposed. It consists in maximizing the sum of fourth powers of the factor loadings. It is objective (i.e., non-judgmental), and adaptable to high-speed computational devices. The relations of this procedure to Thurstone's simple structure and Burt's method of group factor analysis have been discussed, and three examples presented.—(G. C. Carter)

6534. Perry, Norman C. (Ala. Polytechnic Inst., Auburn.), & Michael, William B. A TABULATION OF THE FIDUCIAL LIMITS FOR THE POINT BISERIAL CORRELATION COEFFICIENT. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 715-721.—Tables are provided of the fiducial limits for the point biserial correlation coefficient at the 1% and 5% levels. The tabulation is

designed to facilitate item-analysis studies using the point biserial coefficient. An illustration of the use of the tables is given.—(W. Coleman)

6535. Sampford, M. R. (U. Aberdeen, Scotland.) THE ESTIMATION OF RESPONSE-TIME DISTRIBUTION. III. TRUNCATION AND SURVIVAL. *Biometrika*, 1954, 10, 531-561.—The occurrence of truncated samples; the normal distribution; the Bliss-Stevens method; a modification of the Bliss-Stevens method; partial truncation; grouped data; calculation of provisional estimates; types of survival; a mathematical model for survival; analysis with immunity present; analysis with recovery present—estimation by moments; the artificial truncation method; analysis with both forms of survival present; time as a variate in bio-assay; comparison with the quantal response method; and fiducial limits are discussed.—(G. C. Carter)

6536. Seashore, Harold G. METHODS OF EX-PRESSING TEST SCORES. *Test Serv. Bull.*, 1955, No. 48, 1-6.—The fundamental equivalence of the most popular standard score systems is illustrated in a chart. The chart and the accompanying description should be useful to counselors, personnel officers, clinical diagnosticians and others in helping them to show the uninitiated the essential simplicity of standard score systems, percentile equivalents, and their relation to the ideal normal distribution.—(G. C. Carter)

6537. Solomon, Herbert, & Rosner, Benjamin. (TC, Columbia U., New York.) FACTOR ANALYSIS. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 421-438.—An analysis of 164 research studies, published between 1951 and 1954, on the validity of factor analysis, factorial methods (comparisons, operations on the correlation matrix and the factor matrix, statistical inference, computational methods), and applications (test construction, identification of primary abilities, space and reasoning factors, psychomotor and other primary abilities, the differentiation hypothesis, mental and personality assessment, classroom performance, attitudes, industry, and business).—(W. W. Brickman)

6538. Stevens, S. S. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) ON THE AVERAGING OF DATA. *Science*, 1955, 121, 113-116.—Nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio scales, the empirical operations upon which they rest, the mathematical transformations which permit each scale to remain invariant, the permissible measures of central tendency for each, and the problem of skewness are briefly discussed. The geometric and harmonic means can sometimes be used to correct the skewness in a set of data. "Situations often arise, however, in which the required function is neither logarithmic nor reciprocal." Sometimes the "...problem can be solved by an iterative process involving successive approximations." An experimental example is provided.—(S. J. Lachman)

6539. Stoller, David S. (U. California, Los Angeles.) UNIVARIATE TWO-POPULATION DISTRIBUTION-FREE DISCRIMINATION. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1954, 49, 770-777.—A distribution-free procedure for classifying a univariate random variable, x , into one of two populations on the basis of a sample of size N , in which m members are classified into one population and the remaining $(N-m)$ into the other, is given as follows: Let $t(x) = k(x) - h(x)$, where $k(x)$ is the number of observations from the

first population which are less than g and h (g) is similarly defined for the second population.—(G. C. Carter)

6540. Tatsuoka, Maurice M. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.), & Tiedeman, David V. DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 402-420.—Recent literature in educational and psychological research has been marked by considerable emphasis on the potential value of the discriminant function. A total of 113 older and more recent studies are described under the following headings: two-group discriminant function, multivariate tests of significance, the generalized distance, discriminant functions for more than two groups, classification problems, and applications of discriminant analysis.—(W. W. Brickman)

6541. Tukey, John W. (Princeton U., N. J.) UNSOLVED PROBLEMS OF EXPERIMENTAL STATISTICS. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1954, 49, 706-731.—To judge from published books and articles, experimental statistics has grown by finding tools somehow, and then running around using them. Why has experimental statistics not been more obviously concerned with problems? Partly, perhaps, because it is just beginning to get its growth. Partly, perhaps, because dealing with problems is difficult and likely to lead to approximate solutions. These are valid reasons, but not valid excuses. As experimental statistics grows toward maturity, it surely should orient more toward areas rather than toward techniques.—(G. C. Carter)

6542. Warburton, F. W. (U. Manchester, Eng.) THE FULL FACTOR ANALYSIS. *Brit. J. statist. Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 101-106.—The results of a full triangular analysis of a typical battery of tests of ability are compared with the results obtained for the same battery by the ordinary simple summation and group factor methods. After graphical rotation to obtain a maximum number of positive loadings and a maximum number of small loadings, the final set of loadings (a) emphasizes the same factors as those previously indicated by other procedures; (b) gives a 'basic-plus-group' factor solution; (c) substitutes near-specific factors for the ordinary specifics.—(G. C. Carter)

(See also abstracts 7112, 7113, 7872)

Reference Works

6543. Bayne, Helen, & Bry, Ilse. PROBLEMS AND PROJECTS IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PSYCHIATRY AND PSYCHOLOGY. *Libri*, 1954, 3, 363-367.—In this address to the 1st International Congress on Medical Librarianship the authors trace a brief history of bibliographic attention to the literature of psychology and psychiatry and present descriptions of 2 projects—one on serials and one on monographs—in which they are engaged. 171-item bibliography including bibliographies, special forms of publication, journals with bibliographies, library catalogues, and bibliographic aids.—(C. M. Louttit)

6544. Harvard University. Psychologists. THE HARVARD LIST OF BOOKS IN PSYCHOLOGY. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1955. viii, 84 p. \$1.25.—The second edition of this annotated list of books in psychology includes 607 titles to March, 1954. 194 titles from the 1st edition (see 24:

847) have been omitted and 189 new titles added.—(C. M. Louttit)

Organizations

6545. Eissler, Ruth. (Ed.) 108TH BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL ASSOCIATION. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 455-498.—List of members of the International Psycho-Analytical Association.

6546. Optical Society of America. DIRECTORY OF THE OPTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA. *J. opt. soc. Amer.*, 1954, 44 (12, part 2), 1137-1194.—Alphabetical directory of members as of Oct. 15, 1954. Also contains statement of the purpose and scope of the society, a historical note, and by-laws.—(F. Ratliff)

6547. U. S. National Science Foundation. FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1954. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1954. ix, 138 p. 50¢.—Reviews work of the Foundation including data on types and amount of support, personnel and institutions involved, and a list of publications.—(C. M. Louttit)

History & Biography

6548. ———. CHARLES FREDERICK MENNINGER. *Menninger Quart.*, 1954, 8 (4), facing p. 32.—Portrait.

6549. Balint, Michael. GÉZA RÓHEIM, 1891-1953. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 434-436.—Obituary.

6550. Flournoy, H. L'OEUVRE SCIENTIFIQUE DU DR. CHARLES ODIER (1886-1954). (The scientific work of Dr. Charles Odier, 1886-1954.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1954, 13, 313-314.—Obituary with brief evaluations of Dr. Odier's major publications.

6551. Katz, David. FÜNF JAHRZEHNTE IM DIENST DER PSYCHOLOGISCHEN FORSCHUNG; AUTOBIOGRAPHISCHE AUFEZEICHNUNGEN UND BIBLIOGRAPHIE. (Five decades in the service of psychological research; autobiographical notes and bibliography.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1954, 1, 470-491.—This is a slightly abbreviated translation of the author's previously published paper in Vol. IV of "A history of psychology in autobiography." (See 27: 3164.) Appended is a bibliography of 111 titles prepared by Theodor Katz.—(H. P. David)

6552. Konorski, J. PAWŁOW JAKO BADACZ I TWÓRCA FIZJOLOGII I PATOLOGII WYŻSZYCH CZYNNOŚCI NERWOWYCH. (Pavlov as a research worker and creator of the physiology and pathology of higher nervous functions.) *Acta. Physiol. Polonica*, 1950, 1, 32-48.—The author analyses factors which brought Pavlov to the creation of the physiology of higher nervous functions, traces the main phases of its development, reviews the most important applications in the work of his disciples and points to its significance for the related fields of knowledge, such as psychiatry, psychoneurology, psychology, pedagogics and clinical medicine.—(M. Chojnowski)

6553. Léaige, Irène. A. S. MAKARENKO, PEDAGOGUE SOVIÉTIQUE. (A. S. Makarenko, Soviet teacher.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1954. 169 p. 600 fr.—The pedagogical views of the

Soviet teacher, Makarenko, are expounded and extensively quoted in translation. Makarenko's contributions to education and educational practice are positively evaluated.—(I. D. London)

6554. Milner, Marion. KARIN STEPHEN, 1889-1953. *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 432-434.—Obituary. Bibliography collected by Noel Bradley.

6555. Morgenthaler, W. HERMANN RORSCHACH ZUM 70. GEBURTSTAG. (Hermann Rorschach, deceased, at his 70th birthday.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1954, 13, 315.—A brief appreciation of the achievement of Hermann Rorschach who would have been 70 years old on November 8, 1954.

6556. Muller, Ph. L'APPORT SCIENTIFIQUE DE C. L. HULL. (The scientific contribution of C. L. Hull.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1954, 13, 271-287.—A short biography of C. L. Hull is followed by a statement of his systematic position, an exposition of his postulates, and a discussion of their significance for modern psychology. 24-item bibliography. English and German summaries.—(K. F. Muenzinger)

6557. Wallin, J. E. WALLACE. THE ODYSSEY OF A PSYCHOLOGIST: PIONEERING EXPERIENCES IN SPECIAL EDUCATION, CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, AND MENTAL HYGIENE.... Wilmington, Del.: Author (311 Highland Ave., Lyndalita, Wilmington 4, Del.), 1955. xvii, 243 p. \$3.00.—In this autobiography the author recounts his wide experience in clinical psychology and special education from the 1890's to the early 1930's during which period he worked with epileptics at Skillman, N. J. and had major responsibility for special education and psychoeducational clinics at St. Louis, Miami University and the state of Ohio, and Baltimore. The autobiography is supplemented with the author's critical and evaluative comments on a wide variety of questions in psychology, educational administration, publishing, and others. Portrait. 344-item personal bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

(See also abstract 7089)

Professional Problems of Psychology

6558. Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) A FACTOR ANALYSIS OF STUDENT RATINGS OF PSYCHOLOGY INSTRUCTORS ON THE PURDUE SCALE. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 385-393.—"The mean ratings of 11 introductory psychology instructors on the first 10 scales of the Purdue Rating Scale for Instruction were intercorrelated and the resulting matrix factor analyzed by a centroid method. Three factors accounted for 90% of the variance: a general factor permeating the scales, and 2 group factors that were labelled 'Instructional Competence' and 'Instructor Empathy.'" Reading vocabulary of the instructors was found to correlate significantly with the group factor scores.—(F. Costin)

6559. Daykin, Samuel P. (816 W. Lockwood Blvd., Glendale, Kirkwood, 22, Mo.) THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK IN THE PREVENTIVE MEDICINE PROGRAM OF THE ARMED FORCES. *Milr. Med.*, 1955, 116, 127-130.—The functions of the military psychologist and social worker are described. Preventive as well as therapeutic roles are played, and heavy stress is placed upon the importance of the neuro-psychiatric team.—(S. L. Freud)

6560. Ellis, Albert; Nydes, Jule, & Riess, Bernard F. QUALIFICATIONS OF THE CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGIST FOR THE PRACTICE OF PSYCHOTHERAPY. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 33-37.—This is a statement as to why clinical psychologists should be eminently fitted to do psychotherapy. It was prepared at the request of the Joint Council of New York State Psychologists on Legislation.—(L. B. Heathers)

6561. Gastaldi, Gildo. (Modena U., Italy.) CONSIDERAZIONI DI UNO PSICHIATRA SU DI UN PROCEDIMENTO D'INDAGINE PSICOLOGICA APPLICATO ALLO STUDIO DI SOGGETTI AL LIMITE FRA LA PSICONEVROSI E LA PSICOSI. (Considerations of a psychiatrist on a research procedure applied to the study of subjects at the borderline between psychoneurosis and psychosis.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1954, 15, 333-353.—The problem of the relationships between psychiatrist and psychologist especially in borderline cases is analyzed. The data provided by the psychologist should serve not so much for the verification of nosologic diagnosis but rather as complementary data for psychiatric clinical synthesis. This requires a common language, and continuous contact with clinical situations. The psychiatrist should use psychological data in view of an eclectic assessment of various aspects presented by the patient. Five clinical cases are presented. French, English, and German summaries.—(A. Manoli)

6562. Gladstone, Roy. (Oklahoma A and M Coll., College Station.) THE PSYCHOLOGY PREREQUISITE TO EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 415-420.—As the result of two experiments, the following conclusions were reached: "...a background of psychology will help the students make a higher grade in the course in educational psychology at Oklahoma A. and M. College. Whether or not this would be true of other colleges could easily be a function of the nature of the courses which are given. The differences actually obtained were of sufficient magnitude to affect the grade by one grade point, i.e., a student without a background of psychology who received a C would likely have received a B had he had a course in psychology."—(F. Costin)

6563. Kelly, E. Lowell. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) THE PLACE OF SITUATION TESTS IN EVALUATING CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGISTS. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 484-492.—The use of situation tests in the Veterans Administration Clinical Psychology assessment program is described. Although ratings based solely on observation in a battery of situation tests measured a wide variety of personality variables with a fair degree of validity, the use of situation tests contributed little, if anything, to increasing the validity of previously made ratings. The most appropriate use of situation tests would seem to be in the development of new measures of variables more presently amenable to assessment by other techniques.—(A. S. Thompson)

6564. Myer, Lester N. (Dept. Publ. Instr., Harrisburg, Pa.) PROBLEMS OF THE SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST. *Education*, 1955, 75, 412-416.—After stating the formal requirements of a school psychologist in the state of Pennsylvania the author shows how the formal school psychologist differs hardly at all from the clinical psychologist. He points out numerous problems involved because of the unwritten requirements of a school psychologist. These also include

training and experience other than in psychology. The problem of the acceptance of a psychological program is not solved overnight, but proceeds through a process of normal growth and development.—(S. M. Amatori)

6565. Tyson, Robert. **PSYCHOLOGY—MINUS THE MYSTERY.** *Sci. Teach.*, 1954, 21, 236-238.—Described as "the youngest and most misunderstood member of the science family," psychology is contrasted with chemistry, physics, and medicine in terms of susceptibility to misinterpretation. Fifteen common areas of confusion are outlined and explained.—(R. Tyson)

6566. Wellek, Albert. **DIAGNOSTIK-PROBE. EIN VERFAHREN ZUR MESSUNG PSYCHODIAGNOSTISCHER FÄHIGKEITEN.** (Diagnostic test. A procedure for evaluating psychodiagnostic abilities.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1953, 4, 52-63.—The author explains a procedure, devised by him in 1934 and since then used but not published, to examine the psychodiagnostic,—and what he calls expressive diagnostic—abilities of a candidate for a degree in psychology. The material consists of one or two pictures, a sample of handwriting, and a short personality description of 8 different individuals. The task is to match the various expressions of personalities. The rationale for the procedure lies in the belief that a "diagnostician" is one who has not only learned the techniques necessary for his work but also possesses a certain innate capacity to "sense" the individual he evaluates.—(M. J. Stanford)

(See also abstract 7792)

Films

6567. **A CASE STUDY OF MULTIPLE PERSONALITY.** (Corbett H. Thigpen & Hervey M. Cleckley.) Color, silent, approx. 25 min., 1953. Available through Department of Psychiatry and Neurology, Medical College of Georgia, University Hospital, Augusta, Georgia.—Characteristic aspects of a case of multiple personality as revealed by facial expressions and corresponding gestures, are presented. Various film sequences supplemented with appropriate titles, demonstrate cinematographic aspects of the case as manifested by Eve White (self-controlled), Eve Black (fun-loving) and Jane (apparently better integrated than the other two). The film shows various facial expressions at different times as well as the passage from one personality to another, as revealed by facial expressions. The film should be correlated with Corbett H. Thigpen and Hervey M. Cleckley, *A Case of Multiple Personality*, (see 28: 7757).—(A. Manoll)

6568. **JUDGING EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR.** (Lester F. Beck.) 16 mm. motion picture film, black and white, sound, 20 minutes, 1953. Available through Churchill-Wexler film productions 801 North Seward St., Los Angeles 36, California. \$100.00.—The movie is divided into two parts: (1) presentation of two subjects (Fay and Jim) as they react to different stories told them by the narrator—but not heard by the audience, (2) same film sequences, with stories heard by the audience. During the first part emotional responses are to be identified only from facial expression, in the second part these identifications are checked against the stories as told to the subjects by the narrator. The film could be used either as experimental demonstration, or in view of research. Special in-

structions and teacher guide are provided.—(A. Manoll)

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

6569. Bartlett, R. G., Bohr, V. C., Helmendach, R. H., Foster, G. L., & Miller, M. A. (Coll. Med. Evangelists, Loma Linda, Calif.) **EVIDENCE OF AN EMOTIONAL FACTOR IN HYPOTHERMIA PRODUCED BY RESTRAINT.** *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1954, 179, 343-346.—Using the Hall "open-field" test rats were divided into two groups—more emotional and less emotional. These two groups were then exposed simultaneously in restraining cages to low temperatures. The more emotional animals experienced a much greater drop in body temperature. The authors conclude that hypothermia may be produced by light restraint and that the degree of hypothermia is correlated with the emotionality of the rats.—(J. P. Zubek)

6570. Block, James David. **BLOOD CHANGES DURING EMOTIONAL STIMULATION IN THE GOAT.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1000.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Cornell U.

6571. Bozler, Emil. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) **RELAXATION IN EXTRACTED MUSCLE FIBERS.** *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1954, 38, 149-159.—Results indicate that Mg, in the presence of adenosinetriphosphate, may relax or contract muscle fibers depending upon concentration. Contraction is blocked by Ca. If the Ca is inactivated by ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid Mg in sufficient concentration causes relaxation. There is evidence that the relaxed state depends on the formation of an enzymatically inactive protein. These data are relevant to the explanation of Marsh's relaxation factor.—(S. S. Marzolf)

6572. Brace, K. C., Andrews, H. L., & Thompson, E. C. (National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Md.) **EARLY RADIATION DEATH IN GUINEA PIGS.** *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1954, 179, 386-389.—Guinea pigs were exposed to whole body x-radiation at graded doses between 1,000 and 25,000 r at a constant dose rate of 50 r/min. Following doses between 1,000 and 5,000 r the guinea pigs showed "progressive depression, a severe anorexia, and weight loss comparable to a state of starvation." Death resulted in 4 to 6 days. Doses of 7,500 r or more elicited a state of hypersensitivity to stimuli with convulsive seizures with death occurring in less than 24 hours. Irradiation of the head alone produced similar effects.—(J. P. Zubek)

6573. Coppock, Harold W. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) **RESPONSES OF SUBJECTS TO THEIR OWN GALVANIC SKIN RESPONSES.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 25-28.—"It is concluded that data have been obtained which are not inconsistent with the hypothesis that suggestion and stress can influence the extent of an individual's overreaction to information about his own autonomic responses. More specific identification of the crucial independent variables awaits improvement of procedure such as by mechanical standardization of the suggestions or by utilizing conditioning instead of suggestion."—(L. N. Solomon)

6574. Di Salvo, N. A. (Columbia U., New York.) **DRINKING RESPONSES TO INTRAVENOUS HYPERTONIC SODIUM CHLORIDE SOLUTIONS INJECTED**

INTO UNRESTRAINED DOGS. Amer. J. Physiol., 1955, 180, 133-138.—An improved injection method is described in which the animal can move about in a cage and thus is free to drink at all times, even during injection. This improved technique appears to reduce the large individual variations found in drinking responses to the usual method of giving large single doses by direct needle venipuncture. The drinking responses were precise and predictable, especially for the same dog.—(J. P. Zubek)

6575. Di Salvo, N. A. (Columbia U., New York.) FACTORS WHICH ALTER DRINKING RESPONSES OF DOGS TO INTRAVENOUS INJECTIONS OF HYPERTONIC SODIUM CHLORIDE SOLUTIONS. Amer. J. Physiol., 1955, 180, 139-145.—Various procedures were found to influence the drinking response to intravenous hypertonic sodium chloride injections. Preceding the salt injection with intravenous injections of water of a certain volume could completely inhibit the drinking response. Preceding the salt injection with procaine HCl significantly prolonged the latent period of drinking while Pitressin had no effect. Complete sympathectomy or bilateral section of the vagosympathetic trunk did not alter the magnitude or latency of the drinking response.—(J. P. Zubek)

6576. Hoelscher, Bernard. (USAF Sch. Aviat. Med., Randolph Field, Tex.) A METHOD OF MEASURING MUSCULAR FATIGUE IN RATS. J. appl. Physiol., 1954, 6 (7), 448-452.—(See Biol. Abstr., Sect. B, 1954, 28 (9), abs. 20903.)

6577. Lehtovaara, Arvo. NÄGRA AKTUELLA PROBLEM INOM ÄRFTLIGHETSPSYKOLOGIEN. (Some current problems in heredity research.) Nord. psykol., 1953, 5, 188.—Abstract.

6578. Stern, John A. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) THE EFFECT OF A SERIES OF ELECTRO-CONVULSIVE SHOCKS ON WEIGHT CHANGES IN THE MALE ALBINO RAT. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1954, 47, 458-461.—A series of 16 daily ECS were given to rats maintained either on ad lib food and water or on 23-hr. food and water deprivation. Weight loss of the ad lib group was significant, whereas the deprivation groups showed no difference from control deprivation animals not receiving ECS. The findings are interpreted, and further experimentation suggested within the conceptual framework of the Selye General Adaptation Syndrome.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6579. Thompson, Clem W. (Boston U., Mass.) SOME PHYSIOLOGIC EFFECTS OF ISOMETRIC AND ISOTONIC WORK IN MAN. Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth phys. Educ., 1954, 25, 476-482.—An apparatus for the measurement of isometric work is described. The author reports on blood pressure differences observed in isometric work when contrasted with isotonic work. It was found that isometric work elevated both systolic and diastolic blood pressure. The diastolic blood pressure returned to normal resting level within 30 seconds. In contrast, isotonic work of moderate character did not produce significant changes in diastolic blood pressure.—(M. A. Seldenfeld)

6580. Tribe, D. E. (U. Bristol, Eng.) THE INFLUENCE OF EXERCISE ON THE SELECTION OF FOOD BY RATS. Brit. J. Anim. Behav., 1954, 2, 140-143.—Hooded rats maintained on a self-selection diet and given three different amounts of forced exer-

cise showed no changes in caloric intake appropriate to the amount of exercise. Since caloric intake remained constant, rate of body-weight increase decreased with increasing amounts of exercise.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6581. Vasilenko, M. E. OB USLOVNOREFLEKTORNOM ERITROTSITOZE PRI GIPOKSEMI. (On conditioned-reflex erythrocytosis in hypoxemia.) Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel', 1953, 3 (5), 744-754.—It is possible to bring about an increase in the number of erythrocytes in the blood by conditioning to the "action of reduced atmosphere." However, the changes in the composition of the blood which appear because of frequent exposure to rarefied atmosphere are a "complex reflex reaction of the organism with a conditioned-reflex component and also with participation of humoral chains, one of which is the thyroid gland."—(I. D. London)

Nervous System

6582. Aprison, M. H., & Himwich, H. E. (Galesburg State Research Hospital, Galesburg, Illinois.) RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND CHOLINESTERASE ACTIVITY IN SEVERAL RABBIT BRAIN AREAS. Amer. J. Physiol., 1954, 179, 502-506.—The age of attainment of maximal cholinesterase activity was determined in various parts of the central nervous system of the growing rabbit brain. All cholinesterase activities were low during gestation. The first brain region to attain maximal activity was the medulla, followed by the superior colliculus, caudate nucleus and finally the frontal cortex. The authors conclude that "the time required for the attainment of maximal values in ChE activities of the various brain parts as well as their relative order of magnitude at the time of birth... are in accordance with the phylogenetic area of the brain examined."—(J. P. Zubek)

6583. Bello, Francis. NEW LIGHT ON THE BRAIN. Fortune, 1955, 51 (1), 104-107; 122-133.—Non-technical discussion of the brain as "...the greatest enigma of modern science." New knowledge of the brain in the last 25 years include three major developments: (1) A new theory of consciousness has been elaborated. (2) The cerebral has been found to be surprisingly expendable. (3) Mathematical models "explain" how the brain works. Several contemporary and recent investigators in neurophysiology were mentioned including Sherrington, Adrian, Hughlings Jackson, Berger, Jasper, etc., and their contributions noted. Several photographs; three multicolor diagrams.—(S. J. Lachman)

6584. Berlin, Louis; Guthrie, Thomas C., Goodell, Helen, & Wolff, Harold G. STUDIES ON THE CENTRAL EXCITATORY STATE. I. FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE VARIABILITY OF THE MOTOR RESPONSE TO CUTANEOUS STIMULATION IN HUMAN SUBJECTS WITH ISOLATED SPINAL CORDS. A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 1954, 72, 764-779.—This study, by means of the dolorimeter, ascertains the intensity of thermal stimulation sufficient to evoke in 20 paraplegic males reflex movements and endeavors to "define the factors responsible for the variability of the threshold for these responses." Inferences are then made relative to central excitation with particular reference to observations by Sherrington.—(L. A. Pennington)

6585. Carmichael, E. A., Dix, M. R., & Hallpike, C. S. (Natl. Hosp. Queen Sq., London, W.C.1.) LESIONS OF THE CEREBRAL HEMISPHERES AND THEIR EFFECTS UPON OPTOKINETIC AND CALORIC NYSTAGMUS. *Brain*, 1954, 77, 345-372.—It was found that (1) Ss with posterior temporal lobe lesions responded to caloric stimulation with pronounced nystagmus to the side of the lesion but did not show this directional preference with optokinetic nystagmus, (2) if the posterior temporal lobe lesion included the angular and supramarginal gyri Ss responded with directional preponderance to the side of the lesion with both caloric and optokinetic nystagmus, (3) Ss with lesions limited to the frontal lobe, upper half of parietal lobe or anterior half of temporal lobe showed no directional preponderance of the caloric or optokinetically induced nystagmus.—(P. J. Hutt)
6586. Chafetz, Morris E., & Cadilhac, Jean. (Harvard Med. Sch., Boston.) A NEW PROCEDURE FOR A STUDY OF BARBITURATE EFFECT AND EVOKED POTENTIALS IN THE EEG. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 6, 565-572.—Repetitive auditory stimulation during natural sleep produces K-complexes, which fluctuate in magnitude apparently with variability in the depth of sleep, and occasionally conditioning effects. After Pentothal injection superimposed on natural sleep the "fluctuation effect" disappears, possibly due to a more constant level of sleep; and the conditioning effect is decreased.—(R. J. Ellingson)
6587. Chatfield, Paul O., & Lyman, Charles P. (Harvard Med. Sch., Boston.) SUBCORTICAL ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY IN THE GOLDEN HAMSTER DURING AROUSAL FROM HIBERNATION. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 6, 403-408.—During arousal from hibernation the electrical activity of the brain of the golden hamster is confined to the limbic system and its presumed descending efferents. "These findings appear consistent with contemporary theories of the function of the limbic system and would serve to account for the apparent agitated state of the hamster immediately upon full arousal from hibernation.—(R. J. Ellingson)
6588. Chen, Graham, & Ensor, Charles R. (Parke Davis & Co., Detroit.) ANTAGONISM STUDIES ON RESERPINE AND CERTAIN CNS DEPRESSANTS. *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1954, 87, 602-610.—The antagonism between the facilitating effects of Reserpine and the depressant effects of 9 other anti-convulsants was studied by simultaneous dosage of the antagonistic pairs and later recording of electrically induced hind-leg extensor response in mice. The differing results of the antagonisms between Reserpine and individual anti-convulsants are presented.—(B. A. Maher)
6589. Chow, K. L., & Hutt, P. J. (Yerkes Lab. of Primate Biol., Orange Park, Fla.) THE "ASSOCIATION CORTEX" OF MACACA MULATTA; A REVIEW OF RECENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO ITS ANATOMY AND FUNCTIONS. *Brain*, 1953, 76, 625-677.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (6), abs. 16364.)
6590. Cole, J., & Glees, P. TESTS USED IN THE LOCALIZATION OF CEREBRAL FUNCTION IN TRAINED MONKEYS. *Experientia*, 1953, 9 (7), 266-271.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (9), abs. 20615.)
6591. Colony, H. S., & Kahn, B. I. (U. S. Naval Hosp., Oakland, Calif.) THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SPIKE-DOME DISCHARGE IN THE METRAZOL-ACTIVATED ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1954, 5, 1462-1466.—"The results of the data obtained from the records of 100 metrazol-activated epileptic patients were compared with those of 100 [metrazol-activated] psychotic patients. The conclusion drawn would tend to indicate that the spike-dome discharge occurring during metrazol activation is of much more diagnostic significance [for epilepsy] than the non-specific generalized paroxysmal dysrhythmia."—(G. H. Crampton)
6592. Conel, J. LeRoy. THE POSTNATAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUMAN CEREBRAL CORTEX. VOL. V. THE CORTEX OF THE FIFTEEN-MONTH INFANT. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1955. 221 p., 109 plates. \$12.50.—The detailed description of the histology of the cortex at 15 months is based on 3 specimens of this age with comparative data from 5 brains of 12 to 18 months. Previous volumes have described the brains of the neonate (1939), one-month (1941), 3-month (1947), and 6-month (1951) infants. There are microphotographs of sections of 48 cortical areas each showing preparation by cresyl violet, Cajal method, and Golgi-Cox method, with drawings from the latter. Other plates include actual-size photographs of the brains, Golgi-Cox sections of primary afferent centers, Weigert-Pal sections showing myelination, and drawings of nerve cells. Tables give measurements of layers, cell counts, and cell sizes. 32 references.—(C. M. Louttit)
6593. Corbin, H. Penuel F., & Bickford, Reginald G. (Mayo Clin., Rochester, Minn.) STUDIES OF THE ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM OF NORMAL CHILDREN: COMPARISON OF VISUAL AND AUTOMATIC FREQUENCY ANALYSES. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 7, 15-28.—Frequency analyses of the parieto-occipital EEGs of 71 normal children (ages 1-10 years) show (a) relative constancy of pattern of one area and similarity of homologous areas, (b) great variability among Ss of single age groups, and (c) evidence of individuality of delta, theta, and alpha activity, which undergo complex changes with development. Four Ss had grossly abnormal EEGs. Of the 3 Ss with focal sharp waves, 2 had normal records after 18 mos. Sharp wave foci may have less serious significance than in adults.—(R. J. Ellingson)
6594. Dennison, A. D., Jr., White, Philip T., Moore, Richard B., & Pierce, William J. (Indianapolis, Ind.) Gen. Hosp.) EFFECT OF RESERPINE UPON THE HUMAN ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM. *Neurology*, 1955, 5, 56-58.—No consistent effect of reserpine was found in the EEGs of 26 normal human subjects.—(L. I. O'Kelly)
6595. Edwards, Ward. (AF Person. & Train. Res. Cent., Lowry AF Base, Colo.) AUTOKINETIC MOVEMENT OF VERY LARGE STIMULI. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 493-495.—"The Ss observed the autokinetic movement of very large patterns of dots. The maximum visual angle involved was about 60°. All Ss saw movement on all trials. A wide variety of different kinds of movement was seen. When very rigid criteria for autokinetic movement were applied, all Ss still saw autokinetic movement on one or more stimuli, and all stimuli were seen as autokinetically moving. It is concluded that visual patterns of any extent may be seen as autokinetically moving. It is

suggested that perhaps the ordinary visual world is stable because it contains much more information than the visual worlds used in autokinetic movement experiments."—(J. Arbib)

6596. French, Lyle A., & Johnson, David R. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) OBSERVATIONS ON THE MOTOR SYSTEM FOLLOWING CEREBRAL HEMI-SPHERECTOMY. *Neurology*, 1955, 5, 11-14.—A report of 6 cases with intractable seizures and hemiparesis from early life who were given total hemispherectomy. No permanent deficit in motor function resulted. "It is believed that the rapid return of motor function to the preoperative level is due to the contralateral hemisphere having assumed the function of the pathological side many years preoperatively."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6597. Gellhorn, E. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) PHYSIOLOGICAL PROCESSES RELATED TO CONSCIOUSNESS AND PERCEPTION. *Brain*, 1954, 77, 401-415.—Evidence is presented showing changes in cortical and hypothalamic potentials in the cat following various types of stimulation. The data are said to demonstrate that awareness is dependent on the "reticulo-hypothalamic-cortical system" and that the excitation of a specific projection area may adequately function in deep coma.—(P. J. Hutt)

6598. Gooddy, W., & Reinhold, M. (Natl. Hosp., Queen Square, London, W.C.1) THE FUNCTION OF THE CEREBRAL CORTEX. *Brain*, 1954, 77, 416-426.—The authors maintain that movements, sensations and ideas are not "localized" or "represented" in the cerebral cortex. They view the cortex as a mechanical device that selects, abstracts and integrates the patterns of nervous activity, but does not judge, initiate voluntary activity, see, hear, or think. These functions are related to the whole individual. Differences in intellectual capacity are supposed to depend on the relative amount of cortical activity which makes one brain system superior to another.—(P. J. Hutt)

6599. Henry, Charles E., & Pribram, Karl H. EFFECT OF ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE CREAM IMPLANTATION IN CORTEX OF MONKEY ON EEG AND BEHAVIOR PERFORMANCE. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 6, 693-694.—Abstract.

6600. Hess, Walter R., & Akert, Konrad. EXPERIMENTAL DATA ON ROLE OF HYPOTHALAMUS IN MECHANISM OF EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 73, 127-129.—Results from a series of experimental studies are summarized with the conclusion reached that electrical stimulation of specific hypothalamic areas is accompanied by behavior changes characterized by a "spatial and temporal integration of somatomotor and autonomic mechanisms." The Hess "affective defense reaction" is used illustratively. 15 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

6601. Hunter, John, & Ingvar, David H. (Montreal (Can.) Neurol. Inst.) PATHWAYS MEDIATING METRAZOL INDUCED IRRADIATION OF VISUAL IMPULSES. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 7, 39-60.—Studies of the irradiation pathways for photic-Metrazol induced impulses have been made in the cat. "Two pathways for the irradiation of responses to the frontal lobes have been established and isolated anatomically: one is transcortical and one is subcortical. There is evidence to suggest the existence of a third

pathway (cortico-subcortico-cortical)."—(R. J. Ellingson)

6602. Kennard, Margaret A., Rabinovitch, M. Sam, & Fister, William P. (U. British Columbia, Vancouver.) THE USE OF FREQUENCY ANALYSIS IN THE INTERPRETATION OF THE EEGs OF PATIENTS WITH PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 7, 29-38.—Automatic frequency analyses of the EEGs of 33 prison farm inmates, 44 schizophrenics, and 50 controls were compared. "Significant" differences were found among the 3 groups.—(R. J. Ellingson)

6603. Kostenevskii, N. A. OBRAZOVANIE VREMENNYKH SVYAZI NA OBSHCHIE RAZDRAZHITEL' VNESHENI SREDEY KAK FAKTOR, REGULIRUYUSHCHIY OBSHCHEE FUNKTSIONAL'NOE SOSTOYANIE KORY BOL'SHIKH POLUSHARIY. (Formation of conditioned [temporary] connections to general stimuli of the outer environment as a factor regulating the general functional state of the cerebral cortex.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deitel.*, 1953, 3(5), 755-764.—The general functional state of the cerebral cortex is viewed as a conditioned nervous state whose level may be set by conditioned-reflex response to external environmental factors.—(I. D. London)

6604. Laget, P., & Humbert, R. (L'Hôpital Trousseau, Paris.) FACTEURS INFLUENÇANT LA RÉPONSE ÉLECTROENCÉPHALOGRAPHIQUE À LA PHOTOSTIMULATION CHEZ L'ENFANT. (Factors influencing the EEG response to photostimulation in the child.) *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 6, 591-597.—Photic flicker stimulation produced paroxysmal responses in the EEGs of 406 of 5500 children, ages 0-16 years. Lower stimulus frequencies (3-8/sec.) are more effective in infants, and higher frequencies (13-20/sec) in adolescents. The frequency range of responses in adolescents is narrow and close to adult values; in young children it is wider and involves lower frequencies. The abnormal paroxysmal responses appear in various diseases of the CNS, not only in epilepsy, and in character disorders.—(R. J. Ellingson)

6605. Lindsley, Donald B. ELECTRICAL RESPONSE TO PHOTIC STIMULATION IN VISUAL PATHWAYS OF THE CAT. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 6, 690-691.—Abstract.

6606. MacLean, Paul D. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) THE LIMBIC SYSTEM ("VISCERAL BRAIN") AND EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 73, 130-134.—Stimulation, ablation, and electroencephalographic studies of the past 15 years are reviewed from which it is deduced that the limbic system is "a common denominator of a variety of viscerosomatic and emotional reactions... giving additional support to the theory that this region is concerned with the experience and elaboration of emotion."—(L. A. Pennington)

6607. Morrell, Frank. CONDITIONED ALPHA RESPONSE IN PATIENTS WITH SEIZURES OF FOCAL CORTICAL AND OF CENTREPHALIC ORIGIN. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 6, 694-695.—Abstract.

6608. Offner, Franklin F. THE TRI-PHASIC ACTION POTENTIAL. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 6, 507-508.—(The tri-phasic nature of the action current of a nerve in a volume conductor is purely the result of the back-curving of the lines of current

flow, and the IR drop this produces by Ohm's law."
—(R. J. Ellingson)

6609. Ostow, Mortimer. BEHAVIOR CORRELATES OF NEURAL FUNCTION. *Amer. Scientist*, 1955, 43, 127-133.—Neural function and behavior must be described in their own terms before relations between them can be established. Classical psychology has failed to provide adequate behavior descriptions. The author proposes that ethology or animal behavior, and psychoanalysis provide adequate calculi of behavior which can be used for the purpose.—(C. M. Louttit)

6610. Riese, Walther. (Med. Coll. Va., Richmond.) THE BRAIN OF THE CHIMPANZEE AT THE TIME OF BIRTH (MYELOGENESIS). *J. Mammal.*, 1955, 36, 78-83.—The myelogenesis of two chimpanzees at the time of birth was studied. The myelogenetic stage after 204 days gestation corresponds to that of the human embryo after 240 days. After 12 days of extra-uterine life the myelogenetic stage reached by the infant chimpanzee still lags behind that of the 16-day-old human infant.—(D. R. Kenshalo)

6611. Slocombe, A. G., Tozian, L. S., & Hoagland, H. (Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology, Shrewsbury, Mass.) INFLUENCE OF ADRENALECTOMY ON NERVE EXCITABILITY. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1954, 179, 89-92.—A large number of rats were bilaterally adrenalectomized and seven days later the sciatic nerve was exposed and its excitability measured. It was found that adrenalectomy decreased the excitability of the sciatic nerve both *in situ* and *in vitro*. Injection of adrenal cortical extracts partially restored the excitability of the nerve. The findings are discussed in relation to effects of adrenalectomy on properties of the central nervous system.—(J. P. Zubek)

6612. Tinbergen, N. SOME NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS RAISED BY ETHOLOGY. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1954, 2, 115.—Abstract.

6613. Tournay, Auguste. RECHERCHES NOUVELLES SUR LES RÉGULATIONS ET LES AJUSTEMENTS PAR LE SYSTÈME NERVEUX. (Recent studies of regulations and adjustments mediated by the nervous system.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1954, 47-51, 20-42.—After a brief historical introduction the author reviews the present status of knowledge and research under the following headings: (1) Information (neuroanatomy and histology); (2) Centrifugal influences (autonomic nervous system); (3) Posture and movement; (4) Organic regulation (autonomic regulation, emergency function, respiration, thirst, hunger); (5) Affective regulation (thalamus, hypothalamus, diencephalon, frontal lobotomy); (6) Sleep and vigilance (EEG, third ventricle, cortical inhibition.) Some unresolved problems are discussed.—(M. L. Simmel)

6614. Troitskaya, M. V., & Khokhlova, A. I. VLIYANIE FUNKSIONAL'NOGO SOSTOYANIYA KORY BOL'SHIKH POLUSHARIY NA FAGOTSITARNYE REAKTSII ORGANIZMA. (Influence of the functional state of the cerebral cortex on the phagocytic reactions of the organism.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'.*, 1953, 3(5), 738-743.—Changes in the functional state of the cerebral cortex are reflected, in greater or lesser degree, on phagocytic activity. Slight changes in this state bring on shallow fluctuations in the latter. The formation of conditioned reflexes is marked by a drop in the phagocytic index which is restored

to normal after prolonged rest. "Sharp changes in functional state of the cerebral cortex in the form of acute neurosis" brings about a sharp drop in the phagocytic activity of the leucocytes. However, with neurosis of long standing phagocytic activity of the latter is restored.—(I. D. London)

6615. Turner, E. (Queen Elizabeth Hosp., Birmingham, Eng.) CEREBRAL CONTROL OF RESPIRATION. *Brain*, 1954, 77, 448-486.—Cats and monkeys were subjected to stimulation and ablation of the posterior orbital gyrus, amygdala and other sub-cortical and thalamic structures. It was found that the cortex of area 13 had a controlling effect on respiration; hyperkinesia resulted from damage to the head of the caudate nucleus and not from damage to area 13; temperamental changes towards placidity resulted from damage to an area at the junction of the tail of the caudate and putamen and not from destruction of the amygdaloid nucleus.—(P. J. Hutt)

6616. Vowles, D. M. THE FUNCTION OF THE CORPORA PENDUCULATA IN BEES AND ANTS. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1954, 2, 116.—Abstract.

6617. Ward, A. A., & Thomas, L. B. THE ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF SINGLE UNITS IN THE CEREBRAL CORTEX OF MAN. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 7, 135-136.—Method and results of recording the electrical activity of single neurons in the temporo-occipital cortex of a human subject are described. "Most of the unitary action potentials occurred in groups and were relatively small in amplitude... The units recorded were nearly all initially negative in phase unless clearly badly damaged... the close resemblance of the potentials to many control records in experimental animals is very striking."—(R. J. Ellingson)

6618. Wikler, Abraham; Fraser, Havelock, F., Isbell, Harris, & Pescor, Frank T. ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAMS DURING CYCLES OF ADDICTION TO BARBITURATES IN MAN. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 7, 1-13.—During chronic secobarbital intoxication EEGs showed mixed fast and slow abnormalities. Tolerance developed to clinical, but not to EEG, effects. Upon abrupt withdrawal, EEGs tended to show hypersynchrony, including spike-and-wave complexes; generalized convulsions occurred in 11 of the 14 cases. After the 8th day of withdrawal, recovery proceeded uneventfully and EEGs returned to normal. Similar, but less marked, effects occurred in 21 cases receiving smaller doses of the drug, and only 2 developed withdrawal seizures.—(R. J. Ellingson)

(See also abstracts 6645, 7057, 7234, 7456)

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

6619. Adrian, E. D. (Trinity Coll., Cambridge, Eng.) FLAVOR ASSESSMENT. PHYSIOLOGICAL BACKGROUND OF FLAVOR ASSESSMENT. *Chem. & Indust., Lond.*, 1953, 46, 1274-1276.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28(8), abs. 16343.)

6620. Beidler, Lloyd M. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) A THEORY OF TASTE STIMULATION. *J. gen. Physiol.*, 1954, 36, 133-139.—Modern techniques of electrophysiology provide data about chemoreceptor stimulation which permit mathematical

analysis. Quantitative data on the response to sodium salt stimulation clearly indicate that ions of the chemical stimulus are loosely bound to some substance in the taste receptor. This can be thought of as an initial reaction which ultimately leads to stimulation of the receptor and an eventual depolarization of the associated sensory neuron. Possible enzymatic reactions are held to be implausible in accounting for the data.—(S. S. Marzolf)

6621. Berg, H. W., Filippello, F., Henreiner, E., & Webb, A. D. (U. California, Davis.) EVALUATION OF THRESHOLDS AND MINIMUM DIFFERENCE CONCENTRATIONS FOR VARIOUS CONSTITUENTS OF WINES: WATER SOLUTIONS OF PURE SUBSTANCES. *Food Tech.*, 1955, 9, 23-26.—Group thresholds were established by taste-testing water solutions of varying concentrations against pure water using the triangle method (2 samples identical, 1 different, 3 to select the odd sample). The RL was taken as the concentration correctly discriminated (5% level) by 6-16 S's in replicate tests and the minimum difference as the increase in concentration at a given level necessary to give a similar result. RL's are reported for levulose, sucrose, glycerol, sulfuric acid, sulfuric acid, lactic acid, succinic acid, acetaldehyde, grape seed tannin, dextrose, D-tartaric acid, citric acid, L-malic acid, potassium bitartrate, ethyl alcohol, and ethyl acetate and minimum difference concentrations for the last 7 substances listed.—(D. R. Peryam)

6622. Bolwig, Niels. (U. Wiltwatersrand, Johannesburg, S. A.) THE ROLE OF SCENT AS A NECTAR GUIDE FOR HONEYBEES ON FLOWERS AND AN OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECT OF COLOUR ON RECRUITS. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1954, 2, 81-83.—Bees could be trained to orient towards scented areas in a number of visual stimulus figures. Untrained bees are more attracted towards the inner than towards the outer end of a petal left attached to the center of a flower.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6623. Chapman, R. F. (Birkbeck Coll., London, Eng.) RESPONSES OF LOCUSTA MIGRATORIA MIGRATORIOIDES (R. & F.) TO LIGHT IN THE LABORATORY. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1954, 2, 146-152.—At constant temperatures locusts are more active in light than in darkness. There is a positive phototactic response, present at all instars. Unilaterally blinded individuals perform circus movements in uniform light, the turning rate increasing as a function of intensity. A phototactic response apparatus is described and illustrated. 13-item bibliography.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6624. Davis, John Gorton, & Hanson, Helen L. (Western Utilization Research Branch, U.S.D.A., Albany, Calif.) SENSORY TEST METHODS: THE TRIANGLE INTENSITY (T-I) AND RELATED TEST SYSTEMS FOR SENSORY ANALYSIS. *Food Tech.*, 1954, 8, 335-339.—The usual triangle form of the multiple sample flavor difference test requires 5 only to identify the 1 odd and 2 duplicate samples. Efficiency of testing is increased when 5 is also required to judge each sample according to the direction of difference (whether stronger or weaker), since this utilizes information from all replications of a test, including those where the odd and duplicate samples are incorrectly identified. A method is developed for estimating significance levels for replicated tests of this type.—(D. R. Peryam)

6625. Granit, Ragnar. (Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden.) RECEPTORS AND SENSORY PERCEPTION. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1955. xi, 367 p. \$5.00.—This volume is based on the author's Silliman Lectures at Yale in which he discussed and interpreted the aims, methods, and results of electrophysiological research on the processes of sensory reception. The first 3 chapters deal with the historical background of the electrophysiological approach to sensory processes, the principles of peripheral organization in skin and retina, and the spontaneous activity of sense organs. 2 chapters each are devoted to work on the retina and to muscle receptors. The final chapter considers frequency code, cortical representation, and sensory integration in sensory discrimination and integration. 852-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

6626. Hanson, H. L., Davis, J. G., Campbell, A. A., Anderson, J. H., & Lineweaver, Hans. (Western Utilization Research Branch, U.S.D.A., Albany, Calif.) SENSORY TEST METHODS: EFFECT OF PREVIOUS TESTS ON CONSUMER RESPONSE TO FOODS. *Food Tech.*, 1955, 9, 56-59.—The effects on food preference ratings of the prior samples in a series of singly presented food was tested using the hedonic scale (9 categories of like and dislike). When samples were of the same type (scrambled eggs prepared from powders) a well-liked sample significantly depressed ratings for a poor sample which followed, even with a 2-day interval between presentations. When foods were unlike (scrambled eggs and roast turkey) this was not true. Presentation of a poor sample did not affect the ratings for a good sample.—(D. R. Peryam)

6627. Heinemann, Eric G. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.), & Marill, Thomas. TILT ADAPTATION AND FIGURAL AFTER-EFFECT. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 46, 468-472.—Evidence is cited to show that recent experimental findings supporting Gibson's theory of adaptation and negative after-effect are explicable in terms of Köhler and Wallach's theory of satiation and figural after-effect. Three experiments were performed showing that these recent findings supporting Gibson's position were not actually measuring adaptation as Gibson used this concept.—(J. Arbib)

6628. Hopkins, J. W. SOME OBSERVATIONS ON SENSITIVITY AND REPEATABILITY OF TRIAD TASTE DIFFERENCE TESTS. *Biometrics*, 1954, 10, 521-530.—The literature on taste difference experimentation is now extensive and statistical testing of null hypotheses of "no discrimination" well understood. Publications dealing quantitatively with the sensitivity and repeatability of such experiments, and with effects of subject training and experience on these characteristics, are however less numerous. Some results obtained in the laboratory from 2,304 unit observations in tests of potential subjects for sensory difference appraisals of processed whole milks are accordingly reported.—(G. C. Carter)

6629. Howard, I. P. AN EXPERIMENTAL AND THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SIZE-WEIGHT ILLUSION. *Res. Rev.*, Durham, 1954, No. 5, 47-53.—Report of an experiment aiming to determine how the size-weight illusion varies over a wide range of volume differences between the compared weights. The results support the view that the weight sense is complex, that the kinaesthetic sense is merely one of the many involved in the judgment of weight, and that

the visual kinaesthetic and tactile senses yield a complex impression of the objects under judgment, out of which it is difficult to isolate the required stimulus quality. 20 references.—(W. W. Brickman)

6630. Humphrey, Betty M., & Nicol, J. Fraser. THE FEELING OF SUCCESS IN ESP. *J. Amer. Soc. psych. Res.*, 1955, 49, 3-37.—The ability to distinguish between right and wrong guesses in clairvoyance type card calling experiments was tested with significant results; contributing personality factors were evaluated. 17 references.—(G. Moran)

6631. Irwin, J. O. (London Sch. Hyg., Eng.) FLAVOR ASSESSMENT. A BIOMETRICIAN'S VIEWPOINT. *Chem. & Ind., London*, 1953, 51, 1348-1352.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (10), abs. 23103.)

6632. Kantner, Max. (U. Heidelberg, Germany.) STUDIEN ÜBER DEN SENSIBLEN APPARAT IN DER GLANS PENIS. (Studies on the sensory apparatus in the glans penis.) *Anat. Anz.*, 1952, 99, 159-170.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (8), abs. 18353.)

6633. Laue, Elsie A., Ishler, Norman H., & Bullman, Gloria A. (General Foods Corp., Hoboken, N. J.) RELIABILITY OF TASTE TESTING AND CONSUMER TESTING METHODS: FATIGUE IN TASTE TESTING. *Food Tech.*, 1954, 8, 387-388.—The effect of fatigue in taste testing was evaluated using the triangle difference test (2 identical samples and 1 possibly different, S being required to select the odd sample). Two triangle tests involving the same materials were presented to each S in each test session. Results were combined over series of tests and analyzed for numbers of correct identifications of the odd sample in the first vs. second triangles. Significant reduction was found for maple sirup but not for soluble coffee. It is suggested that the possible deleterious effects of fatigue on performance in taste tests may have been over-emphasized.—(D. R. Peryam)

6634. Mitchell, A. M. J., & Fisk, G. W. CLOCK CARDS AND DIFFERENTIAL SCORING TECHNIQUES. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1954, 18, 153-164.—This report summarizes several experiments in which tests for extrasensory perception (ESP) and psychokinesis (PK) were evaluated in two ways. In some tests each trial was recorded as either a hit or a miss. In others, the responses were graded to take account of how far the wrong responses missed the target. Special "clock face" cards permitting scoring the subject's response in terms of the angular displacement from the target hour were used in the differential ESP tests. Statistically significant results were obtained in both the ESP and PK tests. There was a general tendency for the differential method of scoring to yield more significant results than scoring merely in terms of hits and misses.—(J. G. Pratt)

6635. Orange, Arthur J. BIOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE CONSISTENCY OF PERCEPTUAL TIME-FUNCTIONS. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1954, 4, 56-57.—Abstract.

6636. Perkins, M. J., Banks, H. P., & Calvin, Allen D. (Michigan St. Coll., East Lansing.) THE EFFECT OF DELAY ON SIMULTANEOUS AND SUCCESSIVE DISCRIMINATION IN CHILDREN. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 416-418.—Fifty-six third and fourth grade children were divided into four groups

of 14 each. Group I was given a simultaneous discrimination. Group II was given a simultaneous discrimination under delay conditions. Group III was given a successive discrimination. Group IV was given a successive discrimination under delay conditions. The principal findings were: (a) the simultaneous discrimination was easier under both conditions; (b) although delay did make both discriminations more difficult, the difference between the delay and nondelay groups was not significant, and the effect of delay did not operate differentially in the simultaneous and successive problems.—(J. Arbib)

6637. Pradines, Maurice. L'ÉVOLUTION DU PROBLÈME DE LA SENSATION AU XX^e SIÈCLE. (The problem of sensation during the 20th century.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1954, 47-51, 43-68.—Theories of sensation and perception from the beginning of the century to the present are outlined, from Bergson's notion of the adaptive character to Merleau-Ponty's existentialist discussion, with considerable emphasis on Gestalt theory and on the author's own experiments. 20 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

6638. Rensch, Bernhard. PSYCHISCHE KOMPONENTEN DER SINNESORGANE: EINE PSYCHOPHYSISCHE HYPOTHESE. (Psychic components of sense organs: a psychophysical hypothesis.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme, 1952. 200 p. DM 22.50. (New York: Intercontinental Medical Book Corp.)—Sensations and images are experienced in the sense organs; on the basis of this "cognitive fact" the author develops his aesthetophysical hypothesis. Physiological concomitants of experience are related to processes in the sense organs. "The physiological function of the brain as the central place of connection is not doubted by this hypothesis. We think with the brain in the sense organs." In support of the hypothesis literature is reviewed on phenomenology of sensation and imagination, brain functions, brain and sensory histophysiology, sense organ injury, complex mental processes e.g. association, judgment, abstraction, generalization, feeling, emotion, and volition, and the phylogeny of sense reactions. English chapter summaries. 11-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

6639. Rhine, J. G., & Pratt, J. G. A REVIEW OF THE PEARCE-PRATT DISTANCE SERIES OF ESP TESTS. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1954, 18, 165-177.—This is a comprehensive report on an experiment conducted with a high-scoring ESP subject on the Duke campus in 1933-34 and on statistical analyses subsequently applied to the data. The work involved testing the subject's ability to identify concealed cards (clairvoyance) at distances of 100 and 250 yards. In each of four subseries the results were statistically significant, and the total experiment gave a positive deviation of hits from chance expectation with a probability value of 10^{-25} . The test procedure and conditions provided special safeguards against any undetected errors, and subsequent critical scrutiny has revealed no flaw in the series as evidence for the occurrence of ESP.—(J. G. Pratt)

6640. Sandström, Carl Ivar. KÖNNSKILLNADER VID TAKTIL-KINESTETISK LÖDBESTÄMNING. (Sex differences in tactual-kinesthetic weight discrimination.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 192.—Abstract.

6641. Schmeidler, G. R. PICTURE-FRUSTRATION RATINGS AND ESP SCORES FOR SUBJECTS WHO

SHOWED MODERATE ANNOYANCE AT THE ESP TASK. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1954, 18, 137-152.—Subjects in ESP card tests were separated into groups on the basis of criteria showing the degree to which they were annoyed by the test. Following up a lead from a previous investigation, the ESP scores of the moderately-annoyed group were correlated with performance on the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration test. As predicted, a positive correlation between ESP scores and impulsive responses was obtained, and a negative correlation between ESP scores and extrapulsive responses.—(J. G. Pratt)

6642. Takala, Martti. (U. Helsinki, Finland.) ON CONSTANT ERRORS IN THE JUDGMENT OF THE DEGREE OF INCLINATION. *Acta Psychol. Fennica*, 1951, 1, 129-142.—The experiments carried out by the author have clearly revealed two kinds of constant error in the judgment of the degree of inclination of oblique positions in any perceptual situation. The first kind of error is symmetric in relation to the main dimensions and may be called the warding off influence of the main dimensions. The second perceived constant error is not symmetric in relation to the main dimensions. The degree of over-estimation is at its maximum near the horizontal and decreases in the direction towards the vertical. All ascertained facts indicate that the importance of the horizontal and that of the vertical as framework for the perceptual world are clearly different. 12 references.—(M. Chojnowski)

6643. Taylor, James G. THE PROBLEM OF PERCEPTUAL CONSTANCY. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 25, 41-42.—Abstract.

6644. Teichner, Warren H., & Kobrick, John L. EFFECTS OF PROLONGED EXPOSURE TO LOW TEMPERATURE ON VISUAL MOTOR PERFORMANCE, FLICKER FUSION AND PAIN SENSITIVITY. *US Army, Qm. Res. Developm. Cent. environ. protection Div. Rep.*, 1954, No. 230, 13 p.—Five subjects lived in a constant temperature chamber for 41 days. The data obtained appear to allow the following conclusions regarding the effects of prolonged exposure to low ambient temperatures: (1) no effect on the critical frequency of flicker fusion; (2) increases the radiant heat pain threshold; (3) the radiant heat pain threshold does not recover normal sensitivity; (4) visual-motor performance is markedly and immediately impaired, recovers gradually, but to a lower limit; (5) the impairment of visual-motor performance is the result of a lowering of the final limit of performance.

6645. von Holst, E. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM AND THE PERIPHERAL ORGANS. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1954, 2, 89-94.—The writer presents an analysis of space and size constancy by means of a hypothetical model involving possible effects on sensory receptors by the motor impulses initiating movement. A distinction is made between impulses produced in receptors, afference, and motor impulses in general, efference. Stimulation resulting from muscular movement is called re-afference, stimuli produced by external factors, termed ex-afference, the latter being independent of any motor impulses. The contribution of these variables to perception may be ascertained by experimental variation, and may be predicted by assuming that "the efference leaves an 'image' of itself somewhere in the CNS, to which the re-afference of this movement compares as the negative of a photo-

graph compares to its print." This model yields correct prediction of a number of instances of perceptual-motor behavior in lower animals and constancy phenomena in the human.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

(See also abstracts 6910, 6921, 7446, 7545, 8134, 8146)

Vision

6646. Ancona, Leonardo. (Catholic U., Milan, Italy.) GLI EFFETTI SUCCESSIVI STEREOSCOPICI E I MOVIMENTI CICLOFUSIONALI OCULARI. (Stereoscopic successive effects and the ocular cyclofusional movements.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1954, 15, 571-586.—The after-effects in the third dimension of visual space as studied by Koehler and Emery, are interpreted by them in terms of occipital bioelectric currents (satiation theory). The author of the present study interprets these successive stereoscopic effects as due to ocular cyclofusional movements. Various experiments are reported; the cyclofusional interpretation is basically physiological and allows a psychological conception of stereoscopic effects. 13-item bibliography. French, English, and German summaries.—(A. Manoli)

6647. Arnoult, Malcolm D. SHAPE DISCRIMINATION AS A FUNCTION OF THE ANGULAR ORIENTATION OF THE STIMULI. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-39, 8 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 323-328, (see 29: 1958).

6648. Attneave, Fred. SOME INFORMATIONAL ASPECTS OF VISUAL PERCEPTION. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-33, 11 p.—Reprinted from *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 163-163, (see 29: 1960).

6649. Aulhorn, E. (U. Göttingen, Germany.) ÜBER FIXATIONSBREITE UND FIXATIONSFREQUENZ BEIM LESEN GERICHTETER KONTUREN. (On fixation-width and fixation-frequency in reading directed contours.) *Pflügers Arch. ges. Physiol.*, 1953, 257 (4), 318-326.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (9), abs. 20879.)

6650. No abstract.

6651. Berger, Curt, & Mahneke, Axel. (U. Copenhagen, Denmark.) FATIGUE IN TWO SIMPLE VISUAL TASKS. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 509-512.—Two experiments, involving visual acuity-determinations and exposure to flicker, were conducted to describe fatigue as measured by decrement in performance. In the first study subjects' visual acuity decreased with time, although variability did not change systematically; rest periods were followed by slightly improved acuity. In the second study subjects "showed a striking decline in critical flicker fusion... although there was no systematic change in variability." It is concluded that "...the course of visual fatigue can be determined accurately in terms of quantitative measures of performance if the test-stimulus itself is used as the tiring agent and some of the compensatory factors (rest-periods) are reduced."—(H. W. Sinalco)

6652. Bouman, Jan C. RÖRELSEPERCEPTIONENS FENOMENOLOGI INOM FILMEN. (The phenomenology of the perception of motion in film.) *Nord. psyk.*, 1953, 5, 182.—Abstract.

6653. Bridges, Cecil C., & Bitterman, M. E. (U. Texas, Austin.) THE MEASUREMENT OF AUTO-KINETIC MOVEMENT. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 525-529.—"O is provided with a lever which permits him to vary the position of the autokinetic stimulus in the frontal-parallel plane; he is told that the point of light will be moved from its original position by a special mechanism and that he is to return it always to its starting point. The task is thus presented to O as a problem in tracking, and the course of autokinetic movement is indicated (inversely) by the readily recorded physical movement of the stimulus." The apparatus is diagrammed and sample records are shown.—(H. W. Sinaiko)

6654. Brown, Kenneth T. (Aero Medical Laboratory, Wright Air Development Center, Ohio.) AN OPTICAL ILLUSION OF SPONTANEOUS FLUCTUATIONS IN APPARENT SIZE. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 533-538.—An illusion is reported consisting of "small apparent expansions and contractions" of an aperture through which a fixation point was watched. Observations using a bar instead of an aperture supported the theory that explains the illusion in terms of fluctuations in pupillary diameter.—(H. W. Sinaiko)

6655. Brown, Robert H. (Naval Res. Lab., Washington, D.C.) VELOCITY DISCRIMINATION AND THE INTENSITY-TIME RELATION. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 45, 189-192.—"The hypothesis is advanced that the direct perception of motion in a middle range of speeds involves a single sensory event dependent on the intensity-time relation." 4 subjects discriminated velocity at different speeds for each of 8 durations. The minimal luminance required for correct judgments of direction was measured by the method of limits. The data indicate that velocity discrimination occurs at intermediate speeds when the energy of the stimulating flash is constant ($I = C$). The reciprocity relation does not hold for exposures longer than a critical duration of 0.1 sec. The luminance of the flash tends to be the sole limiting factor on velocity discriminations at longer durations of exposure ($I = K$).—(F. Ratliff)

6656. Burnham, Robert W. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.) BINOCULAR SUBJECTIVE COLORS AND THE VISUAL MECHANISM. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 492-499.—"Introspective observations are reported on two possibly unique subjective colors which may be described as a brilliant red and a brilliant greenish-blue. The colors seem unique principally because they can be seen only in binocular vision, never, apparently, in monocular vision. Implications for functioning of the visual mechanism are discussed, and a testable "beat" hypothesis is developed."—(H. W. Sinaiko)

6657. Campbell, F. W. (U. Oxford, Eng.) THE MINIMUM QUANTITY OF LIGHT REQUIRED TO ELICIT THE ACCOMMODATION REFLEX IN MAN. *J. Physiol.*, 1954, 123 (2), 357-266.—See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 20 (11), abs. 26058.)

6658. Colgan, Carroll Monroe. THE RELATION BETWEEN CRITICAL FLICKER FREQUENCY AND SEVERAL PSYCHOLOGICAL VARIABLES. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1462-1463.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Florida.

6659. Day, Willard Farnsworth, Jr. THE CONTROL OF SERIAL PSYCHOPHYSICAL RESPONSES

AT THE VISUAL THRESHOLD. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 873.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Virginia.

6660. Denton, Eric J. UNE NOUVELLE MÉTHODE POUR DÉTERMINER LA COURBE D'ABSORPTION DU POURPRE RÉTINIEN. (A new method for determining the absorption curve of retinal purple.) *C. R. Acad. Sci., Paris*, 1954, 239, 1315-1316.—The dichroism of the rods discovered by Schmidt makes possible a new method for determining the spectral absorption characteristics of the rods. Excised retinæ of *Salamandra Maculosa* were used, and comparative curves were obtained for unbleached retinæ and for retinæ bleached by "white" light.—(R. W. Burnham)

6661. Deutsch, J. A. (U. Oxford, Eng.) A THEORY OF SHAPE RECOGNITION. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 46, 30-37.—Facts which a theory of shape recognition must account for include the "...ability to abstract form independent of place, inclination or size, equivalence of shape of mirror images and of squares and circles in some species, and lastly the survival of these abilities following extensive lesions of the striate area." A theory of form recognition, complementary to the author's theory of motivation and learning is suggested as meeting these requirements. "This mechanism is also seen to have further properties which ought to manifest themselves in behavior if the appropriate tests are made." "Lastly various objections are discussed. Aspects of the mechanism are not entirely without neurophysiological plausibility."—(L. E. Thune)

6662. De Vos, J. C. (N.V. Kema, Arnhem, Netherlands.) EVALUATION OF THE QUALITY OF A BLACKBODY. *Physica, Amsterdam*, 1954, 20, 669-669.—"A new method is described for evaluating the quality of a blackbody radiator."—(R. W. Burnham)

6663. De Vos, J. C. (N.V. Kema, Arnhem, Netherlands.) A NEW DETERMINATION OF THE EMISSIVITY OF TUNGSTEN RIBBON. *Physica, Amsterdam*, 1954, 20, 690-714.—"A new determination of the spectral emissivity of tungsten has been performed in order to supply more reliable data for the use of the tungsten striplamp as a standard source of radiation."—(R. W. Burnham)

6664. Dijkgraaf, S. (U. Utrecht, The Netherlands.) ÜBER DAS WESEN DER OPTOMOTORISCHEN REAKTIONEN (II). (On the nature of optomotor reactions (II). *Experientia*, 1953, 9, 387-388.—See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 20 (8), abs. 18345.)

6665. Doane, B. K. (McGill U., Montreal, Que.) EFFECTS OF DECREASED SENSORY STIMULATION ON VISUAL PERCEPTION: NOTES ON EXPERIMENTAL WORK IN PROGRESS. *Bull. Marit. psychol. Ass.*, 1954, (Dec.), 5-10.—An experimental program is described, in which subjects spend several days under conditions of decreased sensory stimulation. Except for meals and toilet requirements the subjects lie in bed. A U-shaped pillow plus partial soundproofing of the room limits auditory stimulation. Cylindrical cuffs from elbow to finger tips limit tactual stimulation. The eyes are covered with a translucent mask. Only preliminary findings are reported. During the period of decreased stimulation powerful visual hallucinations are experienced. For a period after removal of the translucent mask vision is distorted in a number of ways.—(W. F. Grether)

6666. Dohrenwend, Barbara Snell. VARIATION IN STIMULUS AMBIGUITY AND PERCEPTION OF VALUE-LADEN WORDS. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1463.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Columbia U.

6667. Dusek, Edwin R., Teichner, Warren H., & Kobrick, John L. EFFECTS OF THE ANGULAR RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE OBSERVER AND THE BASE-SURROUND OF THE STIMULI ON RELATIVE DEPTH DISCRIMINATION. US Army, Qm. Res. Developm. Cent. environ. protection Div. Rep., 1954, No. 232, 10 p.—4 subjects were used in a study of depth discrimination with a modification of the Howard-Dolman apparatus. Analysis of the 3 variables studied in a replicated factorial type design indicates that the linear threshold of equality settings is: (1) a decreasing function of the frontal slope of the base-surround of the stimuli, (2) an increasing function of viewing distance, and (3) a decreasing function of eye level height. Practice effects as revealed by the replications tended to increase the precision of the subject's depth discrimination judgments.

6668. Eriksen, Charles W. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) MULTIDIMENSIONAL STIMULUS DIFFERENCES AND ACCURACY OF DISCRIMINATION. USAF, WADC Tech. Rep., 1954, No. 54-165, iv, 11 p.—The present report is concerned with the effect of stimulus variation in several dimensions simultaneously upon the accuracy of discrimination in absolute judgment. The dimensions were size, hue and brightness. The discrimination measures for these dimensions were obtained separately and were compared with discrimination measures obtained by compounding these dimensions in various ways. Discriminability was better for the multidimensional series of stimuli than for any of the compounded dimensions used alone. It was further shown that the discrimination accuracy for a compounded or multidimensional series can be predicted if the discrimination accuracy of the separate dimensions is known. This prediction is based on the assumption that the accuracy of discrimination on the several dimensions is independent when simultaneously judged.

6669. Farnsworth, Dean. AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PRINCIPLES OF COLOR DEFICIENCY. USN Submar. Med. Res. Lab. Rep., 1954, 13(15), Rep. No. 254, iii, 15 p.—Color deficient vision is explained by means of an adjustable iso-color diagram which demonstrates confusion colors for the three basic types of color deficiency. The systems by which color defective people see color are described, an explanation is made of how color vision tests work, and a description is given of the selection of color codes for the color defective. The article provides an introduction to more technical studies referred to in a selected bibliography of ten titles.—(R. W. Burnham)

6670. Fields, Paul E. VISUAL PERCEPTUAL THRESHOLDS OF ALBINO RATS OBTAINED IN THE SMYDA WITH STRIAE, SINGLE LINES, AND PAIRED BARS. J. genet. Psychol., 1954, 85, 305-320.—"The visual perception of white rats was tested at various points throughout their life span. No marked loss was discovered in their discriminative ability during the period of the investigation which...covered the approximate comparable age span from 10 to 60 years in a human."—(Z. Luria)

6671. Fry, Glenn A., & Alpern, Mathew. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) EFFECT OF A PERIPHERAL

GLARE SOURCE UPON THE APPARENT BRIGHTNESS OF AN OBJECT. Illum. Engng. N.Y., 1955, 50, 31-38.—The apparent decrease of the brightness of a directly viewed test object produced by a nearby glare source can be accounted for in terms of the veiling glare produced by stray light falling on the fovea of the eye. The same effect can be produced by an overlying patch of veiling brightness. The changes in brightness of the test object which occur following the onset or removal of the glare source can be accounted for in terms of the veiling glare produced by stray light falling on the fovea.—(G. Westheimer)

6672. Gibson, Eleanor J., & Bergman, Richard. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) THE EFFECT OF TRAINING ON ABSOLUTE ESTIMATION OF DISTANCE OVER THE GROUND. J. exp. Psychol., 1954, 46, 473-482.—Using targets which provided no cues, an experimental group judged the distance, in yards, to 16 targets, then made 90 corrected judgments, and finally repeated the first series. A control group made the two estimations without the intervening training. It was found that improvement in absolute judgment was one result of the training series along with other effects upon constant and variable errors. "The development of a conceptual scale of distance in a psychophysical relationship with stimulation provided by a receding stretch of ground was hypothesized."—(J. Arbit)

6673. Gogel, W. C. RELATIVE VISUAL DIRECTIONS AS A FACTOR IN DEPTH PERCEPTIONS IN COMPLEX SITUATIONS. US Army Med. Res. Lab. Rep., 1954, No. 148, ii, 24 p.—It was found that two hypotheses involving visual direction were useful in predicting the apparent path of a small object attached to the Ames rotating trapezoidal window. An equation extending one of the hypotheses was developed to represent a possible source of psychological error in stereoscopic range finding.

6674. Gogel, Walter C. THE TENDENCY TO SEE OBJECTS AS EQUIDISTANT AND ITS INVERSE RELATION TO LATERAL SEPARATION. US Army Med. Res. Lab. Rep., 1954, No. 146, ii, 22 p.—It was quantitatively demonstrated that a monocular object tends to be seen at the same depth position as a binocular object, with the strength of this tendency being inversely related to the lateral line-of-sight separation of the objects. This factor was found to be effective in modifying the perception of the relative depth of an object even when opposed by fairly strong size cues.

6675. Gogel, Walter C., Brune, Robert L., & Inaba, Kay. A MODIFICATION OF STEREOPSIS ADJUSTMENT BY THE EQUIDISTANCE TENDENCY. US Army Med. Res. Lab. Rep., 1954, No. 157, ii, 11 p.—An experiment was conducted to determine whether the tendency to see objects as equidistant (the equidistance tendency) could significantly modify a stereopsis judgment of relative distance. The experimental conditions were designed to maximize the strength of the equidistance tendency and to reduce the strength of the stereopsis cue. Under these conditions it was found that the distance at which one object appeared equidistant with another depended upon the occurrence and direction of the equidistance tendency.

6676. Gogel, Walter C., & Harker, George S. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SIZE CUES TO RELATIVE DEPTH AS A FUNCTION OF THE LATERAL SEPA-

RATION OF OBJECTS. US Army Med. Res. Lab. Rep., 1953, No. 125, II, 17 p.—Two similar, differently sized playing cards, which were located at the same distance from the subjects, were laterally separated by two different amounts. It was found that the apparent depth difference between the 2 cards, as a consequence of their size difference, was greater with the greater lateral separation. This occurred when the 2 cards were viewed binocularly and also when one of the cards was viewed binocularly and the other monocularly.

6677. Granit, Ragnar. (Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm.) SIGHT AND THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE RETINA. *Acta Psychol. Fennica*, 1951, 1, 21-29.—The author reviews some new results in the area of the electrophysiology as filling in "a missing link between stimulus and sensation," namely the work of Granit and Therman, Thomson, Hartridge and Willmer, Hartline, Rushton, Donner, Motokawa, Gernandt. "On the whole it would seem as if the psychologists, by interesting themselves in the physiology of the retina, could learn a great deal about the sensory aspects of vision and the mode of organization of discrimination on the basis of general nervous mechanisms."—(M. Choynowski)

6678. Gruber, Howard E. (U. Colorado, Boulder.) THE RELATION OF PERCEIVED SIZE TO PERCEIVED DISTANCE. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 411-426.—The hypothesis that perceived size is proportional to perceived distance, with image-size held constant, was tested in two experiments and found untenable. "An alternative theoretical scheme was suggested in which perceived size and perceived distance do not depend on each other. Instead, both emerge from a common matrix of ongoing stimulus-processes and memory-traces; but they may be related to that matrix in different ways."—(H. W. Sinaiko)

6679. Guedry, F. E., Jr., & Niven, J. I. INTERACTION OF VESTIBULAR STIMULI OF DIFFERENT MAGNITUDES AND OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS. PART 1. PERCEPTION OF VISUAL APPARENT MOTION DURING ANGULAR ACCELERATIONS. US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 063.01.36, 14 p.—Where a positive angular acceleration is immediately followed by a negative one, the actual direction of rotation is perceived well into the latter period. This perception is terminated by a clear-cut reversal in direction of apparent motion. Theoretically, the time between commencement of deceleration and the point of reversal is indicative of the time of travel of the cupula from a deviated position and also of the cupula's responsiveness to an acting force. An extension of van Egmond's equations permits prediction of the time interval (t_a) where the duration and magnitude of positive and negative angular accelerations are known. Data obtained from three subjects were in good agreement with theoretical curves and displayed a striking degree of consistency between subjects and within subjects.

6680. Hahn, Erwin Louis, & Bartley, S. Howard. (Michigan State U., E. Lansing.) THE APPARENT ORIENTATION OF A LUMINOUS FIGURE IN DARKNESS. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 500-508.—As viewed outline forms (circles and ellipses), which were the only visible objects, under three conditions: unaided, 2-power magnification, and 7-power magnification. Stimulus objects were "readily seen as

tilted." Interpretation in light of Thouless' concept of real object (RO) and Hestor's assumed object (AO) are made.—(H. W. Sinaiko)

6681. Hänsel, Hein. ÜBER DAS VERHALTEN DER FLIMMER-VERSCHMELZUNGSFREQUENZEN IN ARBEITSPAUSEN. (On the flicker-fusion-frequency curve during rest periods.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1953, 1, 146-148.—The flicker-fusion-frequencies of apprentices aged 17-19 were measured at the beginning and the end of two half-hour rest periods. At the end of each rest period the flicker-fusion-frequencies were considerably lower than at the beginning. When the apprentices did not work during regular working time but just sat quietly, then a rise in flicker-fusion-frequencies during the rest period was observed.—(E. Ochs)

6682. Herrick, Robert M. (Columbia U., New York.) FOVEAL LUMINANCE DISCRIMINATION AS A FUNCTION OF THE DURATION OF THE DECREMENT OR INCREMENT IN LUMINANCE. USAF, WADC Tech. Rep., 1954, No. 54-463, IV, 16 p.—The minimum observable change in brightness (luminance) as a function of (a) the original adapting brightness and (b) the duration of the change was investigated. It was found that the longer the duration of the change in brightness, up to a critical point, the less the change in brightness required to be detected. The findings agree with the Bunsen-Roscoe law and indicate further that this law holds for a decrement as well as for an increment in brightness, and they permit one to estimate the minimum durations required between successive flashes of light for the detection of discrete flashes.

6683. Hillmann, Beverly; Connolly, Katherine, & Farnsworth, Dean. COLOR PERCEPTION OF SMALL STIMULI WITH CENTRAL VISION. USN, Submar. Med. Res. Lab. Rep., 1954, 13 (18), (Rep. No. 257), III, 21 p.—A study was made of the color confusions of normal observers comparing small paired circular stimuli subtending 2, 3, 5, and 7 minutes of visual angle. Two observers judged the similarity of 63 colors in each of 3 areas of the C.I.E. chromaticity diagram for Munsell Value 5 papers at 3.7 footlamberts brightness. The results showed that the area of confusion was reduced as the size of the stimulus was increased from 2 to 7 minutes. The directional trend of the chromaticity confusions remained similar regardless of visual angle and resembled that of tritanomaly. The region of copunctality was near 460 mμ, a little higher than that usually found for tritanopes.

6684. Honda, Hideo. (Nagoya City Med. Sch., Japan.) EFFECTS OF AREA STIMULATED DURING PREVIOUS LIGHT ADAPTATION UPON SUBSEQUENT COURSE OF DARK ADAPTATION. *Nagoya med. J.*, 1953, 1 (1), 29-34.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (9), abs. 20794.)

6685. Hyman, Ray, & Hake, Harold W. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) FORM RECOGNITION AS A FUNCTION OF THE NUMBER OF FORMS WHICH CAN BE PRESENTED FOR RECOGNITION. USAF, WADC Tech. Rep., 1954, No. 54-164, IV, 19 p.—The effect upon the recognition thresholds, as measured by the duration of tachistoscopic exposures, of the number of alternative forms from which one was drawn for presentation to subjects was studied for two types of visual stimuli. The average threshold for identifying a stimulus in all of the combinations

of two alternatives was significantly lower than the average threshold for identifying a stimulus when it was one of four possibilities. This was true of both the set of geometric forms and the four orientations of the same form. These results were taken to mean that unbiased estimates, independent of chance effects, of the proportions of correct identifications which occur under less than optimal viewing conditions are virtually impossible to attain. Studies of the relative visibility of forms can have very little generality.

6686. Krauskopf, John; Duryea, Richard A., & Bitterman, M. E. (U. Texas, Austin.) THRESHOLD FOR VISUAL FORM: FURTHER EXPERIMENTS. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 427-440.—Varying intensities of illumination were used to determine foveal form thresholds. Results showed threshold to vary "inversely with exposure-time, magnitude of critical detail, and to some extent with area." Short exposure-times produced distortions of form similar to those occurring at low illumination intensities. "Brightness threshold (varied) inversely with exposure time and with area, but (was) unaffected by extensive differences in configuration."—(H. W. Sinalko)

6687. Kugelmass, Solomon. THE RELATION OF AREA AND LUMINANCE TO THE THRESHOLD FOR CRITICAL FLICKER FUSION. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1466.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Columbia U.

6688. Landis, Carney, & Hamwi, Violet. THE EFFECT OF CERTAIN PHYSIOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS ON THE FLICKER-FUSION THRESHOLD. *J. appl. Physiol.*, 1954, 6 (9), 566-572.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 20 (11), abs. 26088.)

6689. Le Grand, Yves. TRAVAUX RÉCENTS SUR LES FACTEURS PHYSIQUES, PHYSIOLOGIQUES ET PSYCHOLOGIQUES DE LA VISION DES DÉTAILS. (Recent studies of physical, physiological and psychological factors in detail vision.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1954, 47-51, 69-78.—Anatomical theories dealing with inter-cone distance in the fovea or with recruitment of cells do not account for the facts of visual acuity. Physical theories based on retinal contrast predict well under conditions of high light intensity and small pupillary opening, but do less well under low illumination and with dilated pupils. Eye movements and even microneystagmus do not appear to be essential factors either. Quantum theories, based on the discontinuity of the stimulus and the receptors are promising in this field, as in other fields of sensation, e.g. audition, smell. Psychological factors, such as past experience or some of the Gestalt factors may give way to physiological explanations. No theory exists at present which accounts for all the data. 35 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

6690. Leibowitz, Herschel. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) THE USE AND CALIBRATION OF THE "MAXWELLIAN VIEW" IN VISUAL INSTRUMENTATION. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 530-532.—"The principle of Maxwellian view is advantageously used in visual experimentation when it is desirable to obtain extended visual stimuli of high luminance. Precautions in the use of this system as well as some advantages and disadvantages are discussed. Calibration of the system involves special problems when using conventional photometers. Alternative methods

for calibration which make use of monocular comparison, binocular comparison, and a photoelectric circuit are described."—(H. W. Sinalko)

6691. Leibowitz, H. W., Myers, Nancy A., & Grant, D. A. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) RADIAL LOCALIZATION OF A SINGLE STIMULUS AS A FUNCTION OF LUMINANCE AND DURATION OF EXPOSURE. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 45, 76-78.—"Accuracy of localization of the radial position of a single stimulus was determined for various luminance-exposure duration combinations. Localization accuracy, provided the stimulus is seen, is independent of luminance and duration, but varies with the radial position of the stimulus. The results are discussed in terms of events critical to localization accuracy and it is concluded that the magnitude of photochemical events in the end organs does not limit localization accuracy for supraliminal stimuli."—(F. Ratliff)

6692. McGraw, Kate R., & McFadden, Hugh B. (U. Wyoming, Laramie.) FORM FIELDS IN CHILDREN AS RELATED TO AGE AND SEX. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1954, 4, 57.—Abstract.

6693. Morel, F., & Schifferli, P. IMAGE CONSECUTIVE ET EFFETS OPTOCINETIQUES. CONTRIBUTION À L'ÉTUDE DES HALLUCINATIONS VISUELLES DU DELIRIUM TREMENS. (Consecutive image and optokinetic effects. Contribution to the study of visual hallucinations in delirium tremens.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1953, 2, 339-347.—By photographing a beam of light reflected from the cornea the authors were able to analyze eye movements brought about by the existence of an after-image. It was found that the direction and rapidity of these movements varied, and these variations depended on the situation of the illuminated part of the retina in relation to the fovea. These findings appear to contribute to the understanding of the elementary organization of the occipital oculomotor apparatus.—(G. S. Wieder)

6694. Moskowitz, Bernard. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) EFFECT OF REGULAR OFFSET ON THE REVERSALS OF THE WHEATSTONE-NECKER CUBE. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1953, 34, 178.—Abstract and discussion.

6695. Moskowitz, Bernard. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) EFFECTS OF DISTANCE AND ANGLE OF VIEW ON THE NUMBER OF REVERSALS OF A FLUCTUATING FIGURE. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 33, 271.—Abstract and discussion.

6696. Motokawa, Koiti, & Isobe, Kosaku. (Tohoku U., Sendai, Japan.) SPECTRAL RESPONSE CURVES AND HUE DISCRIMINATION IN NORMAL AND COLOR-DEFECTIVE SUBJECTS. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 45, 79-88.—"Spectral response curves of normal and color-defective subjects were determined with the method of electric stimulation of the eye. The curves of anomalous trichromats consist of four components R, Y, G, and B, among which either R or G is especially weak. The curves of dichromats consists of three components; R and G are missing in the protanope and the deuteranope, respectively. The three kinds of response in the color-blind are definitely small compared with the corresponding normal responses. The magnitude of response of anomalous trichromats is intermediate between the normal and the color-blind. Hue discrimination curves were obtained from one and the

same subjects under comparable experimental conditions and interpreted in terms of spectral responses. From these experiments it was concluded that the yellow component plays a very important role in hue discrimination of color-defective subjects, whereas it is not so important for normal hue discrimination."—(F. Ratliff)

6697. Mowbray, G. H., & Gebhard, J. W. (Johns Hopkins U., Silver Spring, Md.) DIFFERENTIAL SENSITIVITY OF THE EYE TO INTERMITTENT WHITE LIGHT. *Science*, 1955, 121, 173-175.—Two practiced observers participated in an experiment to measure "...the speed of response of the human eye in a new way. The procedure was to measure the difference-limens for intermittent white light at 16 frequencies in the range of 1 to 45 cy/sec." Results of both observers were in agreement. The finding "Most striking... is the sharp rise in the threshold between about 15 and 22.5 cy/sec with a subsequent sharp decline to the region of 30 to 35 cy/sec. The threshold then rises as the fusion point is approached." The integration of difference-limens by graphic methods yields 280 JNDs for photic flicker between 1 and 45 cy/sec.—(S. J. Lachman)

6698. Newbigging, P. Lynn. SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE AUTOKINETIC SITUATION. *Bull. Marit. psychol. Ass.*, 1954, (Dec.), 22-29.—"This experiment consisted of having 26 men and 26 women subjects observe the autokinetic phenomena under two conditions. Under the first condition, the subjects were instructed simply to estimate the extent of movement they perceived. Under the second condition, they were asked to make estimates again but with added instruction that a large group of subjects had made an average estimate just twice as large as their previous estimates had been. It was predicted that under the first condition the women would make smaller estimates than the men and that under the second condition they would make larger estimates than the men. These predictions tend to be borne out by the data."—(W. F. Grether)

6699. Ogilvie, John C., & Ryan, Eugene J. (Defence Res. Med. Lab., Toronto, Ont., Can.) THRESHOLD SENSITIVITY TO LIGHT MEASURED WITH AN EXTRANEAL ULTRAVIOLET SOURCE IN THE VISUAL FIELD. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 45, 206-209.—"Light thresholds of normal and aphakic subjects, and subjects with implanted synthetic lenses, were measured under conditions of darkness and with extraneous violet (405 millimicrons) and ultraviolet (365 millimicrons) sources of equal apparent brightness in the visual field. It was found that the ultraviolet source caused a greater increase in the threshold of the normal eye than did the violet source. The additional increase could not be attributed to stray light, nor to constriction of the pupil. From the results obtained with subjects who had synthetic lenses, it was concluded that fluorescence of the lens of the normal eye would account for the additional increase in threshold produced by the ultraviolet source."—(F. Ratliff)

6700. Peckin, James C. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) VISUAL FUNCTION OF COMPLETE COLOR BLINDS. *J. appl. Physiol.*, 1954, 6(10), 661-666.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28(10), abs. 23452.)

6701. Piaget, Jean, & Denis-Prinzhorn, Marianne. L'ILLUSION DES QUADRILATÈRES PARTIELLEMENT SUPERPOSÉS CHEZ L'ENFANT AND CHEZ

L'ADULTE. (The illusion of quadrilaterals partly superimposed in the case of the child and the adult.) *Arch. Psych., Genève*, 1954, 34, 243-266.—The well-known illusion of partly superimposed quadrilaterals was studied in 48 adults and 80 children between 5 and 12 years of age. The illusion is of the angle type resulting from the shift between the quadrilaterals in each couple. Factors of irradiation, frame etc. play a secondary part, reinforcing or weakening the angle effects. Certain forms of illusion decrease with age. Others increase up to the age of 9 to 11, then decrease. The duality of factors explains the complex genetic situation presented. English and German summaries.—(G. E. Bird)

6702. Piaget, Jean, & Morf, Albert. L'ACTION DES FACTEURS SPATIAUX ET TEMPORELS DE CENTRATION DANS L'ESTIMATION VISUELLE DES LONGUEURS. (The operation of spatial and temporal factors of centration in the visual estimation of lengths.) *Arch. Psychol., Genève*, 1954, 34, 243-266.—Two problems are discussed: (1) Is the length of a straight line of 4 or 5 cm. estimated in the same manner in central as in peripheral vision? (2) Does the duration of centration modify the estimation of length? Certain subjects are more sensitive to duration than succession. Others are not. In general, results are favorable to the hypothesis of centration effects. English and German summaries.—(G. E. Bird)

6703. Richter, Manfred. (Bundesanstalt für Mechanische und Chemische Materialprüfung, Berlin, Germany.) THE OFFICIAL GERMAN STANDARD COLOR CHART. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 45, 223-226.—"The official German Standard Color Chart (DIN-Farbenkarte) is intended as a technical resource for practical specification of color and is carried out with the purpose of developing scales as uniformly as possible for all parts of the color space. In this system the colors are arranged according to hue, saturation, and darkness degree, each of them being divided by uniform psychological steps. A specification of color tolerances by means of these scales is suggested. In its standard form the DIN-Farbenkarte is realized by a set of gelatine filters, where the different darkness degrees are obtainable by means of optical methods."—(F. Ratliff)

6704. Robinson, Edward J. (Boston U., Mass.) THE INFLUENCE OF PHOTOMETRIC BRIGHTNESS ON JUDGMENTS OF SIZE. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 464-474.—The first of two experiments studied effects of brightness on judgments of size under binocular and monocular conditions. Under both conditions brighter stimulus objects appeared larger. A second experiment, on the relationship of absolute levels of brightness to the size-brightness finding, indicated a decrease in the effect of brighter objects as absolute level of brightness was increased.—(H. W. Sinaiko)

6705. Rokseth, Rolf, & Lorentzen, Fridtjov Vogt. (Inst. Aviat. Med., Oslo, Norway.) COMBINED EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND HYPOXIA ON FLICKER FUSION FREQUENCY. *J. appl. Physiol.*, 1954, 6(9), 559-565.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28(10), abs. 23561.)

6706. Rutgers, G. A. W., & De Vos, J. C. (N.V. Kema, Arnhem, Netherlands.) RELATION BETWEEN BRIGHTNESS, TEMPERATURE, TRUE TEMPERATURE AND COLOUR TEMPERATURE OF TUNGSTEN

LUMINANCE OF TUNGSTEN. *Physica*, Amsterdam, 1954, 20, 715-720.—"The relation between brightness temperature, true temperature and colour temperature for a tungsten ribbon filament lamp has been calculated."—(R. W. Burnham)

6707. Schmidt, Ingeborg. **NEW TESTS FOR THE EXAMINATION AND TRAINING OF COLOR VISION: EVALUATION OF THE COLOR VISION MULTITESTER (SIGNAL LAMP) FOR AVIATION.** *USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. 21-29-006 (Rep. No. 4), 10 p.—The Color Vision Multitester for Aviation was evaluated in testing 93 persons. The errors to be considered in scoring were established. Since the test showed both a learning and a fatigue effect, it was decided to give two instruction tests which were not used in scoring, and to score the third test. A score of 0 to 1 errors signified "passed." Color normals and persons with a mild color defect were included in the group who passed this test. The Color Vision Multitester for Aviation is recommended as a supplementary test for classifying applicants screened as "color defective" by plate tests in fitness examinations. Instructions for testing are given in an appendix.

6708. Seyda, Bronisław. **ZAGADNIENIE KURZEJ ŚLEPOTY W WOJSKU.** (The problem of nyctalopia in the army.) *Lekarz wojskowy*, 1949, 25, 225-236.—In the present conditions of nourishment the avitaminose must be excluded as a cause of the idiopathic nyctalopia. In the peace time the nyctalopia in the army may be caused by physical and mental strain, blinding by sunshine, etc. Russian, French and English summaries.—(M. Chojnowski)

6709. Smith, William M. **PAST EXPERIENCE AND PERCEPTION: A STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF PAST EXPERIENCE ON APPARENT SIZE AND DISTANCE.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1097-1098.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1950, Princeton U.

6710. Spivack, George. **PERCEPTUAL ATTITUDE, MOTIVATION, AND THEIR INTERACTION IN A SIZE CONSTANCY SITUATION.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1461-1462.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pennsylvania.

6711. Swets, John Arthur. **AN EXPERIMENTAL COMPARISON OF TWO THEORIES OF VISUAL DETECTION.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1264.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

6712. Teichner, Warren H., Kobrick, John L., & Wehrkamp, Robert F. **EFFECTS OF TERRAIN AND OBSERVATION DISTANCE ON DEPTH DISCRIMINATION.** *US Army, Qm. Res. Developm. Cent. environ. protection Div. Rep.*, 1954, No. 228, 23 p.—A study was performed to determine the effects of observation distance, type of terrain, and time of day on monocular and binocular depth discrimination. Analysis of the results showed that the linear threshold of the distance judgments increased exponentially with distance for both monocular and binocular viewing, the binocular condition being slightly superior to the monocular until about 1900 feet. Under conditions similar to those of this investigation the contour of the terrain should be considered as having a marked effect on the precision of depth discrimination, and proper allowance should be made for the error of discrimination which is dependent upon target distance.

6713. von Schelling, Hermann. (U. S. Naval Med. Res. Lab., New London, Conn.) **INDICATION FOR THE EXISTENCE OF AT LEAST FOUR BASIC EXCITATIONS IN COLOR VISION.** *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1955, 45, 209-215.—"The tristimulus values of the spectrum colors are expressed as linear functions of four normal distributions which have wavelength as abscissa. This separation explains the main facts of dichromatism. It suggests a new color triangle. One of its vertices has a negative y-coordinate. Pairs of the center points of the normal distributions are collinear with this blue corner of the elementary color triangle. For convenience this triangle is transformed to the orthogonal and isosceles shape. Finally a tentative mathematical expression is given for describing the spectrum locus. The results are compared with the trichromatic coefficients of the CIE Standard Observer."—(F. Ratliff)

6714. Wallach, Hans, & Adams, Pauline Austin. (Swarthmore Coll., Pa.) **BINOCULAR RIVALRY OF ACHROMATIC COLORS.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 513-516.—"Interaction-conditions determine the mode of appearance of neutral colors and the brightness of achromatic surface-colors. Whether two areas stereoscopically combined will display binocular rivalry also depends on interaction rather than on local stimulation."—(H. W. Sinaiko)

6715. Weale, R. A. **THEORY OF THE PULFRICH EFFECT.** *Ophthalmologica*, 1954, 128, 380-388.—The algebraic expression of the apparent trajectory of a Pulfrich pendulum is elliptical, but conditions can be set under which the apparent motion is circular. Stereo effects are re-interpreted on the basis of convergence changes during the Pulfrich effect. French and German summaries.—(S. Renshaw)

6716. Wertheimer, Michael. (Wesleyan U., Middletown, Conn.) **CONSTANT ERRORS IN THE MEASUREMENT OF FIGURAL AFTER-EFFECTS.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 543-546.—An experiment confirming earlier findings with respect to bilateral kinesthetic differences is reported. It is suggested that "control measurements be made of bilateral inhomogeneities in judged size" should be made in future studies of kinesthetic figural after-effects.—(H. W. Sinaiko)

6717. Wittreich, Warren James. **AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE NATURE OF ANISEIKONIC DISTORTION.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 876-877.—Abstract of Ph. D. thesis, 1954, Princeton U.

6718. Yates, A. J. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) **EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF A PERCEPTUAL ANOMALY. IV. THE EFFECT OF MONOCULAR VISION ON ROTATION.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 975-979.—Rotation scores on the Block Designs Rotation Test for 20 normal, 20 pseudo-brain-damaged and 20 monocular subjects were compared—the monocular differed significantly from the pseudo-brain-damaged group and could not be differentiated from the controls.—(W. L. Wilkins)

(See also abstracts 7513, 7682, 8139, 8140)

Audition

6719. Black, John W., & Tolhurst, Gilbert C. **INTELLIGIBILITY AS RELATED TO THE PATH OF AIRBORNE SIDE-TONE.** *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med.*

Res. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 064.01.34, 8 p.—Panels of 12 speakers read under pairs of experimental conditions that provided criterion intelligibility scores associated with different paths of the speaker's airborne sidetone. Differences between pairs of scores suggest that the speaker's guide in setting his level of normal speech in quiet is carried by the airborne channel.

6720. Burgemeestre, A. J. AUDITORY MASKING IN CONTINUOUS AUDIOMETRY. *Acta Oto-laryng.*, Stockh., 1953, 43 (6), 506-516.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (12), abs. 28639.)

6721. Canac, François, & Bladier, Benjamin. SUR LA NUISANCE DU BRUIT DÉCÉLÉE PAR LES POTENTIELS RECUEILLIS EN DÉRIVATION BI-OC-CIPITALE. (The interference of noise revealed by recorded potentials of bi-occipital origin.) *C.R. Acad. Sci.*, Paris, 1954, 239, 1313-1315.—A description is given of irregularities appearing after stimulation by 80 decibels of white noise comprised of frequencies from 50 to 10,000 Hertz. These irregularities are said to arise from activity in several parts of the higher centers which, in some cases, are due to involuntary and spontaneous muscular activity.—(R. W. Burnham)

6722. Christman, R. J. (Rome (N. Y.) Air Development Center.) SHIFTS IN PITCH AS A FUNCTION OF PROLONGED STIMULATION WITH PURE TONES. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 484-491.—"In two experiments shifts in the pitch of a standard tone were found following monaural stimulation (satiation) with pure tones of 1- or 2-min. duration. The pitch of the standard was lowered by satiating tones of higher frequency and raised by satiating tones of lower frequency, the effect being somewhat greater in the former case than in the latter. The magnitude of the effect varied directly with the duration of the satiating tones and inversely with the time between satiation and testing. The results of the experiments can be explained in terms of the Kohler-Wallach theory."—(H. W. Sinaiko)

6723. Everberg, G. STUDIES ON THE BONE CONDUCTION IN OCCLUSION OF THE MEATUS AND IN CHRONIC SOUND CONDUCTION DEAFNESS. *Acta Oto-laryng.*, Stockh., 1953, 43 (6), 517-525.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (12), abs. 28646.)

6724. Goodhill, Victor. DIRECTIONAL FREE FIELD STARTLE-REFLEX AUDIOMETRY. *Arch. Oto-laryng.*, Chicago, 1954, 59, 176-177.—Startle response technique has been refined so that startle responses can be made quantitatively by means of a free-field speaker source with attenuation, and with directional component. 4 matched speakers in the 4 corners of the test-cubicle of a 2 room testing suite are used. Ocular or head responses are noted. There is a switching arrangement for click free changes from one speaker to another. The equipment includes Jensen P8RX speakers driven by McIntosh amplifier, attenuated through attenuator circuit of a conventional audiometer (ADC 50E).—(J. C. G. Loring)

6725. Guild, Stacy R. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) THE EFFECTS ON HEARING OF PARTIAL SECTIONS OF THE COCHLEAR NERVE IN MAN. *Acta Oto-laryng.*, Stockh., 1953, 43 (2-3), 199-207.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (12), abs. 28649.)

6726. Meyer, Max F. AUDITORY FATIGUE BEYOND AND WITHIN THE COMPASS OF THE VOICE. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 538-543.—Data of Onchl are discussed which indicate that when auditory fatigue is produced with a stimulus frequency that lies beyond the compass of the human voice the maximal effect is noticeably shifted from the stimulus frequency upwards. The data also indicated that fatigue measured within the compass of the human voice disappeared in 5 minutes, whereas fatigue measured beyond that compass took 20 minutes to disappear. These data are explained on the basis of hydraulic damage to the phragma as opposed to excessive resonance. Two components of auditory fatigue are hypothesized: loss of electro-chemical sensitivity when the fatiguing stimulus is within the range of the human voice, and bruising of the phragma due to hydraulic action when the stimulus is beyond that range.—(H. W. Sinaiko)

6727. Schmidt, P. H., Van Gemert, A. H. M., De Vries, R. J., & Duyff, J. W. BINAURAL THRESHOLDS FOR AZIMUTH DIFFERENCE. *Acta Physiol. Pharmacol. Neerland.*, 1953, 3, 2-18.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29 (1), abs. 890.)

6728. van Dishoeck, H. A. E. MASKING, FATIGUE, ADAPTATION AND RECRUITMENT AS STIMULATION PHENOMENA OF THE INNER EAR. *Acta Oto-laryng.*, Stockh., 1953, 43 (2-3), 167-175.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (12), abs. 28643.)

6729. von Fieandt, K. (U. Helsinki, Finland.) LOUDNESS VARIANCE IN SOUND PERCEPTION. *Acta Psychol. Fennica*, 1951, 1, 9-20.—The first part of this investigation has been carried out as a group experiment with the participation of 11,000 radio listeners who had to estimate the distance of six speakers (three men and three women) from the microphone. The test gave clear evidence of loudness invariance. The second part of the investigation was carried out in the big studio of the Finnish Broadcasting Company where subjects had to adjust the sound emanating from the loudspeaker at the distance of 0.75 m. until it was, in their opinion, of equal intensity as the sound emanating from the loudspeaker at the distance of 2.37 m. or 7.5 m. from the subject. Tests were made both in dark and in a light room and included five sound effects. The results of this investigation show considerable evidence of loudness invariance, the highest invariance being possessed by singing in the listener's own language, the further places occupied by speech, guitar, whirring sound and buzzer, in this order.—(M. Choyowski)

RESPONSE PROCESSES

6730. Adams, Jack A. EFFECT OF EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED MUSCULAR TENSION ON PSYCHOMOTOR PERFORMANCE. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-59, 4 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 127-130, (see 29: 3516).

6731. Anthony, Adam. (Pennsylvania State Univ., State College.) BEHAVIOR IN A LABORATORY COLONY OF PRAIRIE DOGS, *CYNOMYS LUNDOVICIANUS*. *J. Mammal.*, 1955, 36, 69-78.—There is manifest a highly developed communication system in this species. This is based on a variety of vocalizations that appear to increase group cohesion. Cooperative activities

serve to unify a large group of animals. In addition such activities as recognition of contacts and grooming act as integrative elements in the smaller group or family level. Disintegrative activities such as competition for food, territory disputes, sex aggression in mating season or contests between high ranking dogs did not occur to any appreciable extent in the colony.—(D. R. Kenshalo)

6732. Antonitis, Joseph J., Cray, Dorcas D., Sawin, Paul B., & Cohen, Carl. SOUND-INDUCED SEIZURES IN RABBITS. *J. Hered.*, 1954, 45, 278-284.—Relatively intense auditory stimulation was applied to 73 white, spotted rabbits, 37 to 129 days old, which had produced some "Vienna White-like" offspring given to spontaneous epileptic-like seizures. Of these 18, or 24.7%, suffered seizures comparable to spontaneous seizures. The observations seem to support Nachtsheim's interpretation of inheritance by means of single gene substitution, the susceptibility being recessive.—(G. C. Schwesinger)

6733. Armstrong, Edward A. (St. Marks Vicarage, Cambridge, Eng.) THE ECOLOGY OF DISTRACTION DISPLAY. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1954, 2, 121-135.—Literature on injury-simulation in birds is reviewed. Such displays are thought related to "conflict between impulses associated with the defence of the nest and eggs or young and the escape drive." The relationships between injury-feigning and type of nest location, type of predator and other factors are analyzed. 160-item bibliography.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6734. Ballard, C. F. (London U., Eng.) CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON VARIATIONS IN ORO-FACIAL BEHAVIOUR IN MAN. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1954, 2, 37.—Abstract.

6735. Banks, C. J. THE SEARCHING BEHAVIOUR OF COCCINELLID LARVAE. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1954, 2, 37-38.—Abstract.

6736. Bilodeau, Ina McD., & Bilodeau, Edward A. SOME EFFECTS OF WORK LOADING IN A REPETITIVE MOTOR TASK. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 455-467.—Investigated the extent to which the inhibition accrued in a self-paced task as a function of work loading. Found that recovery in rate of responding is independent of work loading and duration of interpolated rest. Studied the inhibitory effects of two loadings by comparing Ss shifted from heavier to lighter loadings with control Ss using the lighter loading throughout. The postshift performance to the control group was superior to the performance of the heavy to light loading group. One of the possibilities discussed to account for this postshift difference was that a greater amount of I_2 was accrued in work against the heavier loading.—(J. Arbib)

6737. Blum, Harold F. (Princeton U., N.J.) PHOTOORIENTATION AND THE "TROPISM THEORY." *Quart. Rev. Biol.*, 1954, 29, 307-321.—A simple mathematical model is developed for photo-orientation, treating the behavior in terms of progression and orientation velocities, the linear and angular components of movement. Orientation paths of a mechanical model and of several organisms are presented. 21 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6738. Bolwig, Niels. (U. Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, S.A.) THE INFLUENCE OF LIGHT AND TOUCH ON THE ORIENTATION AND BEHAVIOUR OF GONODACTYLUS GLABRUS BROOKS. *Brit. J. Anim.*

Behav., 1954, 2, 144-145.—Gonodactylus is a stomatopod that hides under stones in the intertidal zone. Experiments showed, with a high degree of reliability, that it orients towards dark objects, prefers larger to smaller objects, orients in perpendicular light with dorsal surface towards light source, inhibits activity when it has many ventral and lateral contacts, and that it leaves its hiding place more readily in low than in high intensity light.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6739. Briggs, George E., Thompson, Richard F., & Brogden, W. J. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) THE EFFECT OF ANGLE OF TILT UPON THE TRIGONOMETRIC RELATIONSHIP OF PRECISION AND ANGLE OF LINEAR PURSUIT-MOVEMENTS. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 475-483.—"...angle, tilt, ordinal position, angle \times tilt interaction, ordinal position \times tilt interaction, and residual for square were significant sources of variation." It is concluded, "...the relation of precision and angle of linear pursuit movements is paramount to other experimental variables."—(H. W. Sinaiko)

6740. Brozek, Josef, & Taylor, Henry Longstreet. TESTS OF MOTOR FUNCTIONS IN LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS OF FITNESS. USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. 21-32-004 (Rep. No. 4), iii, 20 p.—A battery of tests of motor functions was used in the study of human "fitness" and of changes in fitness under a variety of biological stresses. Employed were two tests of strength, three tests of speed, and one test of coordination. Examples are presented to show that the combination of a battery of tests of motor functions, plus physiological indices of the ability to do hard physical work, measures deterioration in the presence of stress better than either approach used alone and provides a more meaningful basis for analysis of fitness deterioration.

6741. Calhoun, John B. A TECHNIQUE FOR INVESTIGATING THE DISTANCE PARAMETER OF HOME RANGE. *J. Mammal.*, 1955, 36, 45-52.—A technique is described for increasing distance in a nocturnal photophobic rodent such as the Norway rat. The technique consists of placing a light at the end of an enclosed alley opposite to that which serves as a locus of orientation. The light apparently serves to psychologically increase each unit of distance by a constant amount. Thus it is possible to investigate behavior with respect to distance in the confines of a 14 foot alley that otherwise would have required an alley several times this length.—(D. R. Kenshalo)

6742. Chance, M. R. A. (U. Birmingham, Eng.) THE SUPPRESSION OF AUDIOGENIC HYPEREXCITEMENT BY LEARNING IN PEROMYSCUS MANICULATUS. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1954, 2, 31-35.—When mice are given sound stimulation in a situation where a shelter is provided, they can learn to repress the hyperexcited behavior on subsequent occasions when the sound stimulus is administered in the absence of a shelter.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6743. Cumbee, Frances Z. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) A FACTORIAL ANALYSIS OF MOTOR CO-ORDINATION. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth phys. Educ.*, 1954, 25, 412-426.—A two-part report on the factorial analysis of motor-coordination. Eight factors were extracted by the multiple-group method from the intercorrelation of 21 variables previously used to measure various aspects of motor-coordination. These factors remain unnamed but five were categorized as balancing objects, tempo, two-handed agility, speed of

change of direction of arms and hands, and body balance. In a comparison between the centroid versus the multiple-group methods, about the same results were obtained.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

6744. Dell, P., & Bonvallet, M. (Hôpital Henri-Rouselle, Paris.) DONNÉES EXPÉRIMENTALES RÉCENTES SUR LA PHYSIOLOGIE DU SOMMEIL; APPLICATION À L'ÉTUDE PHARMACOLOGIQUE DES AMPHÉTAMINES ET DE LA CHLORPROMAZINE (LARGACTIL). (Recent experimental data on the physiology of sleep; application to the pharmacological study of the amphetamines and of the chlorpromazine (Largactil).) In Nora, G., & Sapir, M., *La cure de sommeil*, (see 29: 7380), 23-36.—The authors review experimental data, outline in some detail recent results obtained with the modern electrophysiological techniques, and summarize their own investigations dealing with the action of some essential constituents of the internal environment and with the interoceptive messages, showing also the possible application of all these notions to the detailed analysis of the central action of drugs. These data "reestablish the notion of the fundamental unity of the central nervous system." 39 references.—(M. Choynowski)

6745. Denniston, Rollin H., II. (U. Wyoming, Laramie.) QUANTIFICATION AND COMPARISON OF SEX DRIVES UNDER VARIOUS CONDITIONS IN TERMS OF A LEARNED RESPONSE. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 437-440.—Using albino rats, males were rewarded for turning a small wheel by being presented with a sexually receptive female. Correlations between wheel-turning latencies and various direct measures of sexual activity are reported. The most significant relationship appeared between number of wheel turns during extinction and previous consummatory sexual activity.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6746. Eayrs, J. T. (U. Birmingham, Eng.) SPONTANEOUS ACTIVITY IN THE RAT. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1954, 2, 25-30.—The diurnal activity of adult female rats compared in stabilimeter cages and in activity wheels showed that the animals run a lesser distance in the cage than in the activity wheel, and that diurnal and oestral cycles are less marked in the stabilimeter. "These differences show clearly that the two techniques measure components of activity which have different motivational significance." 25 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6747. Edwards, Roy L. (U. Hull, Eng.) THE HOST-FINDING AND OVIPOSITION BEHAVIOUR OF MORMONIELLA VITRIPENNIS (WALKER) (HYM., PTEROMALIDAE), A PARASITE OF MUSCOID FLIES. *Behaviour*, 1954, 7, 88-112.—Laboratory observation of this wasp, which is parasitic on pupae of Muscoid flies, showed that initial orientation to the pupae is a function of the odor of decaying material in which the pupae reside. Direct orientation to the pupae is probably also based on odor, differentiation being further made by "drumming", although the actual factors in selecting a host have not been determined. The "roundness" characteristic of the larva elicits drilling, followed, if the pupa is alive, by ovipositor exploration and, if an empty space is revealed, by oviposition. Drilling may occur on a dead host, but never oviposition. 10 figures and 27-item bibliography. German summary.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6748. Eliasberg, W. G. SOMESTHETICS AND SEX *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1954, 8, 1-2.—Criticizes an earlier study by Myron Herman (see 25: 5566). Herman's

study purported to show that an injury to the genital afferent pathways abolishes psycho-sexual manifestations. Lists three major criticisms of Herman's study, and advances the hypothesis that man's psychosexuality "has also become free of the functioning of the neuro-pathways and the endocrines."—(H. D. Arbitman)

6749. England, G. J. OBSERVATIONS ON THE GRAZING BEHAVIOUR OF DIFFERENT BREEDS OF SHEEP AT PANTYRHUAD FARM, CARMARTHENSHIRE. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1954, 2, 56-60.—Description is given of the 24-hour behavior of a Suffolk, a Spanish, a Clun Forest, and a Scottish Blackface sheep, with records of time spent in grazing, cuddling, standing and lying and frequency counts of laying down, urinating and defecating.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6750. Fink, Lotte A. PREMARITAL SEX EXPERIENCE OF GIRLS IN SYDNEY. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1954, 8, 9-11.—Presents the second sample of 100 girls whose virginity or non-virginity was verified by gynecological examination prior to marriage. The results of the present study are similar to those of the previous study and indicate that early marriage makes virginity in a bride more likely, also that the girls "in freer occupations, like journalists, dancers, artists and academically trained girls" find it more difficult to conform. Combining this sample with the previous one, the conclusion is that "virginity before marriage is dependent on the age of the girl at her marriage: it is only kept when the girls have a chance of early marriage."—(H. D. Arbitman)

6751. Fleishman, Edwin A. DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS OF PSYCHOMOTOR ABILITIES. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 437-454.—"A large number of apparatus and printed psychomotor tests was selected or specifically designed to measure certain ability categories hypothesized to exist from the results of previous research in this area. After extensive pretesting, the tests were assembled into a battery and administered to 400 Ss. The correlations among scores on these tests were then subjected to a Thurstone centroid factor analysis.... The results were discussed with respect to the factor composition of individual tests, the utility of certain printed tests designed to reproduce apparatus test variances, and the contribution of these factors to certain kinds of more complex psychomotor performance." 19 references.—(J. Arbit)

6752. Forwald, H. AN APPROACH TO INSTRUMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF PSYCHOKINESIS. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1954, 18, 219-233.—Previous reports by the writer and others have presented evidence that the subject's intention can influence moving objects as shown by their placement when they come to rest. In the present experiment, the throwing surface was converted into a scale for registering lateral dispersion by parallel lines at 1 cm. intervals. In releases involving 630 cubes the subject consciously intended for the objects to veer toward the righthand side of the scale; in the same number of interspersed releases, the aim was to have them veer in the opposite direction. A t-test of the difference between the means of the two distributions gave significant results ($t = 5.71$). The same data evaluated by the old method of scoring only hits and misses were not statistically significant.—(J. G. Pratt)

6753. Fredericson, Emil, & Birnbaum, E. ANN. COMPETITIVE FIGHTING BETWEEN MICE WITH

DIFFERENT HEREDITARY BACKGROUNDS. J. genet. Psychol., 1954, 85, 271-280.—In experiments with mice with differing hereditary backgrounds, the authors find that interaction situations involving conflict and competition between strains considered passive and competitive respectively do not yield behavior in keeping with hereditary characters. Situational factors involving high motivation produce marked competitiveness in the passive strain of mice. The pattern of the more vigorous mice is the dominating influence in the social interaction of the mixed pairs.—(Z. Luria)

6754. Free, J. B. (Rothamsted Exp. Station, Eng.) **THE BEHAVIOUR OF ROBBER HONEYBEES.** Behaviour, 1954, 7, 233-240.—Honeybees robbing from a hive not their own fly in a distinctive "swaying" manner. Experimental analysis showed this swaying response to be elicited by the presence of a congested group of bees at the hive entrance, and that it is not seen when other bees are not at the entrance, even though the hive is inhabited. German summary.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6755. Gabbott, Peter D. (U. Coll. of the South West, Exeter, Eng.) **NOTES ON THE MATING BEHAVIOR OF NEMOBIVUS SYLVESTRE (BOC) (ORTH., GRILLIDAE).** Brit. J. Anim. Behav., 1954, 2, 84-88.—A detailed account, illustrated by four drawings of the mating behaviour of a cricket.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6756. Gesell, Arnold. **HANDEDNESS.** J. Amer. med. Ass., 1954, 155, 1548.—Clinical observation and motion picture analysis of behavior of children reveal that, "In 14 of 19 the right or left face-direction of the tonic-neck-reflex was definitely predictive of later handedness."—(R. B. Uhrbrock)

6757. Goldman-Eisler, Frieda. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) **SPEECH BREATHING ACTIVITY—A MEASURE OF TENSION AND AFFECT DURING INTERVIEWS.** Brit. J. Psychol., 1955, 46, 53-63.—"The aim of the investigation was to develop indicators of changes in emotional states based on the speech process itself." "Two measures were derived from speech-breathing activity, the rate of respiration during speech and the output of speech (number of syllables) per expiration. Both of them proved to be highly reliable and sensitive, but the output of speech per expiration was the more constant, as well as more sensitive of the two." "The writer discovered that by listening carefully [to high quality transcriptions] she could hear quite distinctly the noise produced by speakers when inhaling air." 19 references.—(L. E. Thune)

6758. Gordon, J. G., Tribe, D. E., & Graham, T. C. (Rowett Res. Inst., Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.) **THE FEEDING BEHAVIOUR OF PHOSPHORUS-DEFICIENT CATTLE AND SHEEP.** Brit. J. Anim. Behav., 1954, 2, 73-74.—Cattle and sheep grazing pasture shown to be low in phosphorus showed evidence of osteophagia and allotropicphagia. Against the hypothesis that this is an adequate regulatory response is the fact that correction of the phosphorus deficiency does not immediately eliminate the abnormal eating habits, and that many types of phosphorus-rich dietary material may be rejected. "It therefore appears that rather than any specific desire for material rich in phosphorus on the part of deficient cattle, there is a generally depraved appetite which in its milder form is limited to the consumption of relatively palatable, although normally uneaten, material... and in its more severe forms results in the eating of such ab-

normal items as decomposing flesh and live tortoises."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6759. Grice, G. Robert. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) **DISCRIMINATION REACTION TIME AS A FUNCTION OF ANXIETY AND INTELLIGENCE.** J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1955, 50, 71-74.—"1. Two groups of 8s of high and low anxiety as determined by a Scale of Manifest Anxiety were given a complex discrimination-reaction-time task involving a high degree of interference. 2. While the low-anxiety group was superior in performance on the reaction-time task, it was found that this superiority could be attributed to intellectual differences rather than to differences in level of anxiety."—(L. N. Solomon)

6760. Haldane, J. B. S., & Spurway, H. **A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SOME DATA ON INFRA-RED COMMUNICATION IN APIS MELLIFERA.** Brit. J. Anim. Behav., 1954, 2, 35.—Abstract.

6761. Hauty, George T. **THE EFFECTS OF DRUGS UPON THE COMPONENTS OF HAND STEADINESS.** USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. 21-1601-0004 (Rep. No. 5), 8 p.—In an investigation of the effects of drugs upon both coarse and fine manual tremor, 66 subjects were tested at 1-hour intervals following the administration of differing dosages of analeptic and depressant drugs. The analeptic increased fine tremor but did not significantly affect coarse tremor whereas the effects of the cerebral depressant were to reduce and increase fine and coarse tremor, respectively. Diminution of drug effects did occur within the 3-hour period following administration but the differences were not highly significant. A double analeptic dosage had no additive effect on either component while a greater reduction in tremor was effected by doubling of the sedative dosage.

6762. Hempel, Walter E., Jr., & Fleishman, Edwin A. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) **A FACTOR ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL PROFICIENCY AND MANIPULATIVE SKILL.** USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1954, No. AFPTRC-TR-54-34, III, 15 p.—"This Research Bulletin reports the findings of a factor analysis performed on 46 experimental tests which sample a number of psychomotor activities not completely covered by the Aircrew Classification Battery. The nine factors yielded by the physical performance tests can be described as five general categories: (a) strength, (b) flexibility of the limb and trunk, (c) balance, (d) gross body coordination, and (e) energy mobilization. Tests designed to measure manipulative abilities yielded factors describable as Manual Dexterity, and Finger Dexterity Arm-Hand Steadiness, and Aiming. A Nonverbal Reasoning factor also appeared."—(W. F. Grother)

6763. Hinde, R. A. (Cambridge U., Eng.) **CHANGES IN RESPONSIVENESS TO A CONSTANT STIMULUS.** Brit. J. Anim. Behav., 1954, 2, 41-55.—A review of the literature on response changes to constant stimuli leads to proposal of a concept of Specific Action Potentiality (SAP), a molar construct intended to replace the Lorenzian notion of "reaction specific energy." Decrement in responsiveness to a constant stimulus "may be related to the perception of a stimulus and not to the performance of an activity." Other possibilities are discussed. 98-item bibliography.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6764. Hinde, R. A. (Cambridge U., Eng.) **THE COURTSHIP AND COPULATION OF THE GREEN-**

FINCH (*CHLORIS CHLORIS*). Behaviour, 1954, 7, 207-232.—Observations on captured birds are reported, and the sequence of activities involved in courtship and copulation is analysed. 18-item bibliography. German summary.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6765. Hochheimer, Wolfgang. DIE KINSEY-BERICHTS. (The Kinsey Reports.) Psyché, Heidel., 1954, 8 (8), 1-38.—A digest of the first two Kinsey reports, with favorable comments on their value and validity.—(E. W. Eng)

6766. Hunter, R. F. SOME NOTES ON THE BEHAVIOUR OF HILL SHEEP. Brit. J. Anim. Behav., 1954, 2, 75-78.—Qualitative observations of the behavior of grazing sheep throughout the year are supplemented by frequency counts of resting hours through various months. Sheep show seasonal variations in grazing location, and periods of rest are related to time of sunrise and sunset.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6767. Jones, J. W., & Ball, J. N. (U. Liverpool, Eng.) THE SPAWNING BEHAVIOUR OF BROWN TROUT AND SALMON. Brit. J. Anim. Behav., 1954, 2, 103-114.—The spawning behavior of brown trout and salmon in laboratory tanks was observed and photographed with motion picture techniques. 19-item bibliography.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6768. Kaimus, H. (U. Coll., London, Eng.) THE CLUSTERING OF HONEYBEES AT A FOOD SOURCE. Brit. J. Anim. Behav., 1954, 2, 63-71.—Observation of bees which have been repeatedly fed at a particular place, shows that they will continue to cluster at that site in the absence of food. It was determined that visual, vibratory and odor cues aided in preservation of the cluster.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6769. Kaimus, H. (U. Coll., London, Eng.) FINDING AND EXPLOITATION OF DISHES OF SYRUP BY BEES AND WASPS. Brit. J. Anim. Behav., 1954, 2, 136-139.—Wasps find dishes of food more quickly but do not communicate with their associates. Wasps were less deterred by rain or by changes in the food, but were more easily disturbed by moving objects. It is concluded that "the honey bee colony, with searching and collecting bees, is more efficient in the exploitation of rich uniform sources of food, while wasps are better equipped to deal with casual and more varied sources of food."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6770. Keenleyside, Miles H. A., & Hoar, William S. (U. Brit. Columbia, Vancouver, Can.) EFFECTS OF TEMPERATURE ON THE RESPONSES OF YOUNG SALMON TO WATER CURRENTS. Behaviour, 1954, 7, 77-87.—Rheotactic responses of young salmon are predominantly positive at low temperatures, but become negative at higher temperatures. "A positive response was usual at temperatures which normally prevail during the seaward migration of these fish." Positive responses are often induced by the presence of shelter under conditions where the usual response is negative. 14-item bibliography. German summary.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6771. Mangan, G. L. A PK EXPERIMENT WITH THIRTY DICE RELEASED FOR HIGH- AND LOW-FACE TARGETS. J. Parapsychol., 1954, 18, 209-218.—The experimenter, acting as his own subject, released 30 dice on each trial to roll down an inclined plane on to a horizontal surface while intending that they should fall to show a preponderance of either high faces (4,5,6) or low faces (1,2,3). The same

number of throws were made for each target. A total of 400 trials (12,000 single die-throws) were made, the first half of them with the subject acting as his own recorder and the second half with another person present as a second observer and recorder. The total results showed a positive deviation of 287 hits (i.e., 287 more dice falling with the target faces uppermost than the most likely number expected on a chance basis), which gave a C.R. of 5.24 ($P = 2 \times 10^{-7}$). In view of the exclusion of possible counterhypotheses by the experimental conditions, the results support the PK hypothesis.—(J. G. Pratt)

6772. Matthews, G. V. T. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) BIRD NAVIGATION. Cambridge: University Press (New York: Cambridge University Press), 1955, vi, 141 p. \$2.50. (Cambridge Monogr. Exp. Biol., No. 3) —Experimental field study and theoretical literature on the methods of navigation by migrating or homing birds is reviewed. Random search, visually sighted landmarks, Coriolis force, magnetic force and several minor theories are examined and rejected. The evidence supports navigation by the sun, "and the only type of sun navigation that fits the observed facts and is satisfactory from the logical point of view is that proposed by the sun-arc hypothesis." 345-item bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

6773. Missiuro, W. FIZJOLOGICZNE ZAGADNIENIE PRACY W SWIETLE TEORII PAWLOWA. (The physiological problem of work in the light of Pavlov's theory). Acta Physiol. Polonica, 1950, 1, 73-84.—Having outlined the general picture and the significance of Pavlov's theory, the author analyses in its light some problems of the physiology of work, both manual and mental, such as learning of new activities or the mutual relation of work and rest.—(M. Choynowski)

6774. Moreno, J. L. GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY, PSYCHODRAMA AND THE WARMING UP PROCESS TO THE SEXUAL ACT. Int. J. Sexol., 1954, 8, 12-15.—Lists the five basic components of a psychodramatic session, and discusses mental catharsis in its relation to psychodrama. Maintains that the "warming up process" in the sexual act can be studied as a psychodramatic situation in which two actors are engaged, and that a technique of therapeutic images can be used to retrain the "sexual actors" when the "warming up process" is not adequate.—(H. D. Arbitman)

6775. Morris, Desmond. (U. Oxford, Eng.) THE REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOUR OF THE RIVER BULL-HEAD (*COTTUS GOBIO L.*) WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE FANNING ACTIVITY. Behaviour, 1954, 7, 1-32.—Laboratory aquarium observations of the nesting, fighting, sexual and parental behavior, accompanied by drawings are presented. Comparisons are made with other species. 24-item bibliography. German summary.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6776. Morris, Desmond. (Oxford U., Eng.) THE REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOUR OF THE ZEBRA FINCH (*POEPHILA GUTTATA*), WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PSEUDOFEMALE BEHAVIOUR AND DISPLACEMENT ACTIVITIES. Behaviour, 1954, 6, 271-322.—A detailed qualitative description of mating behavior is presented, with some discussions of underlying causation. 36 references and 12 figures. French summary.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6777. Moynihan, M. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N.Y.), & Hall, M. F. HOSTILE, SEXUAL, AND OTHER SO-

CIAL BEHAVIOUR PATTERNS OF THE SPICE FINCH (*LOCHURA PUNCTULATA*) IN CAPTIVITY. *Behaviour*, 1954, 7, 33-78.—This is a preliminary descriptive report of observations made on caged birds. 32-item bibliography. German summary.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6778. Oldroyd, Carl R., & Moskowitz, Bernard. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) OPTIMAL TENSIONS FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF TASK AS A FUNCTION OF PROXIMITY TO FOCAL MUSCULATURE. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 33, 265.—"Degrees of tension alone, were found to be significant for steadiness; degrees of tension and locus of tension were found to be significant for tapping. While our interpretation is tentative and awaits better determination of maximal tension and perhaps a wider range of tensions, evidently tension overshadows locus in its effect on a task of high qualitative demand, and locus of tension play a significant role only on the grosser tasks."—(M. O. Wilson)

6779. Richter, C. P., & Rice, K. K. (Johns Hopkins Med. Sch. Baltimore.) COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS PRODUCED BY FASTING ON GROSS BODY ACTIVITY OF WILD AND DOMESTICATED NORWAY RATS. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1954, 179, 305-308.—This is a continuation of work on the nature of the anatomical, physical and behavioral differences between wild and domesticated Norway rats. The spontaneous running activity of comparable groups of wild and domesticated rats was measured during a 10-day control feeding period and while fasting. During fasting the domesticated rats became only 32% more active, while the wild rats increased their activity by 142%—i.e. the activity of the wild rats showed a four-fold greater increase. This difference is attributed to changes that domestication has produced in the anatomy or function of the gonads and adrenals.—(J. P. Zubek)

6780. Rohles, Frederick H., Jr. TWO STUDIES ON TEMPERATURE AND MOTOR ABILITY: THE EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON SERIAL-DISCRIMINATIVE RESPONSES; THE EFFECT OF TIME AND TEMPERATURE ON MOTOR ABILITY. *USAF Arctic aero med. Lab. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. 22-0601-0002, Rep. No. 1, 24 p.—The purpose of the first study was to determine if there was a critical temperature where finger dexterity was significantly reduced. Typing was selected as a representative measure not only of finger dexterity but also of serial-discriminative responses. For an adjustment period of 30 minutes, the best performance in terms of speed and errors was obtained by the group which was retested at 60°. In the second study, 4 standard psychomotor tests were used. Exposure time had a significant effect on motor ability as measured by the Finger Dexterity and Two Hand Coordination tests.

6781. Russell, W. M. S. (U. Oxford, Eng.) EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF THE REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOUR OF *XENOPUS LEAVIS*. I. THE CONTROL MECHANISMS FOR CLASPING AND UNCLASPING, AND THE SPECIFICITY OF HORMONE ACTION. *Behaviour*, 1954, 7, 113-188.—With controlled statistical design, the effect of gonadotrophin and of type of partner (treated and untreated male and female) was assessed for the South African clawed frog. Quantitative measurement of claspings times showed significant effects of gonadotrophin, individual differences between males, and, depending on the measure used, differences between male and female passive partners. Causal analysis of these results leads to the

conclusion that 3 central neural units, the claspings correlation unit, the unclaspings correlation unit and a claspings coordination unit must exist. 57-item bibliography. German summary.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6782. Ryer, Robert, et al. THE EFFECT OF VITAMIN SUPPLEMENTATION ON SOLDIERS RESIDING IN COLD ENVIRONMENT. PT. I. PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE AND RESPONSE TO COLD EXPOSURE. *Amer. J. clin. Nutr.*, 1954, 2, 97-132.—The study was performed at Pole Mountain, Wyo. utilizing military personnel as test subjects. The control group (42 men) received capsules containing a negligible amount of ascorbic acid. The 44 experimental subjects were given large supplements of ascorbic acid and vitamins of the B complex. During the last 3 weeks the daily caloric intake was reduced from 3,500 to 2,250 Cal. Physical performance was measured at weekly intervals, using Harvard step-test, Army physical fitness test, hand dynamometer and standardized forced march technique. No statistically significant differences between the two groups were obtained and the caloric deficit of 1,200 Cal./day for 22 days did not lead to a detectable impairment of physical performance.—(J. Brožek)

6783. Ryer, Robert, et al. THE EFFECT OF VITAMIN SUPPLEMENTATION ON SOLDIERS RESIDING IN COLD ENVIRONMENT; PT. II. PSYCHOLOGICAL, BIOCHEMICAL, AND OTHER MEASUREMENTS. *Amer. J. clin. Nutr.*, 1954, 2, 179-194.—In a study on two groups of soldiers, one receiving high doses of vitamins of B complex and ascorbic acid, the other receiving placebo (capsules identical in size and appearance), no differences were observed in scores made in psychological tests and questionnaires (digit-symbol substitution, adding, attitudes toward the experiment, Army attitude survey, MMPI, and sociometric ratings) administered at intervals during the study.—(J. Brožek)

6784. Schoeffler, Max S. PROBABILITY OF RESPONSE TO COMPOUNDS OF DISCRIMINATED STIMULI. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 875.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Indiana U.

6785. Schutz, Howard G., & Pilgrim, Francis J. (Quartermaster Food and Container Inst. Armed Forces, Chicago.) CHANGES IN THE SELF-SELECTION PATTERN FOR PURIFIED DIETARY COMPONENTS BY RATS AFTER STARVATION. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 444-449.—Starvation periods of two days produced no change in the basic pattern of self-selected diets except for increase in caloric intake, and, on that basis, increased consumption of non-preferred foods.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6786. Simon, Charles W. (Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O.) EFFECTS OF STRESS ON PERFORMANCE IN A DOMINANT AND A NON-DOMINANT TASK. *USAF, WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-285, vi, 41 p.—The hypothesis that under stress, operator performance tends to retrogress less when dominant response patterns are required was tested in the experiment reported here. Stress resulted in more reversal errors for subjects performing on the originally nondominant task than for those performing on the originally dominant one, although both groups had practiced to an apparently equal performance level previously. Response time and individual response time variability, only indirectly related to the original dominance measure, reflected this tendency under mild stress only, while overshoot errors

showed no differential effects of stress. Additional practice on the nondominant task was insufficient in this experiment to decrease the disruptive effects of stress on performance.

6787. Simon, Charles W. (Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O.) THE PRESENCE OF A DUAL PERCEPTUAL SET FOR CERTAIN PERCEPTUAL-MOTOR TASKS. *USAF, WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-286, v, 27 p.—Two independent groups of 24 female college students acted as subjects in an experiment using a single, compensatory pursuit task. One group used a knob control; the other, a lever. In both studies, the zero position of the pointer and the motion relation between pointer and control were varied. The major conclusions drawn were that (1) performance is affected by an interaction between the pointer position and the pointer-control motion relation, (2) subjects behave as if they perceive the rotary mechanical movements both linearly and curvilinearly, (3) the "motion agreement principle" operates in both perceptual sets and performance is a result of the effects of both sets combined.

6788. Slivinske, Alec Joseph. ANALYSIS OF THE CONDITIONS DETERMINING INTERFERENCE IN COMPLEX DISCRIMINATION MOTOR PERFORMANCE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 875-876.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Virginia.

6789. Smith, M. P. (U. Colorado, Boulder.) THE EFFECTS OF PRIOR CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR, SACCHARINE, AND WATER ON MILK CONSUMPTION. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1954, 4, 52.—Abstract.

6790. Spalding, Douglas A. INSTINCT, WITH ORIGINAL OBSERVATIONS ON YOUNG ANIMALS. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1954, 2, 2-11.—This paper, originally published in *Macmillan's Magazine*, 1873, 27, 282-293, describes experiments on newly-hatched fowl with vision or audition artificially restricted for varying periods of time. Behavior after removal of the restraining condition is described. The rapid fashion in which visual or auditory stimuli elicit complex integrated motor patterns leads the writer to reject the assertions and predictions of the empiricists and to assert the importance of genetically determined behavior patterns. Techniques of early temporary sensory restriction are described.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6791. Supple, Leonard K. EFFECT OF FEMALE STERILITY ON INTER-PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1954, 8, 35-39.—An operation, such as a bilateral tubal ligation, which causes artificial sterility of the young, sexually active female, "reduces the sense of responsibility by the woman towards her marriage partner, reduces the sense of fidelity towards the partner and towards marriage itself, and makes the woman act like a predatory male." Furthermore, "sterilization procedures lead to unstable relationships prior to and within marriage, and thus increase the possibility of annulment and divorce."—(H. D. Arbitman)

6792. Takala, Annika. ON THE FACTORS OF MANUAL SKILL. *Acta Psychol. Fennica*, 1951, 1, 108-128.—The results obtained with a number of intelligence tests, cancellation tests and manual skill tests has been factor analysed by Thurstone's centroid method with orthogonal coordinate axes. Six factors have been isolated and discussed, namely general intelligence (g), accuracy-speed factor of manual skill,

form factor of manual skill, general speed factor, skill of fine motor performance, and fluency of fine motor performance. No intelligence tests, except the speed of cancellation, show significant loadings in manual skill factors. 11 references.—(M. Choynowski)

6793. Taylor, E. L. GRAZING BEHAVIOUR AND HELMINTHIC DISEASE. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1954, 2, 61-62.—A discussion of the relationship between the specific grazing habits of animals and their consequent opportunities to come into contact with helminth parasites. Observations of animals grazing preferences with respect to grassy areas that have received feces are presented.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6794. Thomas, M. HORMONES ET INSTINCTS—DEUXIEME PARTIE. (Hormones and instincts—part two.) *Scientia*, 1954, 89, 265-275.—(See 29: 5179.)

6795. van der Kloot, William G., & Williams, Carrol M. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) COCOON CONSTRUCTION BY THE CECROPIA SILKWORM. III. THE ALTERATION OF SPINNING BEHAVIOR BY CHEMICAL AND SURGICAL TECHNIQUES. *Behaviour* 1954, 6, 233-255.—The integrating mechanism for cocoon spinning was demonstrated to be localized in the brain of the silkworm, in the corpora pedunculata. Spinning behavior could be altered or eliminated by ablation, treatment with CO₂, lowered O₂ tension 31 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6796. van Eyck, M. ETUDE ÉLECTROMYOGRAPHIQUE DES RÉFLEXES LABYRINTHIQUES CERVICAUX DU PIGEON. (Electromyographic study of vestibular neck reflexes of the pigeon.) *Acta Otolaryng.*, Stockholm, 1953, 43 (2-3), 303-310.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (12), abs. 28647.)

6797. Wagner, Robert C., Fitts, Paul M., & Noble, Merrill E. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS OF SPEED AND LOAD AS DIMENSIONS OF PSYCHOMOTOR TASKS. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-45, iv, 19 p.—"This Research Bulletin reports three experiments designed to investigate the influence of speed and load upon motor performance. The task was to anticipate the passage of a single dot of light behind a horizontal cross line on a curved translucent screen when depressing one of a set of five keys which would correspond to that dot. The failure to obtain consistent, statistically significant relationships between speed, load, and performance level indicated the need for considering the effects of these variables separately."—(W. F. Grether)

6798. Wood-Gush, D. G. M. THE COURTSHIP OF THE BROWN LEGHORN COCK. *Brit. J. Anim. Behav.*, 1954, 2, 95-102.—A detailed analysis of the mating behavior of five leghorn cocks showed all animals to perform the activities of waltzing, tidbitting, wing-flapping, cornering, feather-ruffling, tail-wagging, head-shaking, bill-wiping and preening. Interpretation of these activities is discussed.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

(See also abstracts 7007, 7464, 7869)

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

6799. Anderson, C. C. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) SOME SIMPLE METHODS OF TESTING FOR FUNCTION FLUCTUATION. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 46, 1-12.—

"Parallel tests of twenty-six functions were administered on the same day to a group of seventy-four children . . . , and readministered approximately 1 week later." The four distributions of scores were then analyzed in accordance with Thouless's and Finney's models for measuring function fluctuation. "The best simple methods of testing for function fluctuation, those of Thouless and Finney, give similar results, and it is suggested that they be used in future research into the amount of fluctuation present in cognitive and noncognitive functions." 36 references.—(L. E. Thune)

6800. Bevan, William (Emory U., Ga.), & Saugstad, Per. BREADTH OF EXPERIENCE, EASE OF DISCRIMINATION, AND EFFICIENCY OF GENERALIZATION. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 46, 13-19.—"The relation of breadth of past experience to effectiveness of generalization was studied in the context of the classical weight-lifting experiment. . . . Superiority in test performance was . . . found to be associated with interval size rather than breadth of training or greater adjacency of training and test weights on the stimulus continuum."—(L. E. Thune)

6801. Bloch, Vincent. SUR LES CONCEPTIONS ACTUELLES DE L'EMOTION. (Current theories of emotion.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1954, 47-51, 79-90.—The author reviews the arguments concerning the adaptive versus the disrupting effect of emotions. Sentiments and emotions should be distinguished. Anatomical and physiological studies concerning the locus of emotional responses are summarized. In recent times psychologists and physiologists tend to conclude that emotion is a particular activity level of behavior. Physiologically intensities of emotion can be differentiated, but not different emotional qualities. 29 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

6802. Brantman, Theodore. THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SENTIMENTALITY. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 624-634.—The psychology of sentimentality reveals a 5-layer structure à la Bergier. The deepest layer is passive masochism. The first defense is false aggressiveness. The second defense is sentimentality consisting of wistful observation of what he wanted and did not get as a child or of what he got but did not want. The superego is warded off with the argument: just watching, not doing anything.—(D. Prager)

6803. Cassel, Russell N. (Scott Air Force Base, Ill.) PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF HAPPINESS. *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1954, 32, 73-82.—The article depicts certain relationships between the behavior of human beings and their happiness. By understanding these relationships better mental health will result and a more productive life of individuals be expected. After a brief discussion of the structure of the human behavior, the author discusses seven principles of happiness, including (1) organismic homeostasis, (2) psychological equilibrium, (3) space for individual freedom, (4) development of an ego-ideal, (5) reconciliation of aspirations, (6) sensitivity to ethnological dynamics and (7) operational tolerance for duress.—(S. M. Amatori)

6804. Edwards, Ward. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) VARIANCE PREFERENCE IN GAMBLING. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 441-452.—Based upon two preliminary experiments and a main experiment in which Ss had to choose between bets with high and low variances, it was shown that variance preferences existed, particularly under condi-

tions where high variance was desirable: i.e., Ss tended to change their betting habits when losing money but not when winning. Of greater importance than variance preferences in gambling, however, are probability preferences.—(H. W. Sinaiko)

6805. Freedman, Norbert. IS PERCEPTUAL DEFENSE CONDITIONED AVOIDANCE? *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1464-1465.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

6806. Fritzsche, Volker. (U. Bonn, Germany.) UNTERSUCHUNGEN ÜBER DEN EINFLUSS DES CHARAKTERS AUF AUSSAGELEISTUNGEN UND AUSSAGEGEWISSENHAFTIGKEIT. (Investigations concerning the influence of personality upon accuracy and subjective certainty of report.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1953, 1, 40-78.—On 2 occasions, several months apart, 91 "witnesses" gave reports and answered questions concerning facts that had been presented in a film. Without being aware of it the subjects gave 'characterological self-diagnosis' in answering questions in terms of 4 degrees of subjective certainty. Results suggest that certain personality traits influence the accuracy and the subjective certainty of the report. 24 references.—(E. Ochs)

6807. From, Franz. OM OPLEVET ANSVAR HOS ANDRE. (On experiencing the responsibility of others.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 164.—Abstract.

6808. Goldfarb, Allan. AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF PERFORMANCE UNDER STRESS IN RELATION TO INTELLECTUAL CONTROL AND EXPRESSED SELF-ACCEPTANCE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1457.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pittsburgh.

6809. Greenberg, Irvin. THE ACQUISITION OF A THIRST DRIVE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1465-1466.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pennsylvania.

6810. Halpern, Howard Marvin. SOME FACTORS INVOLVED IN EMPATHY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1458-1459.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

6811. Kohn, Hugh. THE EFFECT OF VARIATIONS OF INTENSITY OF EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED STRESS SITUATIONS UPON CERTAIN ASPECTS OF PERCEPTION AND PERFORMANCE. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 289-304.—Two experiments using a detailed picture and a detailed story were used under (1) threat of electric shock, (2) distracting conditions, and (3) ordinary conditions. Reproduction of the material showed that severe emotional stress reduces the recall. The author suggests irrelevant rather than relevant items seem to be disrupted by emotion.—(Z. Luria)

6812. Littman, Richard A., Lanski, Leonard M., & Rhine, Ramon J. STUDIES OF INDIVIDUAL AND PAIRED INTERACTIONAL PROBLEM SOLVING BEHAVIOR OF RATS (*MUS NERVEGICUS ALBINUS*). *Behaviour*, 1954, 7, 189-206.—After habituation and individual training in the operation of a Skinner box, rats were run in two groups matched for individual response rates, and were run in pairs. In a second experiment animals trained individually under continuous and under partial reinforcement were paired. In all paired runs the activating lever was situated remotely from the food delivery chute. Results

showed "no relationship between maximum response rate achieved in solitary training and assumption of either worker or dependent role," and "no relationship between manner of training and assumption of either worker or dependent role." Transfer of animals between pairs did not result, save in two instances, in change of worker or dependent status. German summary.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6813. McClelland, David C. (Ed.) (Wesleyan U., Middletown, Conn.) *STUDIES IN MOTIVATION*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1955. xi, 552 p. \$6.00.—50 selections are reprinted from the originals in an attempt "to gather together a sampling of all the facts about motivation, rather than just those facts which are relevant to a particular theoretical position." The selections are grouped into four parts: psychodynamics including conscious and unconscious motives from empirical clinical work, biological origins of motives, social origins of motives and values, and the effects of motivation on behavior. While neither is neglected the selections tend to be empirical rather than theoretical.—(C. M. Louttit)

6814. Meyer, Eduard. (U. Göttingen, Germany.) *ZUR NEUORIENTIERUNG IM BEREICH DER VERSTEHENDEN PSYCHOLOGIE. VERSTEHEN ALS PHÄNOMEN UND METHODE*. (New trends in the psychology of "Verstehen." Verstehen as a phenomenon and method.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1954, 1, 426-434.—With the aid of illustrations and examples, the author describes 3 ways of "Verstehen": "Psychological Verstehen" or attempting to understand how another person feels; "Phenomenal or social Verstehen," an attempt to establish empathic understanding between two persons; and "social-genetic Verstehen," aimed at fostering a feeling of "oneness" in two individuals. Recent books dealing with the topic are briefly reviewed.—(H. P. David)

6815. Müller, Armin. *AFFEKTIVER KONTAKT ALS URPHÄNOMEN DES LEBENDIGEN*. (Affective contact as a prime phenomenon of life.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1953, 1, 118-136.—The tendency toward affective contact is not only a problem of the psychology of drives and values, it is also a problem of the deeper, biological foundation of personality. Examples of this tendency are seen in biology in the ramification of dendrites of ganglion cells and in the regeneration of severed peripheral nerves. A good illustration further is the contact-tendency of reproductive cells. The similarity of affective contact as observed in psychic and in biological spheres is an argument against the body-mind dualism and tends to support the notion of the unity of body and mind. 38 references.—(E. Ochs)

6816. Riedel, Johannes. *FEHLEISTUNG UND ERZIEHUNG*. (Mistakes and education.) *Psychol. Rdch.*, 1953, 4, 44-51.—A mistake in behavior such as slip of the tongue or pen, misreading, mishearing, forgetting, etc. occurs when two conflicting drives clash whereby the one drive is always an elementary, basic one and the other is derived from it and infringes upon it. In order to avoid such mistakes in behavior the growing person should bring his secondary drives into harmony with his value system and thus achieve a conscious change of his drives. For the educational process it is important that the drives are changed so that they are not opposed to the demands which are made upon the individual.—(M. J. Stanford)

6817. Smith, Gudmund J. W., & Klein, George S. *KOGNITIVA KONTROLLMEKANISMER I TEMPORALA BETEENDEMÖNSTER*. (Cognitive control mechanisms in temporal behavior patterns.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 193-194.—Abstract.

6818. Strunz, Kurt. (U. Würzburg, Germany.) *PROBLEME DER DISPOSITIONALPSYCHOLOGIE*. (Problems of dispositional psychology.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1954, 1, 528-553.—The study of dispositions influencing psychic processes leads to several unresolved problems, such as the genetic aspects of connections between formal and actualizing dispositions, questions of bi-polarity, and problems of memorizing. "The connections of psychic dispositions are ascertained partly empirically, and partly according to psycho-logical principles." 40 references.—(H. P. David)

6819. Varma, M. *TELEPATHY AS A GROUP PHENOMENON—AN EXPERIMENT*. *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, Baroda, 1954, 12, 107-112.—The experiment "started with the assumption that telepathy as a function of the human mind exists and that it is not, like a royal disease, the prerogative of only a few gifted minds." 61 student subjects tried to read the thoughts and feelings of 3 persons. No telepathic effects as a group phenomenon were demonstrable. A majority of the subjects maintained that they were "aided in their guessing by telepathic perception." The conviction of possessing telepathic faculty was not related to successful achievement.—(D. Lebo)

6820. Wendland, Diether. *GESICHT UND ANTLITZ IM AUSDRUCKSVORGANG PERSONALER GESCHLECHTSLIEBE*. (Face and countenance in the expressive process of love between the sexes.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 371-394.—A neo-Thomist extension of M. Picard's physiognomical meditations on the human face. Movement, shame, charm and sex-appeal are considered in connection with the communicative importance of the human face in a love relationship.—(E. W. Eng)

(See also abstract 6568)

Learning & Memory

6821. Adams, Jack A. *THE EFFECT OF PACING ON THE LEARNING OF A PSYCHOMOTOR RESPONSE*. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-32, 5 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 101-105, (see 29: 420).

6822. Adams, Jack A. *MULTIPLE VERSUS SINGLE PROBLEM TRAINING IN HUMAN PROBLEM SOLVING*. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-48, 4 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 15-18, (see 29: 2119).

6823. Adams, Jack A. *PSYCHOMOTOR PERFORMANCE AS A FUNCTION OF INTERTRIAL REST INTERVAL*. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-60, 3 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 131-133, (see 29: 3575).

6824. Adams, Jack A. *PSYCHOMOTOR RESPONSE ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER AS A FUNCTION OF CONTROL-INDICATOR RELATIONSHIPS*. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-47, 5 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 10-14, (see 29: 2120).

6825. Aiken, Edwin Gary. THE EFFORT VARIABLE IN INSTRUMENTAL CONDITIONING. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1462.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Illinois.
6826. Andrews, T. G., Shapiro, Solomon, & Cofer, Charles N. (U. Maryland, College Park.) TRANSFER AND GENERALIZATION OF THE INHIBITORY POTENTIAL DEVELOPED IN ROTE SERIAL LEARNING. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 453-463.—48 school children, homogeneous with respect to I.Q., reading ability, and teacher estimates of "cooperativeness" and "interest," learned nonsense material by serial and paired-associates methods. Six experimental groups were built based on similarity of new stimulus to the serial list as well as delay time between serial and paired-associates learning. The authors conclude: "(1) Inhibitory potential developed in rote serial learning transfers to new learning situations. (2) Such inhibitory potential generalizes in verbal learning on the basis of the homophony of the material. (3) The transfer and generalization of the inhibitory potential are short-lived... (4) Inhibitory potentials thus appear to have significant characteristics beyond those originally postulated in learning theory."—(H. W. Sinaiko)
6827. Barch, Abram M., & Lewis, Don. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) THE EFFECT OF TASK DIFFICULTY AND AMOUNT OF PRACTICE ON PROACTIVE TRANSFER. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-57, 9 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 134-142, (see 29: 3580).
6828. Battig, William F. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) THE EFFECT OF KINESTHETIC, VERBAL, AND VISUAL CUES ON THE ACQUISITION OF A LEVER-POSITIONING SKILL. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-40, 10 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 371-380, (see 29: 2127).
6829. Bogachenko, L. S., & Fadeeva, V. K. O TIPOLOGICHESKIKH OSOBENOSTI AKN VYSHEI NERVOI DELATEL'NOSTI PO MATERIALAM EKSPERIMENTAL'NYKH ISSLEDOVANIY ZAMYKATEL'NOI FUNKTSII I VZAIMODEISTVIA PEROI I VTOROI SIGNAL'NYKH SISTEM U DETEI. (On the typological features of higher nervous activity according to the data of experimental studies of the closure function and interaction of the first and second signal systems in children.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Defektol.*, 1953, 3(5), 704-717.—There are "four basic types of closure activity: the equilibrated-labile, excitatory, inhibitory, and the inert" which are found to be in correlation with the "character of interaction" between the two signal systems.—(I. D. London)
6830. Boren, John Jay. RESPONSE RATE AND RESISTANCE TO EXTINCTION AS FUNCTIONS OF THE FIXED RATIO. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1261.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Columbia U.
6831. Brady, Joseph V., Hunt, Howard F., & Geller, Irving. THE EFFECT OF ELECTROCONVULSIVE SHOCK ON A CONDITIONED EMOTIONAL RESPONSE AS A FUNCTION OF THE TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE TREATMENTS. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 454-457.—After training in lever-pressing and in acquisition of an emotional conditioned response, rats received 21 ECS with varying time intervals between treatments, from 1 second to 72 hours. There was no decrement in CER in the 1 second group, some decrement in the .5-hour, 48-hour and 72-hour groups, and near-maximal decrement in the 1-hour, 8-hour and 24-hour groups, thus demonstrating that "the attenuating effect of ECS upon the CER is in part a function of the temporal distribution of the ECS treatments."—(L. I. O'Kelly)
6832. Briggs, George E., Thompson, Richard F., & Brogden, W. J. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) RETENTION FUNCTIONS IN REPRODUCTIVE INHIBITION. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 419-423.—"The investigation was designed to determine the course of retention functions from original and interpolated learning as a function of relatively short time intervals between termination of interpolated learning and measurement of retention. The stimulus adjectives were common to original and interpolated learning, but the response adjectives were different... Statistical analysis of the data in modified free recall shows that responses from original learning show no change, that responses from interpolated learning tend to decrease with time interval in a fairly regular manner, and that 'other' responses tend to increase as the interval between termination of interpolated learning and modified free recall increases."—(J. Arbit)
6833. Buchanan, G. N., & Smith, M. P. (U. Colorado, Boulder.) THE SECONDARY REWARD VALUE OF CUES ASSOCIATED WITH SHOCK ESCAPE. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1954, 4, 54-55.—Abstract.
6834. Buss, Arnold H., Weiner, Morton, & Buss, Edith. (Carter Mem. Hosp., Indianapolis, Ind.) STIMULUS GENERALIZATION AS A FUNCTION OF VERBAL REINFORCEMENT COMBINATION. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 433-436.—Neuropsychiatric patients were divided into three groups depending on the particular reinforcement combination employed: E saying either right or nothing when the correct response was made, and either wrong or nothing when the incorrect response was made. "The Right-Wrong and Nothing-Wrong combinations resulted in significantly steeper gradients of primary stimulus generalization than the Right-Nothing combination. There were also significant differences among groups in the height of the generalization gradients. These findings were accounted for in terms of the reinforcing properties of E's verbalizations, and the results were related to previous studies in this area."—(J. Arbit)
6835. Camp, Bonnie Webb. THE FORMATION AND RECALL OF ASSOCIATIONS AS A FUNCTION OF SYLLABLE FAMILIARITY AND FREQUENCY OF PAIRING. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1255-1256.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Indiana U.
6836. Capretta, P. J., & Smith, M. P. (U. Colorado, Boulder.) THE EFFECTS OF DRIVE LEVEL AND EXPERIENCE ON THE REWARD VALUE OF A SACCHARINE SOLUTION. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1954, 4, 52.—Abstract.
6837. Delgado, J. M. R., Roberts, W. W., & Miller, N. E. (Yale U. Sch. Med., New Haven, Conn.) LEARNING MOTIVATED BY ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE BRAIN. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1954, 179, 587-593.—Permanent multilead needle electrodes were implanted within the brains of cats to determine whether the emotional disturbance induced by electrical stimulation of specific structures could be used to motivate learning. It was found that a "fear-like" reaction could be elicited from 3 regions: (a) superior part of the tectal region in the

neighborhood of the spinothalamic tract; (b) the lateral nuclear mass of the thalamus; and (c) the inferomedial part of the hippocampal gyrus. Stimulation of other regions of the brain did not elicit the fear-like reaction. It is concluded "that the fear-like reaction elicited by stimulation in these regions has all the drive properties of a true emotion."—(J. P. Zubek)

6838. Diamond, Lorraine Kruglov. EXPERIMENTAL EXTINCTION IN HUMAN LEARNING. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1453-1454.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Columbia U.

6839. Duffendack, Stanley Chittenden. A STUDY OF NON-SENSORY DETERMINANTS OF RECOGNITION THRESHOLDS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1097.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

6840. Duncan, Carl P., & Underwood, Benton J. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) TRANSFER OF TRAINING AFTER TWO DAYS OF PRACTICE WITH ONE TASK OR WITH VARIED TASKS. *USAF, WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-381, v. 14 p.—Transfer among perceptual-motor paired-associate tasks was studied as a function of constant and varied training conditions. Over two days of training, one group practiced the same task on both days (constant conditions), while training was varied for two other groups. Neither method of varied training yielded transfer superior to constant training. The findings of this and a previous report imply that training devices which provide a number of training task variations may yield initially greater transfer to operational equipment than training devices which provide only one training task.

6841. Fields, Paul E. (U. Washington, Seattle.) MULTIPLE DISCRIMINATION LEARNING BY WHITE RATS. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 472-476.—Evidence is presented for the albino rats' ability to discriminate serially a large number of specific visual stimulus patterns. After training animals could respond perfectly to random pairings of positive and negative cards, or to pairings of familiar positive cards with unfamiliar negative cards. "Such rapid learning is difficult to explain on the basis of the limited perceptual ability conceded to the rat heretofore."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6842. Finocchio, Dom Vincent. SENSORY PRE-CONDITIONING IN THE MONKEY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1464.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pittsburgh.

6843. Fitts, Paul M., & Deininger, Richard L. (Ohio St. U., Columbus.) S-R COMPATIBILITY: CORRESPONDENCE AMONG PAIRED ELEMENTS WITHIN STIMULUS AND RESPONSE CODES. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 483-492.—Tested the hypothesis that S-R compatibility is maximum when the pairings of stimulus and response elements in the formation of an S-R ensemble insure maximum agreement with population stereotypes. The pairings in this study were of maximum, mirrored, and random correspondence, and the results such as to support the hypothesis. It would appear that the compatibility effects in perceptual-motor tasks are relatively large in comparison with the effects produced by learning or amount of information relevant to successive choices. The implications for transfer of training and individual differences studies of the concept of compatibility are discussed.—(J. Arbit)

6844. French, Robert Stanton. THE EFFECT OF INSTRUCTION ON THE LENGTH-DIFFICULTY RELATIONSHIP FOR A TASK INVOLVING SEQUENTIAL DEPENDENCY. *USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-58, 9 p.—Reprinted from *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 89-97, (see 29: 3639).

6845. Fuchs, Rainer. (U. Marburg, Germany.) EMOTIONALE UND VOLITIONALE REPRODUKTIONSFAKTOREN UND DIE GESTALTTHEORIE DER REPRODUKTION. I. EXPERIMENTELLE UNTERSUCHUNGEN ÜBER REPRODUKTIONSDYNAMIK UND ZEITGESTALTUNG. (Emotional and volitional factors operative in reproduction, with special reference to Gestalt theory. I. Experimental studies of the dynamics of reproduction and the formation of successive Gestalten.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1954, 1, 389-425.—The underlying hypothesis of Köhler's and von Restorff's attempts to identify the laws of spontaneous recall as Gestalt laws was re-examined. The mechanism of "conditioned activation of motivational factors" was shown to be of fundamental importance, giving support to Lewin's assumptions regarding the motivational dynamics of reproduction. Köhler's Gestalt laws on the grouping of 2 perceptual units was valid for the formation of successive acoustic Gestalten.—(H. P. David)

6846. Fuchs, Rainer. (U. Marburg, Germany.) EMOTIONALE UND VOLITIONALE REPRODUKTIONSFAKTOREN UND DIE GESTALTTHEORIE DER REPRODUKTION. II. ZUR GESTALTTHEORIE DER REPRODUKTION. ANSATZ EINER PSYCHOLOGISCHEN ERKLÄRUNG DER STATISTISCHEN RESULTATE VON KÖHLER UND V. RESTORFF. (Emotional and volitional factors operative in reproduction, with special reference to Gestalt theory. II. The Gestalt theory of reproduction. A psychological explanation of Köhler's and von Restorff's statistical results.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1954, 1, 623-638.—Köhler and von Restorff found that the probability of recall depends upon the similarities in the 'in-between field of experience,' due to the effects of generalization, differentiation, and motivational loadings. Variances of effects in the conceptual organization of experience, motivation, and conditions of differentiation sufficiently account for Köhler's and von Restorff's results, without assuming the operation of additional Gestalt factors.—(H. P. David)

6847. Fuflygina, T. P. ÈKSPERIMENTAL'NOE ISSLEDOVANIE IRRADIATSIJ TORMOZNOGO PROTIVESSA IZ VTOROJ SIGNAL'NOJ SISTEMY V PERVUJU. (Experimental study of irradiation of the inhibitory process from the second signal system to the first.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'.*, 1953, 3 (5), 718-727.—Extinction of a conditioned verbal response to a word, signifying a physical stimulus (light or sound) to which a motor response has been conditioned, modifies that response—a change which is expressed in lengthening of the latent period, diminution of strength of response, and occasionally by its complete disappearance. Thus, inhibition, arising in the second signal system, irradiates into the first. Changes in conditioned motor responses after extinction of conditioned verbal reactions are more sharply expressed at the end of the school day than at the beginning; which fact points to "intensification of irradiation of the inhibitory process from the second signal system to the first under the influence of school work."—(I. D. London)

6848. Gloye, Eugene Ernest. THE LEARNING AND RETENTION OF NEUTRAL MATERIALS AS A

FUNCTION OF THE VALUES OF THE CONTEXTS IN WHICH THEY APPEAR DURING LEARNING. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1261-1262.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Nebraska.

6849. Haldane, J. B. S. (U. Coll., London, Eng.) **A LOGICAL ANALYSIS OF LEARNING, CONDITIONING AND RELATED PROCESSES.** Behaviour, 1954, 6, 256-270.—"An attempt is made to enumerate the types of changes in behaviour which can arise as the result of an experience (conditioning, learning, etc.). All possible results are special cases of the general case that the response occurs neither before nor after learning in some situations A, after but not before in situations B, before but not after in situations C, and both before and after in situations D." German summary.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6850. Hand, Jack. **LEARNING ABILITY OF RATS WITH EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED ARTERIO-SCLEROSIS.** Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1459.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Florida State U.

6851. Harrison, J. M., & Tracy, W. H. (Boston U., Mass.) **USE OF AUDITORY STIMULI TO MAINTAIN LEVER-PRESSING BEHAVIOR.** Science, 1955, 121, 373-374.—"A noxious auditory stimulus consisting of tape recorded high audio frequencies played thru an amplifier" "...was continually present unless the animal pressed the lever. Each lever press terminated the noise for a period of 16 seconds." The cumulative response curve of escape lever-pressing behavior of an animal after 30 hours of training is essentially rectilinear. "At any given intensity of stimulus, the rate of lever pressing is largely determined by the duration of the silent period following each response." Advantages of the method over the use of electric shock are discussed.—(S. J. Lachman)

6852. Holbrook, Jack Denton. **THE INFLUENCE OF ANXIETY AND TASK COMPLEXITY ON THE LEARNING OF CONCEPTS.** Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1256.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Nebraska.

6853. Kanfer, Frederick H. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) **THE EFFECT OF PARTIAL REINFORCEMENT ON ACQUISITION AND EXTINCTION OF A CLASS OF VERBAL RESPONSES.** J. exp. Psychol., 1954, 48, 424-432.—"Ss were instructed to estimate movement of an autokinetic stimulus. A range of number responses at the upper end of each S's distribution of 30 initial estimates was selected for reinforcement. The Ss were divided into 100%, 67%, 50%, and 0% reinforcement groups.... It was found that: (a) Acquisition with a partial reinforcement procedure requires more trials but fewer reinforcements than acquisition with a continuous reinforcement procedure, and (b) extinction with a continuous reinforcement procedure shows greater initial resistance but faster decline than extinction with a partial reinforcement procedure.... The difficulties of experimental control in partial reinforcement studies were pointed out and statistical methods of control which were used in this study were discussed.—(J. Arbib)

6854. Kaplan, Sylvan J., & Gentry, George. **SOME EFFECTS OF A LETHAL DOSE OF X-RADIATION UPON MEMORY: A CASE HISTORY STUDY.** USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. 21-3501-0003 (Rep. No. 2), 17 p.—"It is concluded that a lethal dose of x-radiation (1,000 r) does not entirely destroy the monkey's memory for a learned task. Manifesta-

tions of retention were obtained from between 8 hours following radiation until 21 hours before death. Survival time for the four monkeys studied ranged between 151 and 168 hours.

6855. Lacey, John L., & Smith, Robert L. (Fels Research Institute, Yellow Springs, O.) **CONDITIONING AND GENERALIZATION OF UNCONSCIOUS ANXIETY.** Science, 1954, 120, 1045-1052.—22 male Antioch College freshmen were divided into two groups and conditioned to respond to the word "cow" or the word "paper." Electric shock which produced a violent sustained flexion at the wrist and elbow served as the unconditioned stimulus. Semantic generalization and heart rate changes were also observed. Subjects were unaware of when the shock was coming and were unable to verbalize the connection between the UCS and the CS. The authors report that "...this is the first time...that a conditioned response appeared to be weaker than its concomitant generalized response...." 20 references.—(S. J. Lachman)

6856. Lawrence, Douglas H., & DeRivera, Joseph. (Stanford U., Calif.) **EVIDENCE FOR RELATIONAL TRANSPOSITION.** J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1954, 47, 465-471.—Albino rats trained in a jumping apparatus to stimulus cards presenting two brightnesses in upper and lower halves of the card showed successful discrimination of the brightness patterns. After training they were tested on new sets of cards, so selected that relational theory and specific stimulus theory would make either the same or different predictions concerning the resulting behavior. On the cards where the two theories predicted opposing outcomes, 65% of the choices were predicted by the relational theory, and on the cards where only the relational theory could make an unambiguous prediction, 95% of the choices were in that direction.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6857. Lysinski, Edmund. (Wirtschaftshochschule Mannheim) **DIE RELATIVE STÄRKE ÜBERSPRINGER ASSOZIATIONEN.** (The relative strength of remote associations.) Psychol. Beitr., 1953, 1, 79-80.—In serial learning H. Ebbinghaus found associations not only between successive items but also between remote ones. A mathematical analysis of the relationships between the number of in-between items and the relative strength of remote associations reveals a function that can be expressed in a simple formula.—(E. Ochs)

6858. McFann, Howard H. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) **EFFECTS OF RESPONSE ALTERATION AND DIFFERENT INSTRUCTIONS ON PROACTIVE AND RETROACTIVE FACILITATION AND INTERFERENCE.** USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1954, No. 54-61, 6 p.—Reprinted from J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 46, 405-410, (see 28: 7166).

6859. Mairieu, Ph. **LE PROBLÈME DE LA CONSCIENCE DU PASSÉ D'APRÈS LES ÉTUDES RÉCENTES.** (Recent studies concerning the experience of the past.) J. Psychol. norm. path., 1954, 47-51, 91-108.—Various models of memory are discussed together with the relevant experimental observations. He concludes that "remembering, far from being an automatic reflex or an intellectual construction is another kind of behavior; the evolving re-presentation is an activity which unites the most important events in our social experience and thus outlines the individual personality." 48 references.—(M. L. Stimmel)

6860. Mathers, Boyd L. **LEARNING THEORY AND INDUCED ANXIETY IN THE RAT.** Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1263.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

6861. Melching, William H., & Kaplan, Sylvan J. **SOME EFFECTS OF A LETHAL DOSE OF X-RADIATION UPON RETENTION; STUDIES OF SHOCK AVOIDANCE MOTIVATION.** USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. 21-3501-0003 (Rep. No. 9), 6 p.—Each of eight Macaca rhesus monkeys was trained to give an instrumental response under shock motivation. Four of the subjects were trained on two problems in the shuttle-box involving visual and auditory cues, and four were trained to select the correct alley in a maze on the basis of visual cues. Upon reaching criterion of mastery, subjects were exposed to 1,500 r of x-radiation. Results indicated that radiation had no deleterious effects upon the performance tested.

6862. Melching, William H., Reid, Jackson B., & Kaplan, Sylvan J. **AN INVESTIGATION OF CONCEPT FORMATION IN TRANSFER OF TRAINING.** USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. 21-3501-0003, (Rep. No. 13), 11 p.—The experiment was designed to investigate the method of solution used by monkeys in a series of visual discriminations. It was found that monkeys can transfer to a series of new discriminations, provided they have had two or more experiences mastering tasks involving similar but not identical stimulus pairs. When novel pairs were introduced, it was found that (1) transfer was made readily when the correct cue was similar to the formerly correct cues, but (2) transfer failed to appear when the correct cue was similar to the formerly negative cues. In addition, when both cues in the novel pair were either "positive-appearing" or "negative-appearing," transfer was not exhibited. The findings were interpreted as indicating that "concept formation" was operative in the solution of the tasks, and that "learning set" alone was inadequate to account for the transfer demonstrated.

6863. Mihara, Hisaharu, & Kotake, Yasho. (Kwansei Gakuin U., Nishinomiya, Japan.) **THE CONDITIONED PUPILLARY LIGHT-REFLEX IN MAN AND ITS VERBAL CONTROL.** Kwansei Gakuin Univ. Annu. Stud., 1954, 2, 1-20.—The conditioned pupillary reflex to an auditory stimulus was obtained when the CS was of weak intensity (CS barely above threshold.) Positive results were not obtained when the CS (doorbell) was of strong intensity. Conditioning to differential reinforcement (CS of 20db.) was very effective. Temporal relationships between CS and US were systematically studied and positive results were found when the CS preceded US by rather long intervals. Hudgins' experiment on verbal control (see 3: 4379) was duplicated as nearly as possible. Confirmatory results were not obtained.—(C. K. Bishop)

6864. Myers, Arlo K., & Miller, Neal E. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) **FAILURE TO FIND A LEARNED DRIVE BASED ON HUNGER: EVIDENCE FOR LEARNING MOTIVATED BY "EXPLORATION."** J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1954, 47, 428-436.—After receiving various numbers of rewarded trials in the Miller learned-drive apparatus, groups of rats were required to learn a bar-pressing response under satiation and non-reward conditions. While all groups learned this response there were no significant differences between groups receiving different num-

bers of rewarded trials during drive-acquisition training. In a second experiment rats were trained, under satiated and non-rewarded conditions, to press the bar. Animals allowed access to another compartment as a consequence of the bar-pressing and trained under conditions of distributed practice learned; no learning was observed in animals not allowed access to the other compartment, and those trained under massed practice did not learn. Implications for interpretation of previous experiments and for theory are discussed.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6865. Noble, Clyde E. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) **AN ATTEMPT TO MANIPULATE INCENTIVE-MOTIVATION IN A CONTINUOUS TRACKING TASK.** USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1954, No. 54-43, iii, 6 p.—This Research Bulletin describes an experiment on the effect of providing subjects with verbal incentive-related information concerning their performance while they were learning a motor skill. The apparatus was a modified Two-Hand Coordination Test. The subjects were 400 basic airmen at Lackland Air Force Base. At three periods in the practice different groups of students, randomly selected, were told their present average scores and were advised that they must improve by 25 per cent to make a passing score. A fourth group of subjects received no supplemental instruction. No significant differences were observed among the groups. Results are discussed in relation to the initial motivation of the trainees and the possible irrelevance of the information they received.—(W. F. Grether)

6866. Olds, James, & Milner, Peter. (McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.) **POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT PRODUCED BY ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF SEPTAL AREA AND OTHER REGIONS OF RAT BRAIN.** J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1954, 47, 419-427.—After implantation of electrodes at various points in the brains of rats, the animals were placed in a Skinner box, arranged in such a manner that they could stimulate themselves by pressing the lever. The results indicate that various places exist in the brain "where electrical stimulation is rewarding in the sense that the experimental animal will stimulate itself in these places frequently and regularly for long periods of time if permitted to do so." The reward phenomenon appears most reliably when the electrodes are placed in the septal region, where an extreme degree of control was observed.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6867. Palmgren, Pontus. (U. Helsinki, Finland.) **ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL BASIS OF RETENTIONAL BEHAVIOUR.** Acta Psychol. Fennica, 1951, 1, 103-128.—Two types of changes in the nervous system, static and dynamic, seem possible as a basis of retention phenomena. Experiments with spiders, fishes and cockroaches, consisting in keeping them in low temperatures and aiming at the elucidation of the influence of low temperature, presumably different in two kinds of retention, gave discordant results. It appeared that low temperature prolongs retention in spiders, shortens in fishes and has no influence in cockroaches. Since in each case different kinds of retention were involved, "perhaps we may suppose that dynamic factors play a role, the more important, the more highly integrated the retentional behaviour is." 8 references.—(M. Choynowski)

6868. Petrinovich, Lewis, & Boiles, Robert. (U. California, Berkeley.) **DEPRIVATION STATES AND BEHAVIORAL ATTRIBUTES.** J. comp. physiol.

Psychol., 1954, 47, 450-453.—Thirsty animals were superior to hungry animals in learning a fixed location of food in a simple T-maze, but hungry animals were superior in learning a response-alternation habit. The writers "suggest that the physiological conditions accompanying food deprivation facilitate variability and those accompanying water deprivation facilitate stereotypy of behavior."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6869. Phillips, Marjorie, & Summers, Dean. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) RELATION OF KINESTHETIC PERCEPTION TO MOTOR LEARNING. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth. phys. Educ.*, 1954, 25, 456-469.—A series of 12 sub-tests of kinaesthesia were administered to 115 college women who were dichotomized as to their learning speed on the basis of improvement noted during 24 class periods of bowling. The results gave evidence of a relationship between motor learning and the positional measures of kinaesthesia. It was also found that kinaesthesia is more important in early learning stages than in the later ones. The kinaesthetic perceptivity between the preferred and non-preferred arm does appear to affect the learning. 22 references.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

6870. Ratner, Stanley C. EFFECT OF EXTINCTION OF DIPPER APPROACHING ON EXTINCTION OF DIPPER APPROACHING AND BAR PRESSING. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1263-1264.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Indiana U.

6871. Ritchie, Malcolm L. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) THE SKAGGS-ROBINSON HYPOTHESIS AS AN ARTIFACT OF RESPONSE DEFINITION. *USAF Per. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-42, 4 p.—Reprinted from *Psychol. Rev.*, 1954, 61, 267-270, (see 29: 3609).

6872. Ritchie, M. L., & Muckler, F. A. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) RETROACTION AS A FUNCTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND MOTOR VARIABLES. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 48, 409-415.—"In a retroaction experiment, three variables were investigated: (a) variations in the nature of the interpolated task, (b) variations in amount of original learning, and (c) variations in amount of interpolated learning. The interpolation of a discrimination task resulted in interference while interpolation of the motor task gave facilitation. Increasing the amount of original learning resulted in decreasing facilitation for the motor interpolated task and increasing interference for the discrimination interpolated task. Increasing the amount of interpolated learning resulted in increasing facilitation for the motor interpolated task and increasing interference for the discrimination interpolated task. The implications of these results are discussed for (a) a two-stage analysis of psychomotor performance, (b) differences between verbal learning and psychomotor learning, and (c) retroaction theory."—(J. Arbit)

6873. Roff, Merrill; Payne, Robert B., & Moore, Edwin W. A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PARAMETERS OF MOTOR LEARNING. *USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. 21-0202-0001 (Rep. No. 1), 22 p.—Correlations among multiple scores obtained from three motor learning situations, and from certain printed tests, were factor analyzed. Learning scores included performance level, rate of change, gain, and variability. 16 factors were obtained. Correlations between factors obtained in a given situation differed markedly from those obtained

in other situations, although similar factors were found in all three. Correlations between correspondent factors from one situation to another, and between these and printed test factors, indicated a high degree of inter-situation specificity. This led to a general mathematical development of the problem of correlation between gains.

6874. Rogers, Charles M., Kaplan, Sylvan J., Gentry, George, & Auxier, John A. SOME EFFECTS OF CUMULATIVE DOSES OF X-RADIATION UPON LEARNING AND RETENTION IN THE RHESUS MONKEY. *USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. 21-3501-0003, (Rep. No. 11), 14 p.—Twelve rhesus monkeys were tested for ability to retain memory for a multiple discrimination task and eleven color discrimination tasks. They were tested also for ability to learn new color discrimination tasks after radiation. Six of the subjects were exposed to approximately 100 r of X-radiation once a week during the experiment. Results indicate that up to the point where they no longer responded to stimuli the subjects showed no effects of cumulative exposures to X-radiation.

6875. Saltzman, Irving J., & Atkinson, Rita L. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) COMPARISONS OF INCIDENTAL AND INTENTIONAL LEARNING AFTER DIFFERENT NUMBERS OF STIMULUS PRESENTATIONS. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 521-524.—Groups of subjects, 80 in an incidental learning group and 80 in an intentional learning group, were presented material in the form of two-digit numbers. Each group was sub-divided on a basis of number of presentations (2, 6, 8, or 16 presentations). The hypothesis that "after a few presentations... no difference would be found between... intentional and incidental learning, but that after many presentations... a difference would be found," was found to be tenable. That is, after 16 presentations intentional learners had significantly higher scores than the incidental group.—(H. W. Sinaiko)

6876. Samsonova, V. G. NEKOTORYE OSOBENOSTI VZAIMODEISTVIA Pervoi i Vtoroi signal'nykh sistem pri vyrazhenii uslovnnykh reaktsii na svetovye razdrazheniia slaboi intensivnosti. (Several features of the interaction of the first and second signal systems in the development of conditioned reactions to photic stimulation of weak intensity.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Defektol.*, 1953, 3 (5), 689-703.—With intensities of photic stimulation so low as just about to "find expression in the second signal system," one can discern "speech, motor, and skin-galvanic conditioned reactions." With intensities just under the above, "8/10ths of the threshold for speech reaction," speech reaction is absent, but motor and skin-galvanic conditioned responses may be obtained. With lower intensities, "8/10ths to 2/10ths of the threshold of speech reaction," only the skin-galvanic reflex can be conditioned. Where the first and second signal systems interact, conditioned responses are established easily and quickly. Where the latter is absent, as when stimuli are so slight as not to be "verbalized," the establishment of conditioned responses proceeds much more slowly with unstable latent periods and various strengths of response.—(I. D. London)

6877. Scott, William Abbott. THE AVOIDANCE RESPONSE TO PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION OF THREATENING SITUATIONS. *Dissertation Abstr.*,

1954, 14, 1268.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

6878. Shedd, Charles L., & Angelino, Henry R. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) THE EFFECTS OF EGO-INVOLVEMENT ON LEARNING. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 33, 285-288.—"The hypothesis to be tested was that ego-involvement would not only increase drive level but habit strength as well. Two groups of 25 subjects each were given a modified form of the Dubois-Bunch Learning Test. A Practice period which consisted of 30 problems to be done at the subject's regular rate was provided. This was followed by a 10 minute test period and a 5 minute recall period. During the recall period the key for solving the problems was eliminated. 1 tests between $n/1$ LOP I, LOP II, LOR I and LOR II were made. These were significant at the 0.01 level of confidence or below. It was concluded that the hypothesis should be rejected." 15 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

6879. Smedslund, Jan. INNSTILLING SOM EN NÖDVENDIG OG TILSTREKKELIG BETINGELSE FOR LÆRING. (Attitude as a necessary and sufficient condition for learning.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 193.—Abstract.

6880. Stanley, Walter C., & Aamodt, Marjorie Stadele. (Brown U., Providence, R.I.) FORCE OF RESPONDING DURING EXTINCTION AS A FUNCTION OF FORCE REQUIREMENT DURING CONDITIONING. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 462-464.—This experiment confirmed the hypothesis that "forcefulness of responding during extinction is positively related to force requirement during conditioning."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6881. Toman, Walter. MENTAL OR PSYCHIC ENERGY AND ITS RELATION TO LEARNING AND RETENTION: AN EXPERIMENTAL CONTRIBUTION. *Acta psychol.*, 1954, 10, 317-350.—Three experiments involving double tasks, leisure and speed of task and relationship between effort and retention were designed to test the concept of psychic energy quantity. The concept seems to account for the data better than others. Everyday life and clinical phenomena are discussed in terms of this concept which is apt to refine motivation hypotheses by its extension to learning and retention and by creation of new questions. 74-item bibliography.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

6882. Warren, J. M. (U. Texas, Austin.) AN ANALYSIS OF THE FORMATION OF VISUAL DISCRIMINATIVE HABITS OF RHESUS MONKEYS. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1954, 67, 517-520.—This experiment, a partial repetition of Spence's study with chimpanzees on the effect of antecedent reinforcement and non-reinforcement on a series of discriminative learning problems, was performed in order to test the generality of Spence's results and the continuity theory which predicted them. . . . The results suggest that continuity theory can not, without serious modification predict the performance of test-wise primates."—(H. W. Sinaiko)

6883. Warren, J. M., & Kaplan, Sylvan J. A STUDY OF DISCRIMINATION LEARNING IN MONKEYS WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF THE PSYCHOBIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF IONIZING RADIATION. USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. 21-3501-0003 (Rep. No. 6, III, 6 p.—This experiment investigated the effect

of stimulus variables on discrimination learning in monkeys. It was found that the difficulty of discrimination problems is an inverse function of the number of relevant stimulus cues present. These results suggest the possibility and utility of a monkey "intelligence test" to aid in the analysis of the effects of radiation on the psychobiological efficiency of the organism.

6884. Wike, Edward L., & Casey, Albert. (U. Kansas, Lawrence.) THE SECONDARY REWARD VALUE OF FOOD FOR SATIATED ANIMALS. *J. comp. physiol. Psychol.*, 1954, 47, 441-443.—Rats satiated for food ran faster to a goal box containing food than did comparably satiated animals running to an empty box. No differences in performance were noted between groups satiated by ad lib food and water in the cages and those given wet mash after a 4-hour period without food or water.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

6885. Woodward, Donald P. TEMPORAL AND EFFORT FACTORS IN THE ACQUISITION AND EXTINCTION OF AN AVOIDANCE RESPONSE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1265.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Buffalo.

(See also abstracts 6481, 6491, 7468, 7700, 8161)

Thinking & Imagination

6886. Arend, Rudolf. (Jagiellonian U., Kraków, Poland.) NIEKTÓRE POSTACIE MYŚLENIA ZE STANOWISKA PSYCHOFIZJOLOGII. (Some kinds of thinking from the standpoint of psychophysiology.) *Przegl. Lek.*, 1949, 5, 664-670.—The analysis of pictorial, verbal, "two-tracks" and cryptonic thinking, and intuition, in the light of psychiatric and psychophysiological data and theories, illustrated with 8 typical examples. English summary.—(M. Choynowski)

6887. Bahle, Julius. (U. Marburg, Germany.) SCHÖPFERISCHES MENSCHENTUM UND SEELISCHE GESUNDHEIT. (Creative ways of life and mental health. (A psychological critique of the genius-insanity theory.)) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1953, 1, 29-39.—Artistic self-expression is seen as active catharsis. Previous psychiatric studies have emphasized pathology, having been based largely on the interpretation of unusual traits as pathological. Biographers have tended to look for exceptional traits in exceptional personalities. His own psychological studies of creativity and genius have led Bahle to the conclusion that superior psychic health and strength are implied by the concentration, goal directedness, and "heroic" adherence to high values. The greatest differences between a genius and a sick, unproductive person are seen in the goals motivating behavior and in the manner of actualizing values.—(E. Ochs)

6888. Bresson, François. QUELQUES ASPECTS DE LA PSYCHOLOGIE DE LA PENSÉE RECHERCHES THÉORIQUES ET EXPÉRIMENTALES CONTEMPORAINES. (Some aspects of the psychology of thinking: contemporary theoretical and experimental studies.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1954, 47-51, 109-129.—After a brief historical review of experiments on thinking, from Würzburg to Wertheimer, the author discusses models and methods which have been utilized. He pleads for developmental studies of thought processes. 25 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

6899. Corman, Bernard R. THE EFFECTS OF VARYING AMOUNTS AND KINDS OF INFORMATION AS GUIDANCE IN PROBLEM-SOLVING. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1176-1177.—Abstract of P.S.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

6900. Drevdahl, John E. AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF CREATIVITY IN TERMS OF ITS RELATIONSHIPS TO VARIOUS PERSONALITY AND INTELLECTUAL FACTORS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1256.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Nebraska.

6891. Fink, C. D., & Smith, M. P. (U. Colorado, Boulder.) THE ROLE OF NEGATIVE INSTANCES IN CONCEPT FORMATION. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1954, 4, 55.—Abstract.

6892. Frenkel-Brunswick, Else. (U. California, Berkeley.) SOCIAL TENSIONS AND THE INHIBITIONS OF THOUGHT. *Soc. Probl.*, 1954, 2, 75-81.—The writer shows that the cognitive syndrome she calls the "intolerance of ambiguity" relates to the tensions and pressures which bring out the characteristics manifest in authoritarian personalities and reinforce authoritarian trends in individuals who otherwise would remain democratic-minded. The probable reinforcers of intolerance in our culture are, e.g., an ethos in which power and success predominate; increasing standardization; mass media controlled by vested interests, etc. However, there are counter-tendencies in our preference for scientific and rational explanations; our support of the "underdog"; our emphasis on individualism, etc.—(R. M. Frumkin)

6893. Hertzka, Alfred F. (U.S. Naval Personnel Research Field Activity, San Diego, Calif.) Guilford, J. P., Christensen, Paul R., & Berger, Raymond M. A FACTOR-ANALYTIC STUDY OF EVALUATIVE ABILITIES. *Educ. Psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 581-597.—A series of factor analyses are being conducted on abilities considered important for high-level personnel in the Navy. Reasoning, creative thinking, evaluative, and planning abilities are being studied. "Evaluation is defined as the awareness of the agreement of an object, situation, conclusion, or creation with standards or criteria of suitability." From a battery of 47 tests administered to 397 air cadets and student officers, six factors were extracted, identified, and considered in the domain of evaluation: "logical evaluation, verbal classification, redefinition, perceptual evaluation, speed of evaluation, and experimental evaluation." An anticipated judgment factor did not emerge from this analysis.—(W. Coleman)

6894. Johnson, Donald M. (Michigan State U., East Lansing.) THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THOUGHT AND JUDGMENT. New York: Harper, 1955. x, 515 p. \$6.00.—The author says this book "attempts to systematize an ill-defined field of investigation" with its central theme being "the activities of the socialized human being solving his problems." Thought processes are divided into preparation, production, and judgment. Following the introduction there are 12 chapters with separate bibliographies as follows: thought processes (33), dynamics of thought (85), perception and thought (22), learning and thinking (41), preparation (28), production: simple responses (85), production: complex problems (114), judgment: stimulus variables (82) and response variables (83), individual differences (85), intellectual activities of

social groups (85), and improvement of thinking (31).—(C. M. Louttit)

6895. Kemper, Werner. ANALYSE ZWEIER EIN-DRUCKSVOLLER WAHRTRAÜME. (Analysis of two striking prophetic dreams.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1954, 8, 450-467.—Explanation of two impressively "prophetic" dreams by a psychoanalyst. In both instances careful study of the context in which the dream occurred revealed the presence of registered but unconscious "knowledge" on the part of the dreamer. This "knowledge," used without awareness in the wishful structure of the dream, accounted for the later apparent coincidence of the dream content with an actual event. Most "prophetic" dreams can probably be explained in this way, although the occurrence of genuinely prophetic dreams is not to be dogmatically denied.—(E. W. Eng)

6896. Kostik, Max Martin. (State Teachers Coll., Boston, Mass.) A STUDY OF TRANSFER: SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE REASONING PROCESS. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 449-458.—Boys and girls were compared as to their ability to apply skill and knowledge in science and home economics to new situations. The criterion for successful transfer was achievement on "deduction" test items. Boys proved to be superior to girls in this performance. Since relevant factors such as intelligence, previous knowledge, reading ability, practice effect, and certain personality traits were controlled, the author concluded that the sex differences found were due to "boys' superior ability to transfer."—(F. Costin)

6897. Lavi, Z. AL TAHALIHIM BILTI MUDAIM V'AL TODAA. (Unconscious processes and consciousness.) *Ofakim*, 1953, 7, 130-132, 142.—A critical evaluation of a controversy about consciousness in the American "Science and Society" (vol. XV-XVI) is given. There are many empirical proofs that there exist unconsciousness and unconscious processes. But some of Freud's views related to it have to be rejected. Freud didn't evaluate rightly the rôle of consciousness, and didn't see the crucial rôle of social conditioning of mental life, as explained by Marx.—(H. Ormian)

6898. Littman, Richard A. MR. RYLE ON "THINKING." *Acta psychol.*, 1954, 10, 381-384.—Critical comments on articles by Humphrey and Ryle in a previous issue of this journal, (see 28: 4011, 4018).—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

6899. Mace, C. A. "THINKING" AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTION OF SOCIAL GROUPS. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 25, 38.—Abstract.

6900. Meyerson, L. THEMES NOUVEAUX DE PSYCHOLOGIE OBJECTIVE: L'HISTOIRE: LA CONSTRUCTION, LA STRUCTURE. (New topics of objective psychology, history, process, structure.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1954, 47-51, 3-19.—The author traces the fundamental problems of the psychology of cognition from the beginning of the century to the present. Studies of learning, thinking, perception and language are briefly reviewed in their historical setting, with special emphasis on the Würzburg school, the predecessors of Gestalt psychology and Gestalt psychology itself. Present day trends are discussed. 47 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

6901. Mücher, Hans. (U. Marburg, Germany.) PSYCHOLOGISCHE BEITRÄGE ZUR UNTERSUCH-

UNG VON SCHLAFMITTELNACHWIRKUNGEN: I. ANALYSE SYSTEMATISCH ANGEREGTER VORSTELLUNGSTÄTIGKEIT. (Psychological contributions to the study of after-effects of barbiturates: I. Analysis of systematically induced imaginative activity.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1953, 1, 81-117.—Healthy subjects were given barbiturates in therapeutic doses or a corresponding placebo, the evening prior to the experiments in the morning. The experimental technique aimed at stimulating imagination and fantasy by means of continuous presentation of unstructured visual material. Under conditions of emotional stress, diaethylbarbituric acid produced after-effects consisting in an increased sense of frustration and threat to adequacy-feeling. Intellectual control decreased. In contrast, methylcyclohexenyl-N-methylbarbituric acid did not cause these after-effects except for an increase in sense of frustration. Both drugs tended to reduce expressions of well-being and activity drive. 35 references.—(E. Ochs)

6902. Révész, G. (Ed.) *THINKING AND SPEAKING: A SYMPOSIUM*. Amsterdam: North-Holland Publishing Co., 1954. 206 p.—A collection of articles reprinted from *Acta Psychologica*. These articles, separately abstracted elsewhere, are by Buyssens (see 29: 3632), Cohen (see 29: 3633), Eliasberg (see 29: 3636), Goldstein (see 29: 3640), Grubbe (see 29: 3642), Jørgensen (see 29: 3645), Kainz (see 29: 3646), Piaget (see 29: 3652), Révész (see 29: 3653), and Van Der Waerden (see 29: 3654).—(J. B. Carroll)

6903. Saiber, Wilhelm. (U. Bonn, Germany.) *URTEIL, ENTSCHLUSS UND ENTSCHEIDUNG; EINE VERGLEICHENDE PHÄNOMENOLOGISCHE BETRACHTUNG*. (Judgment, resolution, and decision; a comparative phenomenological view.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1954, 1, 435-469.—Comparison between judgment, resolution, and decision shows the difficulty of discriminating between congruities and incongruities. "A descriptive determination treating judgment, resolution, and decision as behavioral patterns seems more objective. An attempt is made to outline such patterns by comparing varied aspects of the respective processes, including wording, intensification, confrontation, object-orientation, centering, shaping, interpretation, evidence, and distance." 45 references.—(H. P. David)

6904. Schachtel, Ernest G. *THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOCAL ATTENTION AND THE EMERGENCE OF REALITY*. *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 309-324.—Focal attention, "man's capacity to center his attention on an object fully," is discussed as enabling progress from primary to secondary thought processes and as an autonomous interest in the environment beyond the satisfaction of biological needs. The structure of acts of focal attention is described. It develops from the child's exploratory play when free from need and anxiety. Freud's theories of repetition compulsion and of the origin and nature of thought are reviewed "critically."—(C. T. Bever)

6905. Sweeney, Edward Joseph. *SEX DIFFERENCES IN PROBLEM SOLVING*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1002.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Stanford U.

6906. van Parreren, C. F. *A VIEWPOINT IN THEORY AND EXPERIMENTATION ON HUMAN LEARNING AND THINKING*. *Acta psychol.*, 1954, 10, 351-380.—Research on thinking is not so much inadequate as one-sided. The principle of stratiformity can be applied to autonomous (involuntary and

perceptual) and intentional thinking and learning. Motivation, mind-set, Gestalt principles, the work of Thorndike, Hebb, Selz, Ach and De Groot's studies in phase-thinking (as in chess) are reviewed. 32-item bibliography.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

6907. Weinschenk, Curt. (U. Marburg, Germany.) *DAS BEWUSSTSEIN ALS GEGENSTAND DER PSYCHOLOGIE*. (Consciousness as a topic of psychology.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1954, 1, 505-519.—Consciousness is considered part of larger physiological processes. It "consists of knowing something in such a way that things that are immediately 'given' appear to be different." All other psychic processes are located outside the sphere of consciousness and are known only indirectly. "Consciousness itself is immediately 'given', but it is not known immediately or directly."—(H. P. David)

(See also abstracts 6996, 7000, 7304)

Intelligence

6908. Belson, William A. *THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN INDEX OF INTELLIGENCE*. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 46, 44-52.—A simple method of estimating intelligence without use of conventional tests was developed for use in audience research. Of the various items tested, occupational level, age, educational level, and frequency of book reading yielded the highest multiple-correlation with the Vernon Abstraction Test, which was used as the criterion. "The index in its final form was based upon two items, 'age' and 'occupational level,' which together yielded a multiple-correlation of + 0.785 with intelligence. . . ." "A simple two-way table was developed for the direct conversion of age and occupational level into an intelligence grade. The index as constructed and normed is intended for use in Great Britain."—(L. E. Thune)

6909. Blewett, D. B. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) *AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE INHERITANCE OF INTELLIGENCE*. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 922-933.—52 pairs of twins were tested with the PMA tests and the Nuffield Tests of Intellectual Level and Intellectual Speed. Total score for the PMA weighted in accordance with factor loadings of the tests on Thurstone's second order factor and total score weighted on the basis of the present analysis give n^2 values of .594 and .549. It is suggested that Number and to a lesser extent Spatial Factor would be more readily educable than verbal or reasoning ability. 21 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

6910. Feuerburgh, Joseph. *CORRELATES BETWEEN SOME PARAMETERS OF PERCEPTUAL AND INTELLECTUAL BEHAVIOR: ANALYSES OF THE PARALLELS BETWEEN CERTAIN MEASURES OF VISUAL PERCEPTION AND OF INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING AMONG SEVENTEEN THROUGH TWENTY-TWO YEAR OLD WHITE MALE COAST GUARD ENLISTED PERSONNEL*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 866.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

6911. Haggerty, Arthur D. *THE USE OF THE ALTITUDE WITH A POST-INSTITUTIONAL GROUP*. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 341-344.—A group, originally of inferior socioeconomic status and currently post-institutional was tested on the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale, Form I. Results are described and implications discussed.—(Z. Luria)

6912. Jarl, Vidkun Coucheron. **EVNEPRESTASJONERS MILJØLABILITET I UNGDOMSALDEREN. PROBLEMSTILLINGER OG EN FORSTE FORSKNINGSRAPPORT.** (The environmental influence on the results of ability testing in youth. The problem and a preliminary research report.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 186.—Abstract.

6913. Koch, Helen L. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **THE RELATION OF "PRIMARY MENTAL ABILITIES" IN FIVE- AND SIX-YEAR-OLDS TO SEX OF CHILD AND CHARACTERISTICS OF HIS SIBLING.** *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25, 209-223.—In a normative study, the author finds that "Sib's sex and ordinal position... are related significantly to the total performance on the primary Mental Abilities Test... Second-borns excel first-borns and those with a male sib do better than those with a female sib." PMA subtests are also considered in relation to the criteria. 36 references.—(L. S. Baker)

6914. Lewinaki, Robert J. **VARIATIONS IN MENTAL ABILITY ACCORDING TO MONTH, SEASON, AND PERIOD OF BIRTH.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 281-288.—The author discovers that month, season and period of birth are not related to the abilities tested by the Wechsler-Bellevue.—(Z. Luria)

6915. Nyssen, René. **INTRODUCTION À L'ÉTUDE DES RELATIONS ENTRE L'INVOLUTION DE L'INTELLIGENCE ET LA DÉMENCE.** (Preliminary considerations in the study of the relationship between involutional and pathological deterioration of intelligence.) *Acta neurol. belg.*, 1954, 54, 809-830.—The normal decline in intellectual functioning with advancing age may confuse the study of pathological loss as in dementia. Defects and merits of the Ravens Matrices and Wechsler-Bellevue tests are discussed. German and English summaries.—(B. A. Maher)

6916. Smith, Madorah E. **MENTAL TEST ABILITY IN A FAMILY OF FOUR GENERATIONS.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 321-325.—"Results from 97 Stanford-Binet and 4 Army Alpha tests are used in this study of 41 individuals in a family of 4 generations and its 3 members by adoption."—(Z. Luria)

6917. Wilcox, Katherine Washburn. **INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING AS RELATED TO ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 999-1000.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

Personality

6918. Belmont, Ira. **THE CONSISTENCY AND NON-CONSISTENCY OF RIGID BEHAVIOR AS MANIFESTED IN SIMILAR TYPES OF TASKS.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 871-872.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

6919. Bugental, James F. T., & Gunning, Evelyn C. **INVESTIGATIONS INTO SELF-CONCEPT; II. STABILITY OF REPORTED SELF-IDENTIFICATIONS.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 41-46.—Students in a class in interviewing administered the W-A-Y test to non-friends. The responses of 150 of the 340 persons interviewed were analyzed to investigate the effect on response of age, sex, marital status, education, and occupation. The categories persons use to describe themselves were found to be relatively stable.—(L. B. Heathers)

6920. Caruso, Igor A. **PERSON UND GEWISSEN.** (Person and conscience.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 341-353.—"Conscience" includes more than Freud's "superego" in that "conscience" represents a normative instance that is neither narcissistic or aggressive like the superego. The superego represents an incomplete historical development of the human conscience. Man finds his fulfillment in an existence beyond the narcissism of ego-ideals, or a dualism of superego and id.—(E. W. Eng)

6921. Chodorkoff, Bernard. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) **A NOTE ON BITTERMAN AND KNIFFIN'S "MANIFEST ANXIETY AND PERCEPTUAL DEFENSE."** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 144.—Criticism is made of the fact that the Manifest Anxiety Scale which Bitterman and Kniffin used in their study of perceptual thresholds for taboo and neutral words (see 28: 2266) measures the subject's general level of anxiety, while what is crucial is the degree of anxiety which each word is able to elicit. Also, it appears as if the words were not equated for frequency of usage nor controlled for personal relevancy.—(L. N. Solomon)

6922. Chowdhury, K. Ray. **MOTIVES OF LIFE AND THEIR CORRESPONDING CHOICES OF FREEDOM.** *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, Baroda, 1954, 12, 206-220.—A 54-item questionnaire was given to post-graduate students in Calcutta University. Information obtained from 2 items in 100 returned questionnaires was used to test the feasibility of classifying the uses of the word freedom into 2 groups corresponding to the 2 motives of life, i.e., self-expression and self-restraint. The choice of external freedom (political, social, religious freedom and freedom of speech) corresponds to the motive of self-expression and the choice of internal freedom (freedom from passions, freedom of thought) corresponds to the motive of self-restraint. Suggestions are made for further research.—(D. Lebo)

6923. Feshbach, Seymour. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) **THE DRIVE-REDUCING FUNCTION OF FANTASY BEHAVIOR.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 3-11.—"The purpose of this study was to investigate the hypothesis that the expression of aggression in fantasy will serve to partially reduce aggressive drive. This hypothesis was tested by experimentally inducing aggression by insulting a group of students, interpolating a fantasy or nonfantasy activity, and subsequently measuring the strength of the aggressive drive.... The results are consistent with the drive-reduction hypothesis."—(L. N. Solomon)

6924. Frank, Lawrence K. **INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT.** Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co, 1955. vii, 52 p. 85¢.—"Individuality, as the idea of variation around a norm, may be contrasted with individualism, and regarded as a creative fulfillment of the potentialities of the unique individual. As we recognize the uniqueness of the individual, and in our studies of human growth and development focus our investigations upon the many ways the individual exhibits his uniqueness as he matures, we may achieve better understanding and discover how in families and in schools and colleges we can foster the individuality we cherish."—(H. K. Moore)

6925. Gauger, Kurt. (Düsseldorf-Büderich, Germany.) **DIE EINWIRKUNG DER PATHOLOGISCHEN HUNGERZUSTÄNDE AUF DIE PERSÖNLICHKEIT.** (The effect of malnutrition on personality.) In Speer,

E., Die Vorträge der 4. Lindauer Psychotherapie-woche 1953, (see 29: 7390), 7-21. — Compulsive personality changes may lead to objective malnutrition. Conversely severe malnutrition produces withdrawal of libido from objects to the ego, resulting in social withdrawal, intellectual impoverishment particularly of memory functions. Besides intensive dietary treatment, psychotherapy is required to deal with the personality changes which are not automatically reversible. A total treatment program aimed particularly at resocialization of the patient is presented. —(C. T. Bever)

6926. Harnischberg, Heidi. (Kinderheim Bethesda, Tschugg/Bern, Switzerland.) DIE BEDEUTUNG DES GEMÜTS IN DER HEIMERZIEHUNG. (The significance of emotional character in institutional training.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1954, 23, 198-202. — Emotional character is described as the ability to form relationships, to be touched emotionally, to become enthusiastic and to have feelings of group identification, compassion, loyalty, etc. The child who comes to an institution usually has gone through experiences which have impaired this ability. The difficult behavior (lying, tantrums, etc.) of many such children is seen as an attempt to deny to themselves the fact that they wish for contact and love. Difficult children may go about the forming of relationships in the wrong way, but one must always seek to understand the positive motivation behind their behavior. Practical suggestions on how to help the child in an institutional setting to find the right way are offered. —(D. F. Mindlin)

6927. Holzberg, Jules D. (Conn. State Hosp., Middletown), Bursten, Ben, & Santiccioli, Aldo. THE REPORTING OF AGGRESSION AS AN INDICATION OF AGGRESSIVE TENSION. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 12-18. — "Dynamic personality theory has hypothesized that individuals who over-report and under-report aggressive implications in situations are both charged with greater aggressive tension than average reporters. The present experiment attempted to verify these hypothesized relationships. . . . The results of the experiment offer support for the basic hypothesis of this study." —(L. N. Solomon)

6928. Jones, Marshall B. AUTHORITARIANISM AND INTOLERANCE OF FLUCTUATION. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 125-126. — "From the results we may fairly conclude that (a) when Ss are given a uniform set either toward or against reversal, fluctuation of the Necker Cube is a reliable phenomenon, and (b) the rate of fluctuation, when Ss are set toward reversal, is negatively related to authoritarianism." —(L. N. Solomon)

6929. Kates, Solis L. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) CONFLICTING VALUE-ORIENTATIONS AND INTRA-PERSONALITY CONFLICTS. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 33, 282-285. — There are three value orientations which are crucial for healthy personality as follows: (1) External conformity. It may be defined as adherence to group patterns regardless of worth or meaning. (2) Individual personality. Its characteristics are personal worth, autonomous responsibility with an internal center of stability, and a unique unitary social aspect which is not merely a reflection of external pressures. (3) Secular rationality (science). It is hypothesized that the individual attaches most importance to external conformity of the passive type. But curtailment of impulses under conformity pres-

ures conflicts with the value-orientation of individual personality. Thus apparent unity of personality is attained at the expense of correct perception of self. 11 references. —(M. O. Wilson)

6930. Knutson, Andie L. (Public Hlth Serv., Washington 5, D. C.) THE CONCEPT OF PERSONAL SECURITY. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 219-236. — "A review . . . of the definitions and usages given to the concept of personal security" shows that "in spite of wide variation" there is "a nucleus of agreement." Accordingly, "a person's feeling of security or insecurity within any area of striving involve his own subjective evaluation of his success, satisfaction, and surety or confidence with respect to the carrying out of his purposes in past and present situations and group relationships; also, with respect to his expectations, hopes, fears, or uncertainties about the carrying out of his purposes and aspirations in future situations and group relationships." 60 references. —(J. C. Franklin)

6931. Kourer, B. J. HET VERBAND TUSSEN KLEURVOORKEUR EN ZELFCONCEPT. (The relation between color preference and self-concept.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1955, 10, 39-64. — The results of an experiment on color preference were factor-analyzed and the Q-sort technique was applied to a rating of the self, the ideal self, the self in relation to various categories of others, and some categories of fellow-beings in a number of characterological terms. The results are discussed and brought into relation with the theory of preference tests and self-concept. —(R. H. Houwink)

6932. Levine, Murray. THE PROCESSES OF JUDGMENT AND PROJECTION IN THE RATING OF PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF OTHERS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 878-879. — Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pennsylvania.

6933. McAdam, W., & Orme, J. E. (Crichton Royal, Dumfries, Scotland.) PERSONALITY TRAITS AND THE NORMAL ELECTRO-ENCEPHALOGRAM. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 913-921. — Forty male chronic alcoholics were interviewed. Personality trait may be related to EEG tracing as a whole and not to any one frequency index. Correlation of alpha index and Rorschach score, ranking method, was .41. —(W. L. Wilkins)

6934. Milner, Esther. NEW FRONTIERS IN PERSONALITY THEORY. *J. nat. Ass. Deans Wom.*, 1954, (Mar.), 105-119. — There are several current approaches to personality, but if a cross-discipline approach is to be made, certain questions must be answered. A cross-discipline theory must take into consideration the individual as the experiencing and expressing matrix of behavior and these in the sense that the whole organism is more than the sum of its parts. Furthermore, it must consider the individual in relation to his social world and its effect upon him. 10 references. —(M. O. Wilson)

6935. Moor, Paul. VOM GEMÜT. (About emotional character.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1954, 23, 190-194. — Depth of emotional character is as important for the personality development as is will power. Emotional character (the German "Gemüt") is described by the author as "receptive," while the will power is "active." Well developed emotional responsiveness is expressed in such attributes as courage and capacity for enjoyment, but emotional

responsiveness whose development is neglected may turn into mere excitability and lability of affect without positive qualities.—(D. F. Mindlin)

6936. Morris, J. F. (U. Manchester, Eng.) A NOTE ON VALIDITY, CONSENSUS AND GROUP STANDARDS. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 94-96.—The author discusses some of the factors which effect and may reduce the validity of group-determined judgments of personality.—(L. B. Heathers)

6937. Moskowitz, Bernard. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) AN INVESTIGATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RIGIDITY. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 33, 292-293.—Abstract and discussion.

6938. Nunnally, J. C. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) AN INVESTIGATION OF SOME PROPOSITIONS OF SELF-CONCEPTION: THE CASE OF MISS SUN. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 87-92.—“A two-year investigation of one individual's self-describing behavior is reported. The purposes of the experiment were to objectify some of the general statements in self-conception theory as operational propositions, to test five of these propositions for one case, and to demonstrate a method of work in the area of self-conception.... Q method was the experimental procedure in use....”—(L. N. Solomon)

6939. Omwake, Katharine T. (Agnes Scott Coll., Decatur, Ga.) THE RELATION BETWEEN ACCEPTANCE OF SELF AND ACCEPTANCE OF OTHERS SHOWN BY THREE PERSONALITY INVENTORIES. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 443-446.—“...there is a marked relation between the way an individual sees himself and the way he sees others; those who accept themselves tend to be acceptant of others and to perceive others as accepting themselves; those who reject themselves hold a correspondingly low opinion of others, and perceive others as being self-rejectant.”—(A. J. Bachrach)

6940. Schmidt, Hermann O., Fonda, Charles P., & Wesley, Elizabeth L. (Norwich State Hosp. Conn.) A NOTE ON CONSISTENCY OF RIGIDITY AS A PERSONALITY VARIABLE. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 450.—Abstract.

6941. Viitamäki, R. Olavi. SAMBANDET MELLAN OCH UTVECKLINGEN AV VISSA PERSONLIGHETS-DIMENSIONER ENLIGT KVANTIFIERADE PROJEKTIVA METODER. (The connection between and the development of certain personality dimensions according to quantitative projective methods.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 195-196.—Abstract.

6942. Widmer, Konrad. (Hagenbachstr. 19, St. Gallen, Switzerland.) DIE ERZIEHUNG DES GEMÜTS IN SCHULE UND UNTERRICHT. (The training of emotional character in school and in classroom instruction.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1954, 23, 202-208.—Instruction results in permanent insights and meaningfully related content only when there is depth in the child's emotional character. Therefore, the school must attempt to involve the child's emotional responses in the classroom. Emotional depth cannot be drilled into a child like multiplication tables. Positive personal contact between the teacher and each individual pupil is a prerequisite for influencing the pupil's emotional character. Children then absorb the teacher's attitudes of admiration, enthusiasm, etc.—(D. F. Mindlin)

6943. Wyss, Hugo. (Institut für Heilpädagog., Luzern, Switzerland.) GEMÜT ALS GANZHEIT; ZUR PFLEGE DES GEMÜTS IN DER FAMILIE. (Emotional character as an entity, about the care of emotional character in the family.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1954, 23, 195-198.—The German word “Gemüt” (emotional character), defined by the dictionary as the totality of feelings and emotional dispositions of a person, is described by the author as an entity of moral attitudes which are emotionally experienced and involve a value system. People lacking in emotional character are without social empathy, and such feelings as benevolence or gratitude are dulled or dead in them. An example are psychopaths who, not having experienced the necessary love and acceptance, have never developed a loving response in return. The inner security of the well-integrated family unit is necessary for the full development of the child's emotional character.—(D. F. Mindlin)

6944. Zimmer, Herbert. SELF-ACCEPTANCE AND ITS RELATION TO CONFLICT. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 447-449.—52 subjects rated themselves as they were and as they would like to be with respect to 25 personality traits. The results “...fail to support the contention that discrepancies between the concept of self and the concept of the ideal self are directly indicative of conflict.”—(A. J. Bachrach)

(See also abstracts 6964, 7505, 7905, 8095)

Aesthetics

6945. Behn, Siegfried. (U. Bonn, Germany.) DIE DICHTUNG ALS EINE QUELLE DER PSYCHOLOGIE. (Poetry as source material for psychology.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1954, 1, 564-582.—Classic and modern contributions to literature are considered as source material for psychological analysis. While statistical approaches may offer quantitative laws, poetry and novels provide qualities and nuances that approximate far more realistically individual needs and conflicts.—(H. P. David)

6946. Bergler, Edmund. (251 Central Park West, New York 24, N. Y.) THE DOUBLE YARDSTICK IN JUDGING A WRITER'S TALENT. *Amer. Imago*, 1954, 11, 335-338.—The envy of his contemporaries or the peculiarities of the genius himself are not sufficient to explain the indignation he arouses during his life nor the appreciation that follows upon his death.—(W. A. Varvel)

6947. Bolton, Euri B. BRIEF EVALUATION OF TWO TESTS OF AESTHETIC JUDGMENT. *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1955, 32, 211-222.—The measurement of aesthetic judgment by means of objective tests involves many psychological problems of aesthetics. The author quotes the underlying philosophy of various articles in this field. From here he proceeds to the psychological questions relating to the problems of measuring aesthetic judgment. Again he quotes frequently from the literature and discusses each problem in detail. Norris hide in his own experiment involving the Meier and the Graves tests. Analysis of data are given in full along with several conclusions, one of which indicates that the two art tests are not measuring the same factors of aesthetic judgment.—(S. M. Amatora)

6948. Edel, Leon. WILLA CATHER'S THE PROFESSOR'S HOUSE: AN INQUIRY INTO THE USE OF

PSYCHOLOGY IN LITERARY CRITICISM. *Lit. & Psychol.*, 1954, 4 (5), 69-79.—The author presents three critiques of the subject novel according to (1) the conventional critical approach, (2) the psychological (i.e. Freudian psychoanalysis), and (3) the psychological-biographical. The third of these appears to be the more meaningful; the second "gives us no help in assessing the work as a work of art."—(C. M. Louttit)

6949. Forsberg, J. Hjalmar. **INLEVELSE OCH OBJEKTIVERING I FRAGA OM DIKTVERK.** (Identification and objectification with respect to literature.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 184.—Abstract.

6950. Francastel, Pierre. **ART ET PSYCHOLOGIE. EXPLORATIONS ET THEORIES DE CE DEMI-SIECLE.** (Art and psychology: explorations and theories of this half century.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1954, 47-51, 188-208.—Art history, esthetics and the psychology of art have yet to find their common denominator. Certain trends can be seen in the work of the art historians Wofflin, Panofsky, Berenson and Mairaux, the philosophers Cassirer, Carnap and S. K. Langer and the psychologists Katz, Michotte, Meyerson and Piaget. 80 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

6951. Gombrich, E. H. **PSYCHO-ANALYSIS AND THE HISTORY OF ART.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 401-411.—A series of paintings is analyzed and it is concluded that they do not show that the artist, like all of us, has an unconscious in which archaic modes of symbolization live on. Rather, they show that "thanks to his special conflict situation and his special gifts, these perennial private meanings found a specific echo in the situation of art." The demand of the public makes the particular expression reverberate but this reverberation constitutes resonance rather than specific communication, a sharing of dynamic processes.—(N. H. Pronko)

6952. Hagopian, John V. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) **CHAUER AS PSYCHOLOGIST IN TROILUS AND CRISEYDE.** *Lit. & Psychol.*, 1955, 5 (1), 5-11.—The personalities of Troilus and Criseyde are analysed showing that the latter was dominating while Troilus was flabby and submissive. Psychoanalytic interpretation of these character traits is suggested.—(C. M. Louttit)

6953. Ilan, E. **NITUAH SHEL KONFLIKT B'HINUH MISHPAHTI V'HASHPAATO.** (Analysis of a conflict in family education and its influence.) *Ofakim*, 1953, 7, 242-250.—A childhood memory of Franz Kafka, mentioned in his autobiographical letter to his father, led to his neurotic conflict in the form of an ambivalent relation to his father. This compulsive neurosis is reflected also in his writings, in his relation to the Jewish people and Zionism and in his attitude towards marriage. But, not knowing his father's psychic mechanism, he could not free himself from this ambivalent attitude.—(H. Ormian)

6954. Margolis, Norman M. (260 Crittenden Blvd., Rochester 20, N.Y.) **A THEORY ON THE PSYCHOLOGY OF JAZZ.** *Amer. Imago*, 1954, 11, 263-291.—The two central qualities of jazz are improvisation and an emphasis on rhythm. Jazz has attracted social elements in protest. Through its early associations, it came to symbolize the id drives in opposition to the controls of the superego and culture. The nature of jazz uniquely symbolizes and satisfies the adolescent's ambivalent conflict. 23 references.—(W. A. Varvel)

6955. Nash, Dennison J. **THE AMERICAN COMPOSER: A STUDY IN SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGY.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 879-880.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pennsylvania.

6956. Schindler, Walter. **DEPTH PSYCHOLOGY AND DREAM INTERPRETATION IN THE BIBLE.** *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1954, 8, 77-82.—Presents psychoanalytic interpretations of Pharaoh's and Jacob's dreams. Postulates that love is the spiritual expression of biologically-grounded sexuality, and that there is, therefore, a close connection between religion and sexuality.—(H. D. Arbitman)

6957. Segy, Ladislav. (Gallery of African Art, New York.) **ART APPRECIATION AND PROJECTION.** *Etc. Rev. gen. Semant.*, 1954, 12, 23-32.—The emotion which an artwork "communicates" to an informed observer is not "the same" as that felt by its creator, nor is it invariant under all conditions for the same onlooker. The "meaning" of an artwork is only incidentally (if at all) a function of the subject-matter. Yet the stimulus-object, as a physical fact, is "the same" for all onlookers; hence varieties of response must arise from different preparations, backgrounds, cultural conditions, etc. The observer's response is determined by his own previous experience, the evoked residuum of which he projects into the artwork as stimulus.—(J. Caffrey)

6958. Sievers, W. David. **FREUD ON BROADWAY: A HISTORY OF PSYCHOANALYSIS AND THE AMERICAN DRAMA.** New York: Hermitage House, 1955. 479 p. \$5.00.—Based upon a questionnaire answered by 33 American playwrights and upon other materials gathered and presented as a doctoral dissertation, this work traces out the impact of Freud's system of psychology upon the American drama from its tentative beginnings a decade before *Suppressed Desires* to its most recent manifestations in the work of Arthur Laurents, William Inge, and Arthur Miller.—(N. H. Pronko)

6959. Simenauer, Erich. **EIN ARCHAISCHES BEFRUCHTUNGSSYMBOL IN DER DICHTUNG RILKE.** (An archaic symbol of fertilization in the poetry of Rilke.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1954, 13, 259-270.—Infantile sexual theories are the source for the notion that raining, urinating and inseminating are equivalent events. Many passages from Rilke's poetry and personal remarks are quoted indicating this equivalence and showing the effect upon the poet of his earlier infantile sexual state. The frequent occurrence of the fertility symbol can hardly be a matter of chance. It is rather the expression and the symptom of a regression. English and French summaries.—(K. F. Muenzinger)

6960. Simenauer, Erich. (Tanga, Tanganyika, Br. East Africa.) **"PREGNANCY ENVY" IN RAINER MARIA RILKE.** *Amer. Imago*, 1954, 11, 235-248.—Fromm's concept of pregnancy-envy is strengthened through the demonstration of its presence in the poet Rilke. The concept does not invalidate the Freudian idea of penis-envy "so long as one does not claim universal validity of either." They are not mutually exclusive. 41 references.—(W. A. Varvel)

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

6961. Fischel, Werner, & Haerdle, Ruth. **ZUR ENTWICKLUNGSPSYCHOLOGIE DES SCHIMPANSEN.** (The developmental psychology of the chimpanzee.)

Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat., 1953, 2, 161-168.—This is the first of two articles discussing the various developmental phases of two female chimpanzees, observed since birth. Their skills are compared and contrasted with those of the human infant.—(E. Schwerin)

6962. Fischel, Werner, & Haerdle, Ruth. ZUR ENTWICKLUNGSPSYCHOLOGIE DES SCHIMPANSEN. (The developmental psychology of the chimpanzee.) Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat., 1953, 2, 212-221.—This article is the continuation of its first part (see 29: 6961). After comparing the developmental levels of a female chimpanzee with those of a human infant it is concluded that the chimpanzee has developed all his abilities by the end of the first year, and that the subsequent years to maturity serve for further development and practice of abilities already attained. In contrast, the human infant's ability to discover and to use language at one year distinguishes him from the chimpanzee especially at this age level, while previously both had quite a few developmental skills in common.—(E. Schwerin)

6963. Moor, P. GEHORSAM UND BINDUNG ALS VORAUSSETZUNGEN DES INNEREN HALTES. (Obedience and fixation as bases of inner attitude.) Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopedagog., 1954, 2, 153-171.—Inner obedience to oneself is the subordination of natural wishes to moral verdict and life task. Outer obedience to the teacher is a preliminary step toward inner obedience. Inner fixation implies the dependence of evocation of deeper feelings and mood on what constitutes the deep essential content of man's life. Outer fixation to the educator leads to inner fixation. Inner obedience and fixation can reach maturity only when there is mutual reinforcement. They are the most elementary preconditions for the inner development of a human being to full maturity. English and French summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

6964. Mourad, Youssef. (U. Cairo, Egypt.) L'ÉVEIL D'INTELLIGENCE. (2e ed.) (The awakening of intelligence. (2d ed.)) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1955. xv, 348 p. 1000 fr.—This study of genetic and comparative psychology is a second edition of the author's previous work (see 14: 4002). It offers a contribution to the solution of the problem of biopsychosocial integration, stressing the dynamic interaction of biological, psychological and social factors in the formation of personality. The fundamental uniformity of sensori-motor development in animal and child and the reciprocal causality between the processes of maturation and learning are discussed. Topics treated include the awakening of intelligence in the first two years and the beginning of the acquisition of language. 6-page bibliography.—(G. E. Bird)

6965. Nash, John. CRITICAL PERIODS IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT. Bull. Marit. psychol. Ass., 1954, (Dec.), 18-22.—It is pointed out that many behavior patterns in animals are built up of relatively simple "innate releaser mechanisms" (IRM's). If opportunity to learn does not occur during a limited period when the IRM's are effective, the animal may fail to develop a characteristic behavior pattern. It is proposed that there are similar critical periods in human maturation in which the organism is receptive to certain kinds of stimuli. Learning of certain human behavior patterns would then be most effective only during such critical periods.—(W. F. Grether)

6966. Spock, Benjamin M. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) THE SCHOOL-AGE CHILD. SOME BEHAVIORAL, ANTHROPOLOGICAL, AND PHYSICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE LATENCY PERIOD. Dig. Neurol. Psychiat., 1955, 23, 52.—Abstract. Portrait of Spock, p. 53.

6967. Welch, Louise Thompson. THE MEANING OF MATURITY. Bull. Marit. psychol. Ass., 1954, (Dec.), 40-46.—In our society there is no unified conception of when a person is mature, as indicated by the variations in minimum age for legal responsibility, military service, and church membership. It is even more complicated when we try to measure maturity in terms of actual behavior. A review is given of various authors' conceptions of behavior maturation, and their descriptions of what constitutes a mature personality.—(W. F. Grether)

Childhood & Adolescence

6968. Angelino, Henry, & Shedd, Charles L. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) SHIFTS IN THE CONTENT OF FEARS AND WORRIES RELATIVE TO CHRONOLOGICAL AGE. Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 1953, 34, 180-186.—"We find that contrary to expectations there are no gradual shifts in the content of fears and worries. Each category is marked by increases and decreases from one age group to another.... Very broadly and only with reservation can we state that at age ten, 11, and 12 we find a preponderance of fears connected with animals. At 13 we find a shift to school-connected content. At age 15 this content appears to give way to economic and political interest which increases through age 18. Social Relationships, Personal Appearance, and Personal Conduct never did reach the levels which might be expected from material available on growth and development."—(M. O. Wilson)

6969. Ausubel, David P., Balthazar, Earl E., Rosenthal, Irene, Blackman, Leonard S., Schpoont, Seymour H., & Weikowitz, Joan. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) PERCEIVED PARENT ATTITUDES AS DETERMINANTS OF CHILDREN'S EGO STRUCTURE. Child Developm., 1954, 25, 173-183.—Using techniques of structural thematic materials and children's ratings of parental attitudes and behavior, the authors investigated the perceptions of "children with respect to acceptance-rejection and intrinsic-extrinsic valuation" by parents. Acceptance and intrinsic valuation were highly correlated, and "girls perceived themselves as significantly more accepted and intrinsically valued than did boys."—(L. S. Baker)

6970. Behrens, Marjorie L. (Henry Huttenlocher Center for Child Res., New York.) CHILD REARING AND THE CHARACTER STRUCTURE OF THE MOTHER. Child Developm., 1954, 25, 225-238.—The mother's character structure is seen as an "important causative factor in the wide variation in both child rearing and child adjustment within a cultural subgroup of our society." Her perception of self and role influences the child's perception of her.—(L. S. Baker)

6971. Bell, Richard O. AN EXPERIMENTAL TEST OF THE ACCELERATED LONGITUDINAL APPROACH. Child Developm., 1954, 25, 281-286.—The accelerated longitudinal approach developed by the author is tested with growth curves of standing height, and found to have certain limitations, in that "rela-

tively large samples are required for the purpose of matching cases" and error may be introduced. The approach is suggested as an initial one to secure approximate results for use in other longitudinal studies.—(L. S. Baker)

6972. Bonnard, Augusta. SOME DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN PERCEPTION AND AFFECT AS ILLUSTRATED BY CHILDREN IN WARTIME. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1954, 9, 242-251.—Wartime bombing of children led to cover memories and perceptions which denied feelings of insecurity, feigned indifference, and felt joy and happiness. The ego-syntonic and supportive cover memories transfixed anxiety, boredom, fatigue, surprise, and criticism of "adult madness" into a single state of unforgettable bliss.—(D. Prager)

6973. Charnley, Jean. (Family & Children's Service, Minneapolis, Minn.) THE ART OF CHILD PLACEMENT. Minneapolis, Minn.: University of Minnesota Press, 1955. xxi, 265 p. \$4.50.—This book discusses the philosophy, problems, and techniques involved in the placement of children in foster homes and institutions. Chapters deal with (1) Placement of the very young child; (2) Establishing a relationship with the gradester; (3) Foster homes and institutions; (4) Casework with "own" parents; (5) Casework with foster families; (6) Casework with adolescents. Bibliography.—(L. B. Costin)

6974. Cobb, Henry V. (U. S. Dakota, Vermillion.) ROLE-WISHES AND GENERAL WISHES OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS. *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25, 161-171.—Boys' wishes are more "in the direction of personal achievement and self-aggrandizement" while girls' tend more "in the direction of social and family relations and personal characteristics." Wishes show developmental differences. Questions phrased in general terms elicit more general responses, while those embodying "strong self-reference" produce more "introverted" responses.—(L. S. Baker)

6975. Collins, Marjorie G. A STUDY OF PARENT ATTITUDES ON CHILD MANAGEMENT BEFORE AND AFTER TRAINING, UTILIZING THE CRITICAL INCIDENT TECHNIQUE. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 872-873.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pittsburgh.

6976. Dick, Kenneth. (St. Louis (Mo.) Family and Children's Serv.) TOWARD EARLIER PLACEMENT FOR ADOPTION. *Soc. Casewk*, 1955, 36, 22-26.—The author describes the process (a study of 100 cases over a five year period) by which his agency tested its skills in early adoptive placements. Answers were sought to these questions: (1) how many babies might the agency have placed earlier and with equally favorable results; (2) what misplacements may have been made; (3) should more weight have been given to knowledge of the child's background; (4) how did the child's development and psychological testing alter the placement potential. Conclusions point to placement as early an age as is consistent with the facts to be important for the development of healthy personality.—(L. B. Costin)

6977. Ellis, Albert, & Beechley, Robert M. EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE IN CHILDREN WITH PECULIAR GIVEN NAMES. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 337-339.—Comparing case histories of child guidance clinic patients, the authors classified 104

boys with peculiar first names and 104 boys with non-peculiar first names with respect to 3 degrees of disturbance. The chi square for the comparison, being significant at the 5%, the authors conclude "there was a significant tendency for boys with peculiar first names to be more severely emotionally disturbed than boys with non-peculiar first names." For girls, none of the results were significant.—(Z. Luria)

6978. Eneklö-Andersson, Eja. SERIETIDNINGAR. (Comic books.) *Norsk Pedag. Tidskr.*, 1954, 38, 33-38.—Children in grades 3 to 8 read, on the average, 216 comic books regularly; boys read 3.1 and girls 2.2. This number for girls remains the same through all grades, while for boys it decreases from 4.1 in grades 3-4 to 2.8 in grades 7-8. The number for girls also remains the same at three different intelligence levels while among boys there is an increase with increasing I.Q. 13.5% of the children asked read no comic books at all. There were some sex differences in their preferences and also changes with age, "The Phantom" being first choice at all levels. The majority of the children preferred reading books, the brighter ones reading more of all kinds of material.—(B. Karlson)

6979. Feinberg, Henry. ACHIEVEMENT OF CHILDREN IN ORPHAN HOMES AS REVEALED BY THE STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 217-229.—The Stanford Achievement Test was administered to 138 children in Detroit orphanages. Mean age of the group was 12. As part of a larger study comparing maladjusted boys in a delinquent home, foster-home children, orphan-home children, and children in their natural homes, the author finds the orphanage group to be more uniform in its achievements and superior to the maladjusted group, but inferior to the foster home group. He suggests motivational and situational reasons for the results.—(Z. Luria)

6980. Finch, Helen M. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) YOUNG CHILDREN'S CONCEPTS OF PARENT ROLES. *J. Home Econ.*, 1955, 47, 99-103.—Children, 3 through 7 years old, differ in their responses to pictorial interviews in the home and in the laboratory. Boys and girls differ in their concepts of mother and father roles. No significant differences are found between concepts held by children and concepts the mothers think their children hold. Results are based on analysis of tape-recorded conversations of children during doll play and on interviews with children and mothers about photographs depicting parents in various roles. The children studied were drawn from 20 families where father followed a profession such as teaching, medicine, or the law in a university town in Florida.—(J. Elinson)

6981. Fodor, R. AGRESYÉ FUN KINDER IN A TOYT-SAKONE. (Aggression of children in danger of life.) *Yivobleter*, 1953, 37, 248-250.—Incidental observations of a teacher in a children-home in ghetto Kraków (Poland) during the Nazi occupation. The conscious immediate danger of life led to aggressive attitude and suspicious feelings towards people, including parents and teachers. Description of several cases is given.—(H. Ormian)

6982. Fraiberg, Selma. TALES OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE SECRET TREASURE. *Psycho-*

anal. *Stud. Child*, 1954, 9, 218-241.—Dreams and myths of discovering great treasures are masturbatory fantasies in which the inaccessible mother-princess is sought. The incest barrier does not exist for the fabulously wealthy. In the ageless dream of childhood the poor boy steals the magician's secret and outwits the powerful opponent (father) who stands between him and the treasure (mother).—(D. Prager)

6983. F[rankenstein], C. AL HAMEH KARIM SHEL MOSAD SZOLD L'MAAN HAYELED V'HAN-OAR. (Studies of the Szold Foundation for Child and Youth.) *Ofakim*, 1953, 7, 148-150.—The Szold Foundation in Jerusalem dealt first of all with searching problems of cultural melting of the new population in Israel: Theoretical foundations (see 27: 1902 etc.), methods of teaching (see 27: 2217; 28: 3199), mental tests (see 27: 1980; 28: 2492, 2630) and follow-up studies (see 28: 3173), as well as not yet published studies (e.g. civic responsibility of youth).—(H. Ormian)

6984. Fransson, Evald. SERIELITTERATURENETT UPPOSTRINGSPROBLEM. (The comic books—an educational problem.) *Norsk Pedagog. Tidskr.*, 1954, 38, 14-24.—The publication of comic books in Sweden has increased markedly the past few years. Ten times as many comic books as other books are printed annually. Questions concerning comic books cannot be answered objectively for lack of research. The opinion is expressed that comics may create aggressiveness, cruelty, feelings of insecurity, and anxiety in children, and may provoke latent delinquent tendencies. The solutions offered are: (1) censorship, (2) banning comic books from the school grounds, and (3) creation of better comic books with a native rather than an American setting.—(B. Karlson)

6985. Frick, Willard. (Arkansas State Coll., Jonesboro.) THE ADOLESCENT DILEMMA: AN INTERPRETATION. *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1955, 32, 206-210.—The author laments the needless repetition and overlapping as well as continual differences of opinion growing out of research and interpretations. From here the author proceeds to trace briefly the historical progress that has been made in understanding this period of growth, from the rapidly involved concepts growing out of this increased knowledge and understanding. He likewise quotes from collective data from his classes in adolescent psychology.—(S. M. Amatera)

6986. Gemelli, Agostino. (Catholic U., Milano, Italy.) LA PSICOLOGIA DELLA ETA EVOLUTIVA. (Psychology of childhood and adolescence.) (4th ed.) Milano: Dott. A. Giuffrè, 1955. vii, 381 p. 2000 Lire.—Various developmental stages from conception to adulthood are comprehensively presented. The book is divided into 11 chapters which treat respectively: (1) historic data and general perspective in the study of childhood and adolescence, (2) methodology, (3) developmental laws and the objectives of childhood and adolescence psychology, (4) prenatal development, (5) the newborn, (6) the first year of life, (7) from the 2nd to the 4th year, (10) from 14th to 19th year, (11) problems of a general character (personality, character, the value and need of objective scientific psychology). The first and last chapters present the position of child psychology within the contemporary orientation of psychology as a science. 176-item bibliography.—(A. Manoli)

6987. Goff, Regina M. (Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.) SOME EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE INFLUENCE OF REJECTION ON ASPIRATION LEVELS OF MINORITY GROUP CHILDREN. *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 23, 179-183.—The study was concerned with the social pressure of rejection as it affects intellectual and social functioning of minority group children. 120 children including 60 boys and 60 girls part in the 6-8 year old group and the other half in the 12-14 year group were interviewed in Durham, North Carolina. Questions centering around successes or failures in competitive out-of-school activities were asked. Interpretations and educational implications are presented.—(E. F. Gardner)

6988. Haesler, Walter. ENFANTS DE LA GRAND-ROUTE. (Nomad children.) Neuchâtel, Switzerland: Delachaux & Niestlé S. A., 1955. 191 p. S. Fr. 8.—Sociopsychological study of the cultural marginality of the children of 4 nomadic families in Switzerland.—(S. A. Walters)

6989. Hausman, Jerome Joseph. CHILDREN'S ART WORK AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO SOCIOMETRIC SOCIAL STATUS: A STUDY OF CHILDREN'S SPONTANEOUS ART WORK AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THEIR GENERALIZED SOCIOMETRIC GROUPINGS. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 780-781.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

6990. Havighurst, Robert J. A COMPARISON OF NEW ZEALAND AND AMERICAN CHILDREN ON EMOTIONAL RESPONSE AND MORAL IDEOLOGY. In Havighurst, R. J., *Studies of children...* in New Zealand, (see 29: 6991), 28 p.—Results on the Emotional Response and Moral Ideology Tests with New Zealand children (see 29: 6992, 6993) are compared with those secured by the author earlier on children in a Midwestern American community. Detailed tables present the differences. American children are more overtly concerned with conduct of personal or individualistic nature, while New Zealand children are more concerned with their obligations to others. With some notable exceptions the emotional values and aversions were similar in the 2 groups.—(C. M. Louttit)

6991. Havighurst, Robert J. (U. Chicago, Ill.) STUDIES OF CHILDREN AND SOCIETY IN NEW ZEALAND. Christchurch, N. Z.: Canterbury University College, Dept. of Education, 1954. v.p. (Limited publication; available by inter-library loan from U. Chicago Library.)—6 studies made in collaboration with co-authors while the author was Fulbright Professor at the University of New Zealand are presented in this volume. The studies, separately abstracted in this issue, deal with: factors in school leaving (7824), development of the ideal self (7014), emotional response test (6992), moral ideology test (6993), New Zealand vs. American children's responses (6990), and parents' expectancy of schools (7823).—(C. M. Louttit)

6992. Havighurst, Robert J., & MacDonald, Donald V. EVENTS AND SITUATIONS WHICH AROUSE EMOTIONS IN NEW ZEALAND CHILDREN. In Havighurst, R. J., *Studies of children...* in New Zealand, (see 29: 6991), 29 p. (Appendices, 30 p.)—An Emotional Response Test requiring statements of events involving happiness, sadness, fear, anger, and shame was given to 891 boys and 838 girls aged 9 to 16. Responses were classed into several empirical cate-

gories for each emotion and analysis made by sex, age, and socioeconomic level. Boys were object- and self-centered in contrast to girls. Younger children were more authority conscious and hedonistic than older ones. There were no real differences related to socioeconomic status. Details of response categories, response statistics, and category combinations are given in appendices.—(C. M. Louttit)

6993. Havighurst, Robert J., & Ruddle, Susan M. THE MORAL IDEOLOGY OF NEW ZEALAND CHILDREN. In Havighurst, R. J., *Studies of children...* in New Zealand, (see 29: 6991), 24 p. (Appendix, 27 p.)—The Moral Ideology Test, an inventory of good and bad things to do, was taken by the same children as the Emotional Response Test (see 29: 6992). Responses were categorized in 7 major and 7 minor themes with analysis of the themes by age, sex, and socioeconomic level. Age differences were greater than sex differences; socioeconomic differences were negligible. With increasing age there is a decrease of authority demanded responses, and increase in out-of-home responses, and from concrete to abstract. The responses reflect knowledge of the cultural values rather than overt behavior of the children.—(C. M. Louttit)

6994. Hellman, Ilse. SOME OBSERVATIONS ON MOTHERS OF CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL INHIBITIONS. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1954, 9, 259-273.—The children identified with their mothers' symptoms. The mothers failed to adjust normally to femininity and deceived themselves and others about this fact. The mother's lying and secretiveness reinforced impairment of the children's memory, reality testing, and synthesizing.—(D. Prager)

6995. Hildreth, Gertrude. THREE GIFTED CHILDREN: A DEVELOPMENTAL STUDY. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 239-262.—The developmental records of 3 gifted boys and 1 normal control boy are presented covering a 7 year period with physical and mental measurements. Attention is given to personality development, interests, reading history and literary efforts. The gifted boys showed marked manual dexterity and motor skills as well as outstanding linguistic development.—(Z. Luria)

6996. Hodges, Allen. (U. Tenn., Knoxville.) A DEVELOPMENTAL STUDY OF SYMBOLIC BEHAVIOR. *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25, 277-280.—Growth of symbolic behavior "appears to follow a growth process similar to other biological phenomena" in a study using "a variation of the double alternation problem" with 240 boys.—(L. S. Baker)

6997. Husén, Torsten. (U. Stockholm, Sweden.) ÜBER DIE BEGABUNG VON ZWILLINGEN. (The abilities of twins.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1953, 1, 137-145.—The present investigation, which is a preliminary report of a larger study, concerns the ability of twins on group intelligence tests and in terms of school marks. The subjects are Swedish male twins born between 1928-1932. Complete test data and school marks for 907 twin pairs were available. The twins had a mean test score 0.25 sigma below that of the corresponding population of singletons. The same finding applies to the school marks. The difference resulted mostly from the greater proportion of twins with low IQ's which may possibly be related to the higher incidence of prematurity in twins. The intra-pair correlations on the intelligence tests were .90

for the identical twins as compared to .70 for the fraternal ones.—(E. Ochs)

6998. Hymes, James L. (George Peabody Coll., Nashville, Tenn.) A CHILD DEVELOPMENT POINT OF VIEW. New York: Prentice Hall, 1955. ix, 145 p. \$3.00.—The author endeavors to put the three basic elements of child development into ordinary language that the teacher will understand. This applies to: (1) the teacher-pupil relationship; (2) the curriculum; (3) classroom organization and discipline. The author uses the essential facts and concepts of child development and shows that they will help the teacher in his day-to-day classroom problems. The principle divisions of the book center around the following ideas: (1) the children must like the teacher; (2) the teacher as well as the youngsters must like their work; (3) the children must like themselves.—(S. M. Amatora)

6999. Inhelder, Bärbel. QUELQUES REFLEXIONS À PROPOS DES "ÉTUDES LONGITUDINALES" AUX ETATS-UNIS. (Some reflections about the "longitudinal studies" in the United States.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1954, 13, 309-312.—Various child research centers in the United States were visited and the trend of their work is very briefly sketched. English and German summaries.—(K. F. Muenzinger)

7000. Inhelder, Bärbel, & Piaget, Jean. (U. Geneva, Switzerland.) DE LA LOGIQUE DE L'ENFANT À LA LOGIQUE DE L'ADOLESCENT. (From the logic of the child to the logic of the adolescent.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1955. 314 p. 1000 fr.—One author presents the development of logic from childhood to adolescence from the point of view of experimental reasoning. The other elaborates the instruments of logic analysis. The unity of the two views is preserved by the joint interpretation of each example presented. The child confounds the subjective and the objective, and at the level of concrete thought is capable of elementary groupings only. The adolescent though egocentric is idealistic, his affective development paralleling his intellectual acquisition.—(G. E. Bird)

7001. Jacobson, Edith. THE SELF AND THE OBJECT WORLD: VICISSITUDES OF THEIR INFANTILE CATHEXES AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON IDEATIONAL AND AFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1954, 9, 75-127.—The goal of the paper is to investigate further the normal developmental processes which build up the cathexes of the self and the object world with libidinous, aggressive, and neutralized drive energy in the course of structural differentiation. Narcissism and masochism are reviewed followed by a discussion of the interrelations between the establishment of self and object representations and the development of ego functions and sublimations. The paper concludes with a presentation of the advance from primitive pre-oedipal identifications to ego-identifications and a rediscussion of the superego concept and its implications. 31 references.—(D. Prager)

7002. Jeffrey, W. E. (Barnard Coll., Columbia U., New York.) NEW TECHNIQUES FOR MOTIVATING AND REINFORCING CHILDREN. *Science*, 1955, 121, 371.—Children's records were transferred to tape, and a delay interval time was placed in the earphone circuit of the tape recorder in such a way that the music was cut off at preset intervals and could be turned on by the child at the touch of a button.

"Normal children as young as 3 years of age will stay in this situation for at least 30 minutes while pressing a button every 10 seconds to continue the music." Advantages of this method over the use of candy or toys as reinforcers are discussed.—(S. J. Lachman)

7003. Kerlinger, Fred N. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) THE STATISTICS OF THE INDIVIDUAL CHILD: THE USE OF ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE WITH CHILD DEVELOPMENT DATA. *Child Development*, 1954, 25, 265-275.—A non-parametric analysis of variance is described for the purpose of understanding the "statistics of the individual child" through a method different from the "usual parametric" one. "... (R) is an approach and it does seem to supply a rather precise index for judging the homogeneity and heterogeneity of child growth and for judging the stability of a child's growth as measured by organismic age."—(L. S. Baker)

7004. Kramer, Paul. EARLY CAPACITY FOR ORGASTIC DISCHARGE AND CHARACTER FORMATION. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1954, 9, 128-141.—Sexual overstimulation and inability to reach relief thru adequate genital discharge in male children may lead to later quest for constant excitement, an all-pervading sense of shame, an awe of women, and certain masochistic reactions. In females a capacity for orgasmic discharge in childhood may predispose to favorable character development.—(D. Prager)

7005. Krüger, Elfriede. (Schlangenbader Strasse 84, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Germany.) ERFAHRUNGEN AUS DER JUGENDFÜRSORGE ÜBER DIE BEDEUTUNG DER FAMILIE FÜR DIE ENTWICKLUNG DES KINDES. (Experiences in child guidance work on the significance of the family for the development of the child.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2 (b-6), 133-138.—The unconscious of the child operates synchronously with the unconscious of the parents, whose attitudes it senses. Therefore, successful adjustment of the child is not so much dependent on external, environmental factors as on both parents' ability to create an atmosphere of acceptance and understanding. Various case studies are cited to illustrate this view.—(E. Schwerin)

7006. Larson, Lorents. BARN OCH SERIER. (Children and comic books.) *Norsk Pedag. Tidsskr.*, 1954, 38, 25-32.—School children in Stockholm, Sweden were asked to indicate their likes and dislikes among comic books and comic book characters. The kind of books preferred depended upon both age and sex, and followed children's reading interests in general. Comic books are now the most extensively read literature in Sweden, annual consumption being 20 million copies. This reading is detrimental to the development of the children's reading ability and taste. Comic books should be prohibited in the schools but not altogether abandoned. Solutions offered are close cooperation between home and school and the creation of good, Swedish rather than American comic books.—(B. Karlén)

7007. Latchaw, Marjorie. (U. California, Los Angeles.) MEASURING SELECTED MOTOR SKILLS IN FOURTH, FIFTH AND SIXTH GRADES. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth phys. Educ.*, 1954, 25, 439-449.—Using seven motor skills tests developed to measure these abilities in children of the fourth, fifth and sixth grades, Latchaw found that age, height and weight factors were not statistically significant in

the determination of performance on these tests.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

7008. Law, Shirley. THE MOTHER OF THE HAPPY CHILD. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 25, 1-27.—A group of mothers of well adjusted children was compared with mothers of clinic children. The difference was one of degree, rather than of kind. The mothers of the adjusted children were not all-loving and all-patient; nor were they free of problems and tensions. It was the intensity of the mother's conflicts and anxieties, as well as the intensity of the children's problems that distinguished the two groups. The mother of the disturbed child was typically more unhappy and discontent with herself both as a person and as a mother. The poor mother-child relation was a symptom of deeper conflict in the mother.—(G. Elias)

7009. Leve, Avrom Aaron. A STUDY OF ATTITUDES OF MOTHERS OF SCHIZOPHRENICS AND NORMALS FROM DIFFERENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVELS TOWARD CHILD BEHAVIOR. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1473.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Columbia U.

7010. Lewin, G. YAHASEY HORIM-Y'LADIM B'GIL HAMAABAR. (Parent-child relations in transition age.) *Omakim*, 1953, 7, 335-338.—This problem is of special importance in the "kibuts" (communal agricultural settlement), because many educational functions of the parents are taken over by the community. Parents of 65 children 6-8 years of age were searched by means of a questionnaire and interviews. There have been searched changes in frequency of children's visits in the parents' rooms (the children are reared in separate buildings), their evaluation of parents, their general behavior and choice of plays. The importance of "common education" for parent-child relations is stressed. The questionnaire and statistics of the answers are given, also educational suggestions.—(H. Ormian)

7011. Liccione, John V. THE CHANGING FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1099-1100.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Syracuse U.

7012. Lincke, Harold. ÜBER ANGSTLUST UND INFANTILE SEXUALITÄT. (Anxiety pleasure and infantile sexuality.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1954, 8, 427-449.—Observations on simple animals and humans show that interferences with the discharge of non-sexual impulses sometimes lead to increased sexual tension. It is hypothesized that frustration of children's curiosity about self and body during latency and prelatency periods leads, by displacement of tension, to heightened sexual feeling. "Anxiety pleasure" results from the fusion of the child's curiosity with anxiety and subsequently increased sexual feeling. In this way deficiencies in ego development and self-assertiveness could lead to the appearance of sexual disturbances in children. 26 references.—(E. W. Eng)

7013. Maas, Henry S. (U. Calif., Berkeley.) THE ROLE OF MEMBER IN CLUBS OF LOWER-CLASS AND MIDDLE-CLASS ADOLESCENTS. *Child Development*, 1954, 25, 241-251.—Lower-class adolescent members of neighborhood clubs relate to the adult leaders in a manner similar to the middle-class adolescent's relationship "with his peer in the role of club president." Other differences in relation-

ships to peers, leader and club president are discussed. 20 references.—(L. S. Baker)

7014. MacDonald, Donald V. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE IDEAL SELF IN NEW ZEALAND CHILDREN. In Havighurst, R. J., *Studies of children ... in New Zealand*, (see 29: 6991), 18 p.—866 boys and 861 girls ages 9 to 16 wrote a brief essay on the subject "The person I would like to be like." The persons described were classed into 10 categories of which parents, glamorous adults, attractive adults known to child, and a composite or imaginary character were most commonly described by all age groups. For both sexes the first and third categories declined in percentage with age increase, the second increased and then declined, while the fourth increased with age. Comparison is made with similar data for American children.—(C. M. Louttit)

7015. Mader, John B. (Mississippi Southern Coll., Hattiesburg.) THE RELATIVE FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF ENGLISH CONSONANT SOUNDS IN WORDS IN THE SPEECH OF CHILDREN IN GRADES ONE, TWO, AND THREE. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 294-300.—Subjects were 46 boys and 35 girls ranging in age from 5 to 9 years. Approximately 50 per cent of consonant sounds were found to be [n], [t], [d], [r] and [s]. The consonants did not occur with equal frequency in the initial, medial, and final positions of words. Grade placement and sex had little relation to the position and frequency of the sounds respectively.—(D. Lebo)

7016. Meier, Gilbert Walter. DELAYED EFFECTS OF NATAL ANOXEMIA UPON BEHAVIOR AND ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC ACTIVITY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1101-1102.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Washington U.

7017. Meyer, Hans. WACHSTUMSMESSUNGEN AN 9989 STADT- UND LANDKINDERN. (Growth measurements of 9989 city and country children.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 298-300.—Tables of repeated growth measurements of boys and girls between 6 and 14 years are presented and compared with earlier norms. Comparison of growth of children with normal and of those with subnormal intelligence is also made. Conclusions are discussed.—(E. Schwerin)

7018. Mittelmann, Bela. MOTILITY IN INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND ADULTS: PATTERNING AND PSYCHODYNAMICS. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1954, 9, 142-177.—The motor drive is dominant at the beginning of the second year and remains dominant for several years. During the motor phase of ego and libido development there appears motor identification and increased self-assertion, independence, aggression, fear of motor retribution, and readiness for self-injury in guilt or rejection. Motility is connected with oral, excretory, and genital striving. Sustained restriction of motility during the motor phase may lead to severe anxiety reactions and later to compensatory overactivity. Adult neurotics and psychotics show varying degrees of fixation at or regression to the motor level of development as part of the total reactions of defense, compensatory devices, and substitute gratification. 81-item bibliography.—(D. Prager)

7019. Morgan, Antonia Bell. IDENTIFICATION AND GUIDANCE OF GIFTED CHILDREN. *Sci. Mon.*, N. Y., 1955, 80, 171-174.—Brief review of the status

and needs for attention to superior children in order to conserve valuable manpower.—(C. M. Louttit)

7020. Munn, Norman L. (Bowdoin Coll., Waterville, Me.) THE EVOLUTION AND GROWTH OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1955. x, 525 p. \$6.50.—A textbook of genetic psychology, with an eclectic point of view, this volume is a revision of the author's "Psychological development," (see 13: 48). The general plan of the book remains the same, but major revisions have been made.—(F. Costin)

7021. Neiman, Lionel J. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) THE INFLUENCE OF PEER GROUPS UPON ATTITUDES TOWARD THE FEMININE ROLE. *Soc. Probl.*, 1954, 2, 104-111.—Peer groups play an important role in determining the norms of adolescents. This is demonstrated by a study of the attitudes of 322 adolescents toward feminism. Findings in this study thus suggest that the importance of family norms diminishes during adolescence while the importance of peer group norms become more significant.—(R. M. Frumkin)

7022. Nordland, Eva. SOSIAL ATFERD OG OPPDRAGELSE. EN STUDIE OVER SAMMENHENG MELLOM SOSIAL ATFERD OG FORELDREHOLDNING. (Social behavior and education. A study of the connection between social behavior and parental attitudes.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 190.—Abstract.

7023. Peller, Lili E. LIBIDINAL PHASES, EGO DEVELOPMENT, AND PLAY. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1954, 9, 178-198.—A study of play offers increased insight into the interdependence of libidinal and ego development. Play alleviates anxiety or repeats or confirms a gratifying experience. Play is cathartic, indicates ego-resilience, and yields functional pleasure. In oedipal play the child constructs or creates something. In post-oedipal play there is organization and sublimation of sibling rivalry. 43-item bibliography.—(D. Prager)

7024. Perch, P. W. EN PSYKOLOGISK UNDERSØGELSE AF BØRN ANBRAGT PÅ BØRNEHJEM. (A psychological study of children placed in a children's home.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 190-191.—Abstract.

7025. Porter, Blaine M. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MARITAL ADJUSTMENT AND PARENTAL ACCEPTANCE OF CHILDREN. *J. Home Econ.*, 1955, 47, 157-164.—The hypothesis that there is a positive relationship between marital adjustment and parental acceptance of children is supported by a coefficient of correlation of .41 significant at the 1% level. The parental acceptance scale is in the form of a self-inventory questionnaire developed by the author; Locke's scale for marital adjustment was used with minor modifications. 100 subjects, 43 men and 57 women who had children in the 6-10 year age range, were drawn from middle and upper-middle class levels of occupation, income, and education.—(J. Elinson)

7026. Rådgivende Utvalg Angående Tegneserier. PROBLEMET TEGNESERIER. (The problem of the comic books.) *Norsk Pedag. Tidskr.*, 1954, 38, 2-13.—To determine the extent of comic book reading among children between 6 and 15 years, 1400 questionnaires were distributed in 6 major cities in Norway. 967 children replied of which 603 preferred reading books and 83 (68 boys) preferred comics.

Most popular comics were "Donald Duck," "Wild West," "Hopalong Cassidy," and "Popeye." Reading of comics decreased after the age of 12. Suggestions are given to limit their bad influence on children, and to make the comics of local origin rather than American.—(B. Karlisen)

7027. Rarick, Lawrence. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) MATURITY INDICATORS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF STRENGTH AND SKILL. *Education*, 1954, 75, 69-73.—No single maturity indicator is a valid instrument of the maturity level of a child. While research on the development of certain strengths and skills during adolescence has received attention, only recently have data been accumulated on younger children which offer a basis for interpreting developmental differences. Research evidence is now available on differential acquisition of motor skills. If the developmental needs of children in the realm of these skills are to be met, adequate time and competent instruction must be provided during the time these skills are maturing. The author discusses more than a dozen research studies pertinent to this area.—(S. M. Amatora)

7028. Rommetveit, Ragnar. (U. Oslo, Norway.) SOCIAL NORMS AND ROLES; EXPLORATIONS IN THE PSYCHOLOGY OF ENDURING SOCIAL PRESSURES. Oslo, Norway: Akademisk Forlag; Minneapolis, Minn.: University of Minnesota Press, 1955. ix, 187 p. \$2.50.—The author rejects step by step methods of investigation with only established tools (which he considers psychological escapism) in favor of more anthropologically oriented research of social pressures on adolescent religious attitudes and sex roles in two similar but separated rural districts in Norway. The author concludes that his empirical explorations in these two communities support his systematic molar approach. 66 references.—(G. K. Morlan)

7029. Schuler, Herbert. KINDER FRAGEN. (Children ask questions.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2 (5-6), 135-139.—Special class periods are being used to encourage pupils to ask questions on sex education. The students must first trust their teacher to give them straightforward answers before they can feel free to bring up undigested questions on this topic.—(E. Schwerin)

7030. Segal, Aisire Sophia Block. THE PREDICTION OF EXPRESSED ATTITUDES TOWARD THE MOTHER. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1259-1260.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

7031. Shelley, E. L. V. (Boys Vocational Sch., Lansing, Mich.) THE ADOLESCENT: SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR AWAY. *Fed. Probation*, 1954, 10 (2), 43-45.—Basic needs of the adolescent are described and discussed as seen in terms of a boys vocational school. These needs are a result of a mixture of adult and child values. The adolescent wants (1) to relate to adults in a meaningful way, (2) to understand himself, (3) a sense of personal security, (4) help in gaining confidence in himself, (5) moral guidance and (6) a dynamic religious faith.—(R. H. Alexander)

7032. Shindell, S. AN APPROACH TO THE "UN-ADJUSTED ELDERLY." *Publ. Hlth Rep.*, 1954, 69, 734-737.—A description of the purpose and nature of the Woodruff Center at New Haven, Conn., which will "approach the problems of the elderly patient in a manner comparable to the approach to the physically

disabled individual, rather than [view] ... the elderly patient as one whose problem is essentially psychiatric." The Center aims at long-term care as well as at complete rehabilitation of the physically disabled and aging and provides for controlled study of unadjusted elderly patients from State mental hospitals. It is hoped that it will point the way to a long-range solution to the problems of overcrowding in other institutions.—(G. M. Hochbaum)

7033. Sigel, Irving E. THE DOMINANCE OF MEANING. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 201-207.—Instructions to children to classify material on the basis of similarity or belongingness yielded classifications mainly on the basis of meaning of the objects, not on stimulus characteristics. The author calls this "meaning dominance."—(Z. Luria)

7034. Skard, Åse Gruda. KVA LAS DEI OM BARNESTELL OG OPPSEIDING FOR I TIDA? (What was read about child care and training in former times?) *Norsk Pedag. Tidsskr.*, 1954, 38, 76-93.—Older books on child care and training had two characteristics in common: (1) They were concerned with what to do with the child and not with the child's reactions; (2) they were written for the upper class. The first books of this kind in Norwegian, which came out from 1820 to 1840, were dominated by Rousseau's philosophy. This influence ceased abruptly in the 1840's and the books were then dominated by the concept of original sin. The change to a third, and last, era was begun in the 1890's and was more gradual than the one before. The first book with a psychological viewpoint was written in 1929. The raising of children has at all times been determined by the social structure and philosophy of the culture in which the child grows up.—(B. Karlisen)

7035. Skard, Åse Gruda. (Oslo U., Norway.) PROBLEMET TEKNESERIER. (The problem of the comic books.) *Norsk Pedag. Tidsskr.*, 1954, 38, 39-46.—Some recent research on comic books is reviewed. Suggestions for future research on this topic are given in some detail.—(B. Karlisen)

7036. Skard, Åse Gruda; Solum, Eiliv N., & Pedersen, Randi. BARNES UTVIKLING I SAMSPILL MED ET NORSK MILJØ. ET FORSKNINGSPROSJEKT I SIN BEGYNNELSE. (Child development in a Norwegian environment. The beginning of a research project.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 193.—Abstract.

7037. Sperling, Otto E. AN IMAGINARY COMPANION REPRESENTING A PRE-STAGE OF THE SUPEREGO. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1954, 9, 252-256.—Between 3 and 6 yrs of age, 13-20% of our children play with an imaginary companion with a definite name and characteristic appearance. The companion can be an animal, older or younger child, or an adult. This companion is a projection of the pre-stage of the superego. The companion is a defense against the loss of self-esteem and against excessive dependence. Freedom is the right to follow the dictates of one's conscience. 17 references.—(D. Prager)

7038. Stevenson, Olive. THE FIRST TREASURED POSSESSION: A STUDY OF THE PART PLAYED BY SPECIALLY LOVED OBJECTS AND TOYS IN THE LIVES OF CERTAIN CHILDREN. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1954, 9, 199-217.—The first treasured object or transitional object is to the child the first unchallenged area of experience which is neither him-

self nor his mother. Transitional objects are a normal manifestation of the beginnings of reconciliation between reality and fantasy. They may become a defense against anxiety. 50-60 descriptions of such objects were collected. The true transitional object at times takes the place of personal contact with the mother. The study of transitional objects provides a valuable starting point in any consideration of early development.—(D. Prager)

7039. Strauss, Anselm L. (U. Chicago, Ill.) THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONCEPTIONS OF RULES IN CHILDREN. *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25, 193-208.—Children's concepts of rules, such as those involved in buying and making change for purchases, emerge developmentally, beginning with definitional rules, and increasingly comprehending "more extensive activities of increasing numbers of related role players." Hypotheses proposed by various authors to account for this developmental process are considered. 20 references.—(L. S. Baker)

7040. Thorpe, Louis P. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) CHILD PSYCHOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT. (2nd ed.) New York: Ronald Press, 1955, v, 709 p. \$6.00.—The present edition differs from its predecessor (see 20: 4403) in the addition of new material and the combining of topics to afford better selection and greater compactness. The 17 chapters cover such matters as: methods of studying children; heredity; the neonatal period; physical growth and health; the development of motor abilities; intelligence; language and thought of the child; interests and play of children; emotions and development; personality and character development; social education of the child; mental hygiene; psychosexual development; school and the learning process; exceptional children; parent-child relations; and instruments available for evaluating development.—(I. M. Steisel)

7041. Wegener, Hermann. (Kiel (Germany) U.) ZUR PSYCHOLOGIE DER KINDERAUSSAGE. (The psychology of children's testimony.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 195-201.—Testimony given by children and adolescents should be evaluated with caution. The degree of accuracy with which the event under court investigation is described depends upon the interaction of perception, memory, and the neurotic defenses which the witness applies in handling both. External factors likewise influence the accuracy of testimony. Spontaneous reporting is likely to contain fewer errors than answers to direct questioning, and written reports are more accurate than oral ones. The article will be continued.—(E. Schwerin)

7042. Zazzo, René. RÉFLEXIONS SUR UN DEMI-SIÈCLE DE PSYCHOLOGIE DE L'ENFANT. (Thoughts on a half-century of child psychology.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1954, 47-51, 243-264.—This is almost a history of psychology as reflected in child psychology, with emphasis on methodology and basic problems. Binet, Piaget and Wallon are singled out for detailed discussion.—(M. L. Stimmel)

(See also abstracts 6593, 6604, 7154, 7558, 7782, 7813, 7981)

Maturity & Old Age

7043. Alves Garcia, J. BEMERKUNGEN ZUR FRAGE DES KRYPTOKLIMAKTERIUMS. (Notes on the question of cryptomenopause.) *Z. Altersforsch.*,

1954, 8, 153-161.—The writer describes the influence of the endocrinological, physiological, mental, moral, and social factors which enter into the crises occurring during menopause. He shows how these crises are the result of the interaction of many factors and presents typical cases to illustrate the types of interaction which result in such crises.—(R. M. Frumkin)

7044. Bastai, P., & Dogliotti, G. C. DIE GERONTOLOGISCHEN STUDIEN IN ITALIEN. (Gerontological studies in Italy.) *Z. Altersforsch.*, 1955, 8, 278-283.—This article presents a short history of gerontology and geriatrics in Italy, including such things as a description of the work of the most eminent researchers in these fields, the organizations representing specific interest areas within these fields, and the leading gerontological journals representing these specific interest groups.—(R. M. Frumkin)

7045. Birren, James E. (National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Md.) AGE CHANGES IN MENTAL ABILITIES. *J. Business*, 1954, 27, 156-163.—Psychological research on age changes in mental ability is reviewed in relation to the problem of choosing an optimum age for retirement. The topics discussed are speed, intelligence tests, verbal ability, learning and memory, creativity, education, mental disease and research needs. "Mental abilities vary greatly in the extent to which they change with age.... Jobs requiring rapid integration of incoming serial information and demanding a response in a limited time are particularly unsuited for the abilities of older workers." In view of the differences in characteristics of jobs and individuals "... decisions about continued employment, job shifting, or retirement might better be made over a span of years than at any fixed age." 37 references.—(J. E. Birren)

7046. Caldwell, Bettye McDonald, & Watson, Robert I. AN EVALUATION OF SEX HORMONE REPLACEMENT IN AGED WOMEN. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 181-200.—To test the evidence that sex hormone replacement in aged women yields psychological as well as physiological changes, 30 women were used in an experimental-control design; the experimental group got estrogen, progesterone and gestosterone while controls got a placebo. Evaluations occurred at 6 and 12 month periods. Results are evaluated by the authors under objective measures of attitude and cognitive measures.—(Z. Luria)

7047. Dickerson, Wilton H. (U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.) OLDER WORKERS IN FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT. *Emplmt Secur. Rev.*, 1954, 21 (11), 4-7.—The federal government has kept pace with the growth of an older population and all of its economic and social consequences. Its employment policy is favorable to older workers. It permits hiring of applicants to age 70, generally, with temporary renewable appointments for those over 70. Though voluntary retirement at age 60 is permitted, employees are not required to retire until 70, with further exemptions granted to employees having special skills.—(S. L. Warren)

7048. Donahue, Wilma. (Comp.) (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) EDUCATION FOR LATER MATURITY. New York: Whiteside & Wm. Morrow, 1955, xiii, 336 p. \$4.50.—This is a handbook compiled under the auspices of the Adult Education Association and is

designed to serve as a guide to the educational needs and capacities of aging people, to outline the responsibilities of adult education, to help train leaders, and to describe current educational projects. There are thirty-one contributors who cover in a comprehensive fashion the many phases of adult education for aging individuals. The material ranges from the characteristics of the individuals to be educated through administrative problems of educational programs.—(J. E. Birren)

7049. Feinstein, J. Y. A STUDY OF 206 AMBULANT GERIATRIC PATIENTS. *Geriatrics*, 1954, 9, 426-430.—Of 206 ambulant patients 65 years of age and older seen in private medical practice, most were still fairly active; about two-thirds of the men and somewhat over half of the women still enjoyed life; about a quarter of the men and a tenth of the women evidenced intense intellectual curiosity. Tabulation of major pathology is given.—(R. G. Kuhlen)

7050. Herz, Kurt G. (Hebrew Home for Aged Disabled, San Francisco, Calif.) EVERYDAY PROBLEMS IN A HOME FOR THE AGED. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 31, 224-232.—A description of some of the problems encountered in a home for aged persons with emphasis on use of existing community agencies in the resolution of these problems.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

7051. Hoyt, G. Calvin. (U. Chicago, Ill.) THE PROCESS AND PROBLEMS OF RETIREMENT. *J. Business*, 1954, 27, 164-168.—Data are presented based on 194 interviews with retired or quasi retired individuals in a trailer park in Florida. Individuals who retired voluntarily and gradually were less likely to report difficulty in retirement than those retiring abruptly and involuntarily. "Of the variables studied in the paper, those relating to the retirement process and to the individual's orientation toward his work appear to be significantly related to the degree of difficulty experienced in retirement." It is suggested that the relationships might be used to develop methods to facilitate evaluation of individuals with a personnel and retirement policy.—(J. E. Birren)

7052. Kaplan, Jerome. EFFECT OF GROUP ACTIVITY ON PSYCHOGENIC MANIFESTATIONS OF OLDER PEOPLE. *Geriatrics*, 1954, 9, 537-539.—Group activity in old age provides gratification of important needs and may stave off deterioration. "Preliminary evidence... indicates that there has not been a single commitment to a mental hospital" from among 6000 active members of adult groups studied between 1950 and 1954.—(R. G. Kuhlen)

7053. Karsten, Anitra. ALDRINGARNA SOM ETT SOCIALPSYKOLOGISKT PROBLEM. (Old age as a socialpsychological problem.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 186.—Abstract.

7054. Kleemeier, Robert W. (Moosehaven, Orange Park, Fla.) AGE CHANGES IN PSYCHOMOTOR CAPACITY AND PRODUCTIVITY. *J. Business*, 1954, 27, 146-155.—Data are reviewed on age changes in psychomotor functions which affect ability to produce. This information is regarded as basic to the development of plans for selective retirement. "In all the studies reviewed great individual difference in ability was the rule at all ages—young as well as old. There is no reason to believe that it is otherwise with ability to produce on the great majority of jobs held by

people approaching retirement age." Changes with age are analyzed for reaction time, muscular strength, vision, hearing, complex psychomotor tasks, job performance and accidents.—(J. E. Birren)

7055. Kutash, Samuel B. PERSONALITY PATTERNS OF OLD AGE AND THE RORSCHACH TEST. *Geriatrics*, 1954, 9, 367-370.—The Rorschach is useful as a clinical tool and as a research instrument in assessing personality in old age.—(R. G. Kuhlen)

7056. Mack, Margery J. (U. Chicago, Ill.) A RETIREMENT PLANNING PROGRAM. *J. Business*, 1954, 27, 169-175.—This paper is concerned with the problem of preparing workers for retirement and the types of program which industry can use to help better retirement preparation. The preparation program is reviewed in relation to the benefits to a company as well as to individuals retiring. Details of introducing a program and the content and methods are presented. It is suggested that a research evaluation project be set up in connection with the program in order to assess the weak and strong points of the procedure.—(J. E. Birren)

7057. Obrist, Walter D. (Moosehaven Res. Lab., Orange Park, Fla.) THE ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPH OF NORMAL AGED ADULTS. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 6, 235-244.—EEGs of 150 normal males, ages 65-94, yield a much higher incidence of "slightly slow" patterns than do EEGs of young and middle-aged adults. A shift in the distribution of alpha frequency to the slow side is also observed. Percent-time-alpha measures and incidence of beta activity do not differ significantly in this sample from younger groups.—(R. J. Ellingson)

7058. Petz, B. (Institut za higijenu rada, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.) STAROST I RADNA SPOSOBNOST. (Aging and work capacity.) *Organizacija rada*, 1954, 4, 249-250.—The author refers to the decrease of functional abilities during aging, and to changes in personality, which are also the consequence of aging, but which exercise a positive influence on the safety and success of work.—(B. Petz)

7059. Tuckman, Jacob. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.), & Lorge, Irving. CLASSIFICATION OF THE SELF AS YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED, OR OLD. *Geriatrics*, 1954, 9, 534-536.—Of 1032 subjects who were asked in connection with other research to indicate whether they considered themselves young, middle-aged, or old, virtually all below 30 classified themselves as young, and only one below 60 classified himself as old. From the 30's to the 50's there was a steady increase in self-classification of "middle-aged" and thereafter of "old." No sex differences were observed. These trends are discussed as a function of changing self-concept which is being affected by increasing presence of culturally recognized symptoms of aging.—(R. G. Kuhlen)

7060. Weil, Julius. SPECIAL SERVICES FOR THE SENILE IN A HOME FOR THE AGED. *Geriatrics*, 1954, 9, 443-445.—"The need of the senile for a protective, understanding, and tolerant environment led us to conclude that this type of patient does not need placement in a hospital for the mentally ill, but can be cared for in a home which offers a protective environment together with an integrated therapeutic program, full of encouragement and sympathy."—(R. G. Kuhlen)

(See also abstract 6915)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

7061. Bales, Robert F. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) HOW PEOPLE INTERACT IN CONFERENCES. *Sci. Amer.*, 1955, 192 (3), 31-35.—Report on the behavior of group members observed while in a problem solving discussion situation. The data indicate 7 types of acts or stages of discussion, and suggest identifiable roles taken by members of the group. The studies make "clear that social stability is an extremely complex achievement" and because of this complexity "interminable series of meetings around the conference table...are perhaps worth while after all."—(C. M. Louttit)
7062. Bass, Bernard M. (Louisiana State U., Baton Rouge.) THE LEADERLESS GROUP DISCUSSION AS A LEADERSHIP EVALUATION INSTRUMENT. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 470-477.—The use of a leaderless group discussion as a leadership evaluation instrument assumes that "the more similar the problem in a new situation to one in an old situation, the more likely the same persons to attempt and be successful as leaders in both situations." Studies have shown adequate reliability of ratings based upon leaderless group discussions and predictive value as evidenced by correlation between LGD performance and supervisor ratings, merit ratings, and other performance measures. The LGD is being widely used in industrial and government situations.—(A. S. Thompson)
7063. Blum, Fred H. (Howard U., Washington, D. C.) ACTION RESEARCH—A SCIENTIFIC APPROACH? *Phil. Sci.*, 1955, 22, 1-7.—Can action research, the "diagnosis of a social problem with a view of helping improve the situation," be objective, since it requires the scientist to formulate and implement values? But "all social science is contingent upon value judgments." The action researcher conceives of man as a unified whole, of society as a field possessing teleological as well as causal components, and of himself as sharing responsibility for the society of which he is an integral part.—(H. Ruja)
7064. Brown, Emory J. (Pa. State U., State Coll.) INFORMAL PARTICIPATION OF ACTIVE AND INACTIVE FORMAL PARTICIPANTS. *Rural Sociol.*, 1954, 19, 365-370.—Those who took part in more formal activities also took part in more informal activities. N is 624 married adults in three Pennsylvania rural communities.—(H. K. Moore)
7065. Carter, Launor F. EVALUATING THE PERFORMANCE OF INDIVIDUALS AS MEMBERS OF SMALL GROUPS. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 477-484.—From factor analyses of ratings made in a variety of studies, the basic factors related to leadership qualifications appear to be Individual Prominence, Group Goal Facilitation and Group Sociability. Leadership is not a single basic dimension, but a composite of behaviors related to individual prominence and achievement, and of behaviors related to assisting the group in achieving group goals.—(A. S. Thompson)
7066. Dreyer, Albert Stanley. BEHAVIOR IN A LEVEL OF ASPIRATION SITUATION AS AFFECTED BY GROUP COMPARISON. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1256-1257.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.
7067. Duncan, Otis Dudley, & Davis, Beverly. (U. Chicago, Ill.) AN ALTERNATIVE TO ECOLOGICAL CORRELATION. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 665-666.
7068. Fine, Harold J., Fulkerson, Samuel C., & Phillips, Leslie. (Worcester (Mass.) State Hosp.) MALADJUSTMENT AND SOCIAL ATTAINMENT. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 33-35.—"Scores on the Fisher Rorschach Maladjustment Scale were plotted against a measure of social attainment developed in connection with a larger research project... Our findings indicate that within a normal group, maladjustment is significantly related to the level of social attainment and its constituent parts, such as occupation-educational level and interpersonal relations."—(L. N. Solomon)
7069. Fogel, David. (Jewish Community Center, Omaha, Nebr.) DEMOCRATIC GROUP SELF-DETERMINATION. *Group*, 1954, 16 (4), 15-20.—The principle of democratic group self determination is a dynamic integration of at least four factors: the group, the worker, the decision making process and limitations both internal and external to the group. The worker's knowledge of the group can be utilized to help self determination. An attitude on the worker's part of "knowing what is best" for the group will hinder self-determination by the group. At times the worker may have to assume a temporarily authoritarian role with certain individuals to permit the group to become self-determining.—(D. D. Raylesberg)
7070. Gebel, Arnold S. (U. California, Los Angeles.) SELF-PERCEPTION AND LEADERLESS GROUP DISCUSSION STATUS. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 309-316.—This "investigation sought to discover... whether the emerged leader of an initially leaderless group discussion had a different way of seeing himself than the person who did not attain high leadership status." Conceptual matrix analysis of "interviews with 9 sorority girls who attained highest and 9 who attained lowest discussion group status... showed that leaders expressed a significantly greater number of response units which suggested a greater tolerance for exposing the phenomenal field." On the other hand, "...non-leaders experienced more threat and as a consequence a restriction of their phenomenal field took place." Also, "leaders perceived more favorable affects" than non-leaders who "were higher in negative tone than leaders." 18 references.—(J. C. Franklin)
7071. Gerschenkron, Alexander. SOCIAL ATTITUDES, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1954, 6, 252-258.—Variations in entrepreneurial behavior may have no relationship with the society's dominant value system, but may result from varying income levels, living conditions, etc. Modern sociological thought (Parsons) has been useful, however, knowledge about entrepreneurship will come from research emphasizing change in social structure, and not limited to the theory of social roles.—(H. P. Shelley)
7072. Goodman, Leo A. (U. Chicago, Ill.) ECOLOGICAL REGRESSIONS AND BEHAVIOR OF INDIVIDUALS. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 663-664.
7073. Grace, Harry A. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) CONFORMANCE AND PERFORMANCE. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 333-335.—An analysis of

the sociometric choices and multiple-choice self-attitude test data of members of 14 high school basketball teams against teams' rankings on percentage of wins showed these relationships: performance is inversely related to high cooperativeness, to a wide range of cooperativeness, and to low average conformance. The results "suggest both that good group performance is a function of the conformance of the members of the group to each other and to the general sample of which they are a part."—(J. C. Franklin)

7074. Grossart, Friedrich. (U. Marburg, Germany.) *DIE SEELISCHEN GRUNDLAGEN VON KULTUR UND ZIVILISATION*. (Psychological foundations of culture and civilization.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1954, 1, 583-605.—"A phenomenological investigation shows that civilization is based on 'vital strivings,' on drives, especially on a strong 'drive to live,' on an ego-relevant power drive, and on an achievement urge... Culture has its origins in psychic and mental strivings,... attempts to understand, by means of empathy, fellow man, other creatures, and the world." Similarities and differences between culture and civilization are considered.—(H. P. David)

7075. Hardy, Kenneth Ralph. *THE INFLUENCE OF AFFILIATIVE MOTIVATION AND SOCIAL SUPPORT UPON CONFORMITY AND ATTITUDE CHANGE*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1106-1107.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

7076. Hawkes, Glenn R. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.), & Egbert, Robert L. *PERSONAL VALUES AND THE EMPATHIC RESPONSE: THEIR INTER-RELATIONSHIPS*. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 469-476.—Dymond's Rating Test for measuring empathic ability and Egbert's Study of Choices (a personal value test) were given to 80 educational psychology students. Analysis of results indicated that students with high empathic ability tended to have the highest values in areas where group interaction and social intercourse are major factors. "Where the high values are less dependent upon group life and can be satisfied by individual action, empathy scores appear to be lower." Certain other factors appear to be related to empathy: (1) amount of dispersion within a given value pattern, (2) family life and social service, (3) the ability to be "empathized with."—(F. Costin)

7077. Helfgott, Myron Judah. *THE EFFECT OF VARIATIONS IN MOBILITY NORMS UPON THE LEGITIMATION OF THE PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION BY SUBORDINATE POPULATIONS*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1107.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

7078. Horowitz, Milton W., & Pastore, Nicholas. (Queens Coll., Flushing, N. Y.) *RELATIONSHIP OF MOTIVE TO AUTHOR AND STATEMENT*. *Science*, 1955, 121, 110-111.—Ten controversial statements most of which were political, economic, social, or biological in nature were attributed to 2 groups of 10 different authors deemed likely to be held in either high or low esteem. There was a direct relationship between author esteem and "goodness" of the motives imputed for the statement. There was a direct relationship between agreement with a statement and "goodness" of the motive imputed for the statement. The author "has more pulling power than the statement...."—(S. J. Lachman)

7079. Hudson, Bradford, B. *ANXIETY IN RESPONSE TO THE UNFAMILIAR*. *J. soc. Issues*, 1954, 10 (3), 53-60.—Adult animals, ranging from rats to humans, are sensitive to events, objects, etc., in their environment that are not immediately perceived as familiar. The response may be curiosity, a series of associations with prior experiences, or marked emotional behavior of flight, anger, excitement, or anxiety. Rats exposed to a series of strange objects respond with progressively less fear or curiosity as a result of a generalized process of adaptation or learning. Threat exists in the perceiver, not in the object, and one characteristic of the perceptual organization of events perceived as threatening is ambiguity.—(J. A. Fishman)

7080. Koivisto, W. A. (Lake Forest Coll., Ill.) *MORAL JUDGMENTS AND VALUE CONFLICT*. *Phil. Sci.*, 1955, 22, 54-57.—In rejoinder to Hartung's criticisms of the doctrine of cultural relativism (see 29: 672), the author maintains that although "any aspect of culture can be judged only in terms of the values of the culture in which it is found," still "supra-cultural standards" may be developed by intercultural discussion.—(H. Ruja)

7081. Lantis, Margaret. *OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN ALASKA*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 666-669.

7082. Lau, James Brownlee. *ATTITUDE CHANGE AS RELATED TO CHANGE IN PERCEPTION OF THE GROUP NORM*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1108.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

7083. Lawrence, Harry. (West Haven (Conn.) Community House.) *THE TESTING OF MR. JENNINGS*. *Group*, 1954, 16 (4), 11-14.—The group worker should remember that the establishment of order within a group is a prerequisite to democratic activity. The worker both helps the group to formulate its own ground rules and at the same time clearly enunciates agency rules which place limitations on the group. He remains a friendly "well wisher" who is both encouraging and optimistic in his work with the group. He needs to guard against allowing his effectiveness with the group to be diminished by an excessive desire to be "well liked" or by a need to see the group succeed with its concomitant fear of blame if the group fails.—(D. D. Raylesberg)

7084. Lazar, Irving. *SUBGROUP COMPARISONS IN VALUE PREFERENCES*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1472.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

7085. Lehtovaara, Arvo. (Jyväskylä School for Advanced Educational Studies, Finland.) *PREREQUISITES OF CORRECTNESS OF FIRST IMPRESSIONS BY VOICE; PRELIMINARY REPORT*. *Acta Psychol. Fennica*, 1951, 1, 75-102.—Radio experiments, carried out by the author with the participation of 361 observers, and verified in the control experiments show, among others, that no positive correlation is perceivable between the level of intelligence and the correctness of answers; that "contrast effect," consisting in the influence of the estimation of the preceding speaker on the estimation of the following speaker, does exist; that an impression of at least some of the speaker's qualities is born in the listeners with fair rapidity; that the correctness of impressions formed of another person on the basis of voice only depends to some extent on experience,

though the ability to discern a person's qualities on basis of voice only seems to be substantially innate; that success in the test, generally, does not seem to depend on the acquired knowledge of an observer. Questions asked pertained to sex, age, height, physique, sociability, nervousness and occupation of persons heard. 14 references.—(M. Choynowski)

7086. Linton, Ralph. *THE TREE OF CULTURE*. New York: Knopf, 1955. xv, 692, xvi p. Text ed., \$5.75. Trade ed. \$7.50.—This book presents an overview tracing "the evolution of culture from its multiple beginnings at the sub-human level through its divergent lines of development." The 41 chapters are divided into 10 parts of which the first 4 deal with the general development of culture; the remaining parts trace regional developments in Southeast Asia, Southwest Asia and Europe, the Mediterranean area, Africa, the Orient, and the New World. 18-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

7087. Lippert, Elisabeth. *EPOCHALPSYCHOLOGISCHE BETRACHTUNGEN ZUR LAGE DER DEUTSCHEN FRAU*. (Epochal-psychological observations on the problems of German women.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1954, 1, 606-622.—After a brief presentation of the methods of epochal-psychological research, the author discusses the impact of the war and postwar years upon German women of varied ages. Problems of social change and personality differences in adjustment to changing conditions are considered.—(H. P. David)

7088. Monk, Mary Alice. *SOME EFFECTS OF GROUP MEMBERSHIP ON ATTITUDES AND THE PERCEPTION OF OTHERS' ATTITUDES*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1267-1268.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

7089. Mühl, Günther W. *DIE BEGRÜNDUNG DER VÖLKERPSYCHOLOGIE DURCH LAZARUS UND STEINTHAL UND IHRE BEDEUTUNG FÜR DIE GESCHICHTE DER PSYCHOLOGIE*. (The founding of ethnopsychology by Lazarus and Steintal and its significance for the history of psychology.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 394-406.—Ethnopsychology, founded a century ago but gone as a unity since 1920, embraced the later studies of social psychology, cultural psychology, and ethnic character. Developed by Lazarus, Steintal and Wundt, it deserves to be remembered for its threefold service to psychology. It kept psychology from becoming preoccupied with the individual, encouraged in psychology the development of empirical study of persons in everyday circumstances, and helped maintain the ties between psychology and the humanities.—(E. W. Eng)

7090. Myers, Robert Brown. *THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLICATIONS OF A CONCEPTION OF LEADERSHIP FOR LEADERSHIP EDUCATION*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 782.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, U. Florida.

7091. Oeser, O. A., & Emery, F. E. (U. Melbourne, Australia.) *SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND PERSONALITY IN A RURAL COMMUNITY*. New York: Macmillan, 1954. xiii, 279 p. \$3.75.—This report on studies of social structure and personality in an Australian rural community opens with an analysis of the community and its history and of its social structure. Part 2 (2 chaps.) discusses the citizens' perception of the social world. Part 3 (4 chaps.) is devoted to the members of a family, and part 4 (3

chaps.) to the children at school. The 3 chapters of the final part analyze "the social orientations, values and motivational patterns which characterize the school-age children," as well as the orientation of the children to the future, and summarize the studies' conclusions and their generality. (See 29: 3941.)—(A. J. Sprow)

7092. Parsons, Talcott. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *SOME COMMENTS ON THE STATE OF THE GENERAL THEORY OF ACTION*. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 616-631.

7093. Prothro, E. Terry. *SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF THE SOUTH: CHALLENGE WITHOUT RESPONSE*. *J. soc. Issues*, 1954, 10 (1), 36-43.—The challenging possibilities for socio-psychological research in the South are pointed out. "The first contribution of the South as a center for research: [to] provide an opportunity for the cross-[cultural] validation of results obtained in studies conducted elsewhere. . . . [Secondly,] there are some problems of social psychology, and of social science in general, which can be studied better in the South than anywhere else." To date social psychology has not risen to the challenge for research of cultural changes in the South.—(J. A. Fishman)

7094. Rose, Arnold M. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) *THE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SOCIAL SCIENTIST*. *Soc. Prob.*, 1954, 1, 85-90.—It is suggested that the generally low prestige and status of social scientists and their naivete concerning the power of their knowledge to effect social change might lead them to become tools of predatory groups who will utilize them in the systematic control of society, perhaps, even at the loss of academic freedom. To fight this insidious kind of self-destruction social scientists should be better integrated into the society. This then might help create the kind of social responsibility necessary for them to realize the potentialities inherent in their dual roles of scholar and citizen in a democracy.—(R. M. Frumkin)

7095. Sanford, Nevitt. *INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN A COMMUNITY UNDER PRESSURE: THE OATH CONTROVERSY*. *J. soc. Issues*, 1953, 9 (3), 25-42.—Treating the 1949 loyalty oath controversy at the University of California as a case study, three general topics are considered: "Personality factors as determinants of the individual's role in the production of social change; personality factors as determinants of the ways in which other individuals and groups are perceived in a crisis; changes in the individual attendant upon conflict and disruption in the social groups of which he is a member." In conclusion, the role of social science and of psychology in matters such as the loyalty oath controversy is considered with a view toward better utilization of these disciplines "the next time a situation such as that which prevailed in Berkeley in June 1949 seems about to develop."—(J. A. Fishman)

7096. Schlesinger, Laurence E. (Geo. Washington U., Washington 7, D. C.) *PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD SCIENCE: I. ATTITUDES OF SECONDARY SCHOOL FEMALE STUDENTS*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 211-218.—"A technique of repeated open-ended questions was used for exploring the cognitive picture of science when the values—'Good' and 'Bad'—are given" to girls by an interviewer. "Content analysis of the interviews revealed the major categories, classifications, and behavior expectations

with regard to scientists. Among the findings, "the approved scientist works in the public interest" and his rewards "are primarily symbolic—higher status, fame and achievement." The girls, moreover, "were aware of the 'communications gap' that exists between the technical competence of the scientist and the layman's understanding and approved scientific teaching that helps to narrow the chasm."—(J. C. Franklin)

7097. Schwartz, Shepard, & Winograd, Berton. PREPARATION OF SOLDIERS FOR ATOMIC MANEUVERS. *J. soc. Issues*, 1954, 10 (3), 42-52.—"Indoctrination in atomic weapons and warfare can be effectively accomplished [both with respect to information and attitudes].... Of information presented to the troops, that which had an intimate relation to the soldier's individual protection appeared to be most readily assimilated.... A marked relationship [exists] between information gained and changes in attitudes of confidence or anxiety toward participation in atomic maneuvers or warfare."—(J. A. Fishman)

7098. Shaw, Marvin E. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) A COMPARISON OF TWO TYPES OF LEADERSHIP IN VARIOUS COMMUNICATION NETS. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 127-134.—"It was concluded that (a) authoritarian and nonauthoritarian leadership affect group performance and morale via their effects upon group independence and saturation, and that morale is affected relatively more by independence while performance is affected relatively more by saturation; and (b) authoritarian leadership produces better performance and lower morale than does nonauthoritarian leadership."—(L. N. Solomon)

7099. Shaw, Marvin E., & Gilchrist, J. C. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) REPETITIVE TASK FAILURE AND SOCIOMETRIC CHOICE. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 29-32.—"This study was designed to study two predictions: a) that if failing-persons' expectations of a failing choice of a successful-person were made ambiguous, their choices would shift from choices among each other to choices of successful-persons, and b) that in sequences of tasks and grouping choices, task success is initially dominant over choice success motivation."—(L. N. Solomon)

7100. Stagner, Ross. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) ATTITUDE TOWARD AUTHORITY: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 197-210.—Generalized acceptance of authority by college men can be measured by an internally consistent 10-item opinion scale. Opinion items endorsed by men accepting "authority as defined show a conservative orientation, hostile to labor unions, endorsing war as a policy, nationalistic, intolerant of minority groups, and leaning to forceful solutions of social problems." Their "projective responses to pictures suggest that pro-authority men are more concerned about power, more in need of a definite relationship to parents, more ethnocentric, less sympathetic. Anti-authority men perceive authority figures as inhibiting and threatening."—(J. C. Franklin)

7101. Stagner, Ross. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) NEEDED RESEARCH IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY ON PROBLEMS OF WAR AND PEACE. *Soc. Probl.*, 1954, 2, 88-93.—The following questions in this area must be studied and investigated by social psychologists: (1) What are the goals people want to

achieve in international relations? (2) What biases do they possess concerning these goals? (3) What sort of persons are the best leaders in this area? (4) What are the decisive policy-making groups? (5) How might these influential groups be modified so as to aid rather than impede international harmony? The author believes that all the social sciences can contribute to the effectiveness of this research on war and peace.—(R. M. Frumkin)

7102. Stauffer, Ernst. (U. Geneva, Switzerland.) MASSENPSYCHOLOGISCHE PHÄNOMENE IN DER SCHULE. (Phenomena of mass psychology in school.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1954, 23, 238-244.—Children's behavior furnishes excellent examples of the fundamental irrational, emotional orientation which is also observed in mob actions. Phenomena of mob psychology are found in the classroom and they pose the problem of how to direct and control them. By examples it is shown that repressive interference is apt to result in passivity, loss of interest, increasing dependency and need for stricter discipline. "Redirection" through formation of small, homogeneous, congenial groups, who may also work in competition with each other, is a preferable method. It brings about identification with the subgroup, increased interest in the activities, independence from the adult leader and development of leadership within the group. 14 references.—(D. F. Mindlin)

7103. Takala, Martti. GRUPPENS BETEENDE UNDER ALKOHOLPÅVERKAN. (Group behavior under the influence of alcohol.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 194.—Abstract.

7104. Tannenbaum, Arnold Sherwood. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND GROUP STRUCTURE: AS SEEN THROUGH ATTITUDINAL AND PERCEPTUAL REACTIONS TO DIFFERENTLY CONTROLLED GROUP STRUCTURES IN AN INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1108-1109.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Syracuse U.

7105. Timasheff, Nicholas S. (Fordham U., New York.) SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY; ITS NATURE AND GROWTH. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, 1955. xv, 328 p. \$4.50.—A history of the development of sociological theory is presented. The book is divided into six parts. The first part serves as an introduction. In the second part there is a discussion of the work of "...the pioneers and of unrelated efforts." The third part describes "...the battle of the schools [during the last part of the 19th century] and ...the dominance of evolutionism..." The coverage in the fourth part is devoted to the first 25 years of the twentieth century when the emphasis was on the search for empirical relationships and stress was placed on the psychological basis of sociology. The discussion in the fifth part revolves around the present efforts to comprehend the body of data that exists. The final section is devoted to the author's evaluation of the present-day status of sociological theory.—(I. M. Seisell)

7106. Wierhelms, Onni. SOME CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE THEORY OF ECONOMIC PSYCHOLOGY. *Acta Psychol. Fennica*, 1951, 1, 155-160.—Having defined the field of economic psychology and having explained some necessary notions, used by him in the working out of general principles for accounting of the public economy, the author summarizes the results of his investigation on the form of the move-

ment of means in the economy of the City of Helsinki during the last century. The starting point was the general Lewinian theory of conduct. It appeared, among others, that the order of the motion of means in the public economy is dependent on the dynamic relationships of the field.—(M. Chojnowski)

7107. Zborowski, Mark. CULTURAL COMPONENTS IN RESPONSE TO PAIN. *J. soc. Issues*, 1952, 8 (4), 16-30.—The physiology of pain and its biological function are distinguished from the pain experience and its associated feeling states: Self-inflicted, other-inflicted and spontaneous pain. "On the basis of the discussion of the Jewish and Italian material two generalizations can be made: (1) similar reactions to pain manifested by members of different ethno-cultural groups do not necessarily reflect similar attitudes to pain, (2) reactive patterns similar in terms of their manifestations may have different functions and serve different purposes in various cultures. Some sources of intra-group variation are: degree of Americanization, socio-economic background, education and religiosity. Variation is greater at the manifest behavior level than at the deeper attitudinal levels.—(J. A. Fishman)

7108. Zimmer, Basil George. ADJUSTMENT OF MIGRANTS IN THE URBAN AREA: A STUDY OF PARTICIPATION IN THE URBAN COMMUNITY IN RELATION TO MIGRATION EXPERIENCE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1272-1273.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

(See also abstracts 6599, 8037)

Methods & Measurements

7109. Argyris, Chris. DIAGNOSING DEFENSES AGAINST THE OUTSIDER. *J. soc. Issues*, 1952, 8 (3), 24-34.—Common defenses employed on subjects who are being "researched upon" and the reasons for their employment. Individually based and organizationally based mechanisms are explained and examples of both are given. Defense mechanisms are viewed as "attempts by the subject to adapt to the researcher.... The researcher's task... is to learn to understand these defenses in the same manner a clinician understands the feelings of his patient.... Defense mechanisms are important indicators of the psychological world of the subject, the "social climate of the organization, and the quality and strength of the relationship between the researcher and the subject."—(J. A. Fishman)

7110. Blum, Fred H. GETTING INDIVIDUALS TO GIVE INFORMATION TO THE OUTSIDER. *J. soc. Issues*, 1952, 8 (3), 35-42.—"How can the social researcher, as an outsider, get valid data, [and] how can such data be obtained within a context of mutual understanding and willingness to collaborate....?" Topics treated are: establishing a good human contact, interpreting the project to the subjects, tapping informal sources of data, the interview conversation, problems of potential bias, cross-checking and validating information, probing for depth in the interview, and using group discussions to verify conclusions. "The outsider has to overcome distrust. But if he has given evidence that he does keep all information secret and is trusted as a human being he can get more information than an insider."—(J. A. Fishman)

7111. Burgess, Ernest W. (U. Chicago, Ill.) VALUES AND SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH. *Soc. Probl.*, 1954, 2, 16-20.—"Values are the central subject matter of sociology." In sociological research, therefore, the personal document has been most useful, especially when case-study methods are employed. Objectivity is necessary in the study of values. However, one value must be courageously espoused, that is the value of freedom of thinking, teaching, and research.—(R. M. Frumkin)

7112. Cherry, Colin. ON THE MATHEMATICS OF SOCIAL COMMUNICATION. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1954, 6, 609-622.—Future application of mathematical methods to social studies will follow the lines of statistical mechanics and cybernetics. Of significance is the development of high-speed digital computers and the building of physical analogues. Fruitful application depends upon the social scientist.—(H. P. Shelley)

7113. de Finetti, Bruno. PROBABILITY AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1954, 6, 591-609.—The change from a mechanistic determinism to the view that the regularities in nature are a statistical result of the chance that rules the world indicates that there is no difference in principle between the certainty of "physical" facts and the uncertainty of "human facts." Problems and variations in the application of probability to the social sciences are briefly reviewed. A 6 page appendix of mathematical supplements follows.—(H. P. Shelley)

7114. Demerath, Nicholas J. INITIATING AND MAINTAINING RESEARCH RELATIONS IN A MILITARY ORGANIZATION. *J. soc. Issues*, 1952, 8 (3), 11-23.—This paper describes the experience of a research group in relating itself to a number of military organizations, each composed of 1500-3000 men. The topics dealt with are: learning the formal and informal organization, establishing the social position of the research, explaining research objectives and methods, obtaining necessary support services, definition of the researchers role in the military environment, executing research tasks, building good will for future social research.—(J. A. Fishman)

7115. Deming, W. Edwards. (New York U.) ON THE PRESENTATION OF THE RESULTS OF SAMPLE SURVEYS AS LEGAL EVIDENCE. *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1954, 49, 814-825.—The statistician, if he is to make his work useful, must distinguish between (1) what he as a statistician may say about the precision of the results of his survey, and (2) what an expert in the substantive field may conclude about the usefulness of the results. The statistician can testify only to the former, and possibly also about the variance between investigators, and between different methods, if he measured these differences.—(G. C. Carter)

7116. Duijker, H. C. J., & Rokkan, Stein. ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS OF CROSS-NATIONAL RESEARCH. *J. soc. Issues*, 1954, 10 (4), 8-24.—Cross-national research is that which is "undertaken for comparative purposes on the same categories of data across several different national populations or equivalent sections of different national populations. Three principle types of such studies are distinguished: documentary, current statistics, and field-and-laboratory studies. Two dichotomies cut across each of the above types, namely successive vs. concurrent and repetitive vs. joint-development research. The organizational features of the programme of the

Organization for Comparative Social Research (OCSR) is reported in detail, with emphasis given to modes of arriving at initial and subsequent research decisions, recruitment of membership, communication problems, striking a balance between common vs. nation-specific research interests, organizational structure, and problems of data utilization.—(J. A. Fishman)

7117. Festinger, Leon. THE RELEVANCE OF MATHEMATICS TO CONTROLLED EXPERIMENTATION IN SOCIOLOGY. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1954, 6, 622-627.—A brief review of applications of mathematics (graph theory, theory of games, non-linear differential equations) indicates that the promise of mathematics to social psychology lies in the future. The crucial present difficulty is the ambiguity and vagueness of current theories.—(H. P. Shelley)

7118. Horgan, James Francis. A COMPARISON OF THE RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF PREDICTION AND POSTDICTION METHODS IN ASSESSING ETHNOCENTRISM FROM SCORES ON THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASE PERSONALITY INVENTORY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 873-874.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pittsburgh.

7119. Jacobson, Eugene. METHODS USED FOR PRODUCING COMPARABLE DATA IN THE OCSR SEVEN-NATION ATTITUDE STUDY. *J. soc. Issues*, 1954, 10 (4), 40-51.—A discussion of the steps taken to secure equivalent research operations in the seven countries covered by the Aubert, Fisher, Rokkan study. Topics treated are: comparability in samples, producing functionally equivalent translations of the interview questions, selection and training of interviewers, securing comparability of content analyses via code preparation and coder selection and training.—(J. A. Fishman)

7120. Kahn, Robert, & Mann, Floyd. DEVELOPING RESEARCH PARTNERSHIPS. *J. soc. Issues*, 1952, 8 (3), 4-10.—Some of the important requirements which researchers must meet when working in organizations are treated under the four headings: dual or multiple entry (gaining access to a research site by two or more paths simultaneously); contingent acceptance at successive horizontal organizational levels; double liaison (in order to develop a maximally effective research relationship, it is necessary for both the organization under study and the research group to find and to develop liaison personnel); double access (getting access to the top of the organization under study both via internal and external channels).—(J. A. Fishman)

7121. Mann, Floyd, & Lippitt, Ronald. SOCIAL RELATIONS SKILLS IN FIELD RESEARCH: SUMMARY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY. *J. soc. Issues*, 1952, 8 (3), 51-57.—Summarizes the papers in this issue of the journal, and includes a 23-item bibliography.

7122. Ostlund, L. A. (Oklahoma A. & M. Coll., Stillwater.) A SOCIOMETRIC MATRIX. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1953, 34, 189-190.—The matrix will accommodate as many as 25 subjects. Its principal features, simplicity, flexibility, versatility, applicability, and variability in levels of interpretation as well as procedure for its use, are discussed.—(M. O. Wilson)

7123. Richardson, Stephen A. TRAINING IN FIELD RELATIONS SKILLS. *J. soc. Issues*, 1952, 8 (3), 43-

50.—A report of the organization of a course in field research methods in social science, illustrating the pedagogical use of task situations for training students in the skills of field relations.—(J. A. Fishman)

7124. Rommetveit, Ragnar, & Israel, Joachim. NOTES ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF EXPERIMENTAL MANIPULATIONS AND MEASUREMENTS IN CROSS-NATIONAL RESEARCH. *J. soc. Issues*, 1954, 10 (4), 61-68.—"Conceptually identical experimental conditions can, in some cases, best be established by deliberate and systematic deviations from traditional standardization procedures, e.g., by 'objectively' different experimental manipulations designed to rule out the effects of specific, culturally determined situational factors intervening between a set of stimuli and a genetically defined independent variable." Some of the pitfalls pertaining to evaluation of experimental manipulations in terms of verbal responses to control scales are pointed out.—(J. A. Fishman)

7125. Schachter, Stanley. INTERPRETATIVE AND METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF REPLICATED RESEARCH. *J. soc. Issues*, 1954, 10 (4), 52-60.—"If there are differences in the results of replicated experiments, how are such differences to be interpreted?" In each of seven countries reactions to a deviate who blocked progress to a group goal were studied in the experimentally produced setting of a threatened group goal. The desirability (high or low valence) of the goal, and the probability of reaching the goal (high or low probability) were the independent variables, manipulated so as to produce four experimental conditions. As results differed from country to country, the interpretive alternatives that remain (after safely ruling out experimental artifacts) are considered in detail. The existing data are, however, judged inadequate to provide satisfactory grounds for choosing among these alternatives.—(J. A. Fishman)

7126. Stouffer, Samuel A. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) MEASUREMENT IN SOCIOLOGY. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 591-597.

7127. Thionet, P. MATHEMATICAL METHODS IN PUBLIC OPINION POLLS. *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1954, 6, 652-674.—The primary contribution of mathematics to public opinion polls lies in sampling theory. Mathematical sampling methods are reviewed: Bernoulli drawing, unbiased estimation, choice of estimators and their precision, calculus of errors, controlled samples, stratification, Neyman's theorem and its extensions, selection with unequal probabilities, multi-phase sampling, multi-stage sampling, and a posteriori stratification. Review of mathematical methods in public opinion polls indicates that increased use of valid sampling has accompanied the increased use of sample surveys.—(H. P. Shelley)

7128. Trent, Richard D. (City Coll., New York.) THE COLOR OF THE INVESTIGATOR AS A VARIABLE IN EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH WITH NEGRO SUBJECTS. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 281-287.—"To investigate the influence of white and Negro experimenters a mother-identification test consisting of three pictures of women, one white, two Negro, was employed in studying 61 white and Negro kindergarten children." Both white and Negro children showed significant differences in the color of mother-identification response depending on the race of the experimenter. The author states "that the shift in the direction of the color of the investigator should be

considered an important variable in experimentation with Negro subjects."—(J. C. Franklin)

7129. Turner, Ralph. (U. California, Los Angeles.) THE QUEST FOR UNIVERSALS IN SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 604-611.

(See also abstract 7958)

Cultures & Cultural Relations

7130. Barrabee, Paul. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.), & Von Mering, Otto. ETHNIC VARIATIONS IN MENTAL STRESS IN FAMILIES WITH PSYCHOTIC CHILDREN. *Soc. Probl.*, 1953, 1, 48-53.—Variations in the family behavior patterns of male mental patients admitted to the Boston Psychopathic Hospital were studied relative to their effect on mental stress. The families of patients from three ethnic groups, Irish, Italian, and Jewish, were singled out for special observation and inquiry. Stress situations in these groups were compared as they related to intra-family relations. The authors concluded that "...there are variations between ethnic groups in the modes of stress experienced by their members and that these differences are related to differences in family social structure as influenced by ethnic values."—(R. M. Frumkin)

7131. Brenner, Arthur B. THE APE: SIMIA QUA SIMILIS. *Amer. Imago*, 1954, 11, 317-327.—Much material for psychoanalytic interpretation is provided in H. W. Janson's "Apes and Ape Lore in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance" (London, 1952). Two themes are selected for discussion—the ape mother and her twin babies, and the pedlar and the apes. Apes are so like men that we can more easily project our evil impulses upon them.—(W. A. Varvel)

7132. Cartwright, Marguerite. (Hunter Coll., New York.) CHINESE STEREOTYPE. *N.Y. State Educ.*, 1953, 41, 15-17.—Teaching procedures and other factors contributing, often unwittingly, to stereotyped views of another culture are discussed.—(L. D. Summers)

7133. Clark, Kenneth B. DESEGREGATION: AN APPRAISAL OF THE EVIDENCE. *J. soc. Issues*, 1953, 9(4), 2-76.—A listing and evaluation of the experience to date with instances of desegregation. The role of social scientists as expert witnesses in civil rights litigation is documented. The questions posed by the U. S. Supreme Court as the basis for reargument of the five cases which challenged the constitutionality of state-imposed racial segregation in public schools are translated into questions which social scientists may seek to answer in the light of empirical evidence. The present report seeks to present all of the available cases of desegregation which might aid in formulating answers to the above questions. The cases are grouped according to ten general principles which operate in the desegregation process and which are related to the success or failure of desegregation. The monograph closes with a section devoted to some implications for a theory of social change and its situational and attitudinal determinants.—(J. A. Fishman)

7134. Cohen, Oscar. (Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Denver, Colo.) THE APPLICATION OF SOCIAL RESEARCH TO INTERGROUP RELATIONS. *Soc. Probl.*, 1954, 2, 20-25.—Of all the studies con-

cerned with the application of social scientific findings to the improvement of intergroup relations the most significant ones seem to be those which have made practitioners aware that it is the reference group which is most important in affecting the attitudes and actions of the individual. The author suggests areas where further research is needed, e.g., concerning the influence of mass media, legislation, and self-hate on intergroup relations. 13 references.—(R. M. Frumkin)

7135. Dennis, Wayne. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) ARE HOPI CHILDREN NON-COMPETITIVE? *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 99-100.—"In a study of Hopi children, a considerable proportion of the Ss apparently exhibited competitive behavior. In terms of scores for competition many Hopi Ss exceeded the mean scores of white groups."—(L. N. Solomon)

7136. Eaton, Joseph W., & Well, Robert J. CULTURE AND MENTAL DISORDERS. Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1953. 254 p. \$4.00.—Some of the conclusions reached in this comparative study of the Hutterites and other populations are: "the hypothesis that a simple and relatively uncomplicated way of life provides virtual immunity from mental disorders" is not supported; strong social cohesion may have both a positive and a negative effect upon the individual; Hutterite living encourages the emotionally disturbed person to recover "or to function in a socially accepted manner within the limits imposed" by his disorder. Psychoses, psychoneuroses, personality disorders and social disorganization, mental deficiency and epilepsy are all singled out for scrutiny. Hutterite and psychiatric treatment methods are compared and a final chapter is devoted to "The impact of social change on mental health." The authors include several predictions about the course of mental disorders among the Hutterites in the next generation. An appendix on "Research procedures." 137 references.—(A. R. Howard)

7137. Golner, Joseph H. (Boston State Hosp., Mass.) DILEMMA OF THE AMERICAN JEW. *Jewish Soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 31, 165-172.—A psychoanalytic interpretation of the "Yoke of Judaism" and its effect upon American Jewry. In the author's opinion "the problem of both the Jew and non-Jew lies in their unsuccessful attempt to handle the memory and guilt of an ancient, yet current, experience normal to all men and inherent in the history of all peoples." This ancient crime he believes consisted of "the rebellion by the sons of the primordial horde against their father, his murder, and subsequent apotheosis." The solution would appear to depend upon the success with which self-acceptance and pride in the awareness of a common goal with his fellow-men can be established in the American Jew.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

7138. Havighurst, Robert J., & Neugarten, Bernice L. AMERICAN INDIAN AND WHITE CHILDREN; A SOCIOPSYCHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1955. xiii, 335 p. \$5.00.—To study the emotional and moral development of children, the following tests were used: Piaget's tests of moral judgment, Bavelas' Moral Ideology Test, The Emotional Response Test mentioned by Margaret Mead, and free drawings. The Indian children were drawn from six tribes: the Hopi, Zuni, Zia, Navaho, Papago, and Sioux. The white children were from the community Midwest. Data from New Zealand children on the Emotional Re-

sponse and Moral Ideology tests are presented in an appendix. The results are discussed in terms of correspondence to anthropological descriptions, degree of acculturation, age and sex trends, and cross-cultural comparisons.—(I. M. Steisel)

7139. Hill, Reuben. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) IMPEDIMENTS TO FREEDOM OF MATE SELECTION IN PUERTO RICO. *J. Home Econ.*, 1955, 47, 189-197.—Questionnaire study of 275 students in an experimental marriage course at the University of Puerto Rico reveals that traditional patterns of Hispanic-Catholic courtship still rule, even among the avant-garde. Meagre opportunities for developing a wide acquaintance with members of the opposite sex exist for university students, a large majority of whom live at home. Puerto Rican students average only two acquaintances before making marital choice, but since class and cultural homogeneity is high, consequences of limited acquaintance are not severe. Close supervision by chaperonage system dampens mutual exploration of personal idiosyncracies and temperamental differences in a system geared to move in one direction only, toward serious commitment to marriage.—(J. Elinson)

7140. Karsten, Anita. HOW TO CHANGE PREJUDICES. *Acta Psychol. Fennica*, 1951, 1, 47-58.—The author defines prejudice as "a stereotyped preconceived opinion or an emotional attitude, which does not correspond with reality," discusses the ways prejudices arise and some methods to change them. 36-item bibliography.—(M. Choynowski)

7141. Kennedy, Beth C. RURAL-URBAN CONTRASTS IN PARENT-CHILD RELATIONS IN INDIA. *Indian J. Soc. Wk.*, 1954, 15, 162-174.—Questionnaire and interview data from 31 city families in Bangalore, and 29 rural families in the same region of India are analysed. The city families show greater equality for women, higher standards and goals for children, and less permissive and affect-oriented relation with children than the rural families.—(R. Schaeff)

7142. Lewis, Hyman. INNOVATIONS AND TRENDS IN THE CONTEMPORARY SOUTHERN NEGRO. *J. soc. Issues*, 1954, 10 (1), 19-27.—"The new Southern Negro community is becoming more urban and, therefore, more like the Northern urban Negro communities of a generation or so ago. As it becomes more like its Northern counterparts, it becomes more closely knit to them in social and ideological dimensions. This fact, plus the new orientation toward social change in the South, means that the Negro's chances are better than ever of eliminating or sharply modifying the situational factors producing an adaptive, defensive Southern Negro culture."—(J. A. Fishman)

7143. Lorimer, Frank. CULTURE AND HUMAN FERTILITY. Paris: Unesco; New York: Columbia University Press, 1954. 514 p. \$4.50.—Cultural conditions affecting fertility are examined in various non-industrial societies. In part one, general theory is discussed in regard to levels of natality, kinship, culture, stable agrarian civilisation and their relation to demographic transition. Parts 2 to 5 report studies on fertility in Ashanti, Gold Coast, Buganda and Buhaya, and Brazil.—(G. K. Morlan)

7144. Mukerji, Maya. PROVINCIAL STEREOTYPES OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS. *Mānas*, 1954,

1 (1), 42-47.—By questionnaire the uniformity, direction, intensity, and quality of stereotypes of natives of 4 provincial regions of India held by students at Lucknow U. were studied. Men and women students from the 4 provinces were included in the 100 subjects. Data are presented on typical traits, sex differences, self-images and images by others, and degree of perceptual uniformity.—(C. M. Louttit)

7145. Prothro, E. Terry. (Amer. U. Beirut, Lebanon.) STUDIES IN STEREOTYPES: IV. LEBANESE BUSINESS MEN. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 275-280.—"A questionnaire regarding nationality stereotypes was distributed to 130 business men in Beirut. The 90 men who responded seemed to manifest sufficient agreement in their characterization of different groups for one to conclude that they held stereotypes. The stereotypes were quite similar to those which a previous study had shown to be held by university students in Beirut."—(J. C. Franklin)

7146. Prothro, E. Terry, & Melikian, Levon H. (Amer. U. Beirut, Lebanon.) STUDIES IN STEREOTYPES: III. ARAB STUDENTS IN THE NEAR EAST. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 237-243.—American college students' stereotypes of 13 national groups are compared with those of Near East college students. There is "considerable similarity between the two groups in content of the stereotypes of Germans, Italians, Negroes, Americans, Jews, and English."—(J. C. Franklin)

7147. Reitzes, Dietrich C. THE ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES: UNION VS. NEIGHBORHOOD IN A TENSION SITUATION. *J. soc. Issues*, 1953, 9 (1), 39-44.—"The findings of this study are in agreement with the hypothesis that in modern mass society the basis for individual behavior in situations of racial contacts becomes increasingly the definition of the situation provided to the individual by deliberately organized collectivities. . . . A labor union with non-discriminatory practices might be concerned with the race relations pattern in the community and attempt to influence it. In that case, the non-discriminatory behavior of union members on the job notwithstanding, it cannot be assumed that they will also follow the union's policies when it takes a stand on community issues."—(J. A. Fishman)

7148. Roberts, Harry W. (Virginia State Coll., Petersburg.) THE IMPACT OF MILITARY SERVICE UPON THE RACIAL ATTITUDES OF NEGRO SERVICEMEN IN WORLD WAR II. *Soc. Probl.*, 1953, 1, 65-69.—This was a study of the attitudes toward whites of 219 Negro veterans who were attending college during the school years 1946-1950. The war seemed to have produced a favorable change in the attitudes of Southern-born veterans but not in Northern-born ones. The differences were accounted for by the fact that the former had contact with liberal Northern whites and the latter with hostile Southern whites. These attitude changes were thus the products of the attitudes of whites toward Negroes. The author contends that this study therefore supports Westermarck's thesis that the essential conditions for the development of altruism (positive social relations) are propinquity and reciprocity.—(R. M. Frumkin)

7149. Rodnick, David. THE NORWEGIANS; A STUDY IN NATIONAL CULTURE. Washington, D. C.: Public Affairs Press, 1955. vi, 165 p. \$3.25.—The author interviewed over 2000 Norwegians of varying

ages in 34 cities, towns, district centers, and 30 farms. These findings are reported in chapters on attitudes toward others, cultural characteristics, family life, younger generation, men and women, upper and middle groups, farmers, workers and fishermen, religious patterns, political trends, perspectives. There is a concluding chapter that gives briefly an overall historical view.—(G. K. Morlan)

7150. Rosner, Joseph. (Bur. Child Guid., New York.) WHEN WHITE CHILDREN ARE IN THE MINORITY. *J. educ. Sociol.*, 1954, 28, 69-72.—The purpose of the study was to investigate the attitudes towards self, color and racial role of selected white boys in two institutions. In one, whites were a minority and in the other they were a majority. The study indicated unanimous prejudice against Negroes. However prejudice expressed verbally did not express itself in the behavior of these same children.—(S. M. Amatora)

7151. Rubin, Morton. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CHANGE IN THE PLANTATION AREA. *J. soc. Issues*, 1954, 10 (1), 28-35.—From an "analysis in terms of pattern variables, it is clear that economic rationality and industrialization are forces for change in many areas of Plantation Area Society.... If the traditional image of the society was based on the plantation owner's agrarian, paternalistic, white supremacy value systems, we now have a new image based on the merchant and industrialist with values centered in the town, rational economic qualifications for jobs, and money as a medium for the achievement of power and prestige."—(J. A. Fishman)

7152. Skeels, Dell. (U. Washington, Seattle.) THE FUNCTION OF HUMOR IN THREE NEZ PERCE INDIAN MYTHS. *Amer. Imago*, 1954, 11, 249-261.—"The discharge of tensions stemming from the id through unconscious identification followed by the reassertion of the control of the ego and super-ego through the mechanism of humor is particularly evident in certain oral tales from the Nez Perce Indians in which Coyote, the trickster, is the protagonist." Humor enforces aesthetic distance. To appreciate a joke one must accept it as such and unconsciously refuse to get too involved in it. The butt of the joke carries in him the anti-social qualities we all share but with which conscious empathy is difficult to achieve.—(W. A. Varvel)

7153. Smith, Watson, & Roberts, John M. ZUNI LAW: A FIELD OF VALUES. Pap. Peabody Mus., Harvard U., 1954, 43 (1), ix, 175 p.—"In carrying out this research the goal of the authors can be simply stated. They are: to advance the study of American Indian law; to add to the field of empirical research in values; to contribute to Zuni ethnography; and to further related and collateral research." These aims are approached by presenting reports of actual cases adjudicated according to Zuni law; by discussing Zuni values pertinent to these legal cases; by giving a brief summary of the ethnographic background; and by a final discussion of the implications of the study for future research. An appendix gives a practical Zuni orthography. 82 references.—(E. A. Rubinstein)

7154. Wallis, Ruth Sawtell. (Sci. Museum, St. Paul, Minn.) THE OVERT FEARS OF DAKOTA INDIAN CHILDREN. *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25, 185-192.—"Overt fears of Dakota children fall within the usual categories. From their written expressions it

is possible to identify the Indian child with rural white children of the United States and at the same time to recognize types of fear which, though they occur in all groups, here carry a significance characteristic of Dakota culture, particularly with regard to methods of child training."—(L. S. Baker)

(See also abstracts 7441, 7542, 7818, 8080, 8101)

Social Institutions

7155. Andrews, Elias. RELIGION AND PSYCHIATRY. *Bull. Marit. psychol. Ass.*, 1954, (Dec.), 11-17.—The basic principles of the Christian religion are related to psychiatric and psychological concepts of integrated and adjusted behavior. The author contends that: "Religion and psychiatry say, in effect, pretty much the same thing." He argues for the soundness of Christian teachings from the standpoint of psychiatry and psychology.—(W. F. Grether)

7156. Aubert, Vilhelm; Fisher, Burton R., & Rokkan, Stein. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TEACHERS' ATTITUDES TO INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS AND POLICIES: PRELIMINARY REVIEW OF RELATIONSHIPS IN INTERVIEW DATA FROM SEVEN WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. *J. soc. Issues*, 1954, 10 (4), 25-39.—The acceptability of war, relative to other possible international outcomes is consistently related to which of the major power constellations is seen as the source of danger in the world. There is a basic distinction in orientation to world events between an enemy-oriented emphasis focussed on the aggressive intentions of the potential enemy, and a war-oriented emphasis, focussed on the danger of war as such. Significantly more orientation to the Soviet threat is found among those sympathizing with the conservative and the center parties, and significantly more orientation to the dangers of war among those who report pro-labor, social democratic, or socialist leanings.—(J. A. Fishman)

7157. Benoit, Hubert. THE MANY FACES OF LOVE. New York: Pantheon, 1955. vii, 308 p. \$5.00.—A young man, a young woman and the author, "overheard" talking together, provide the method of exposition in this book. In a satisfactory marriage when a woman consents to the sexual act, "the man triumphs by possessing the besieged fortress and the woman triumphs by having made the man expend himself to win her." In an unsuccessful relationship, the woman makes excessive demands upon the man's strength, or the man tries to get the woman's consent by expending as little of his strength as possible.—(H. D. Arbitman)

7158. Bowman, Claude C. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) SOCIAL CHANGE AS REFLECTED IN THE KINSEY STUDIES. *Soc. Probl.*, 1954, 2, 1-6.—"... the attempt to study sex in terms of biological statistics reflects a recent stage of cultural development. Kinsey is no historical accident..." The author states that this trend arose as "...the antithesis of the religious-moral tradition." Thus, the Kinsey studies reflect a trend "...away from the traditional morality toward an ideology of sexual humanism..." and to the extent that this trend continues "...the inhibitions imposed by religion will be viewed unfavorably."—(R. M. Frumkin)

7159. Campbell, Angus, & Kahn, Robert L. THE PEOPLE ELECT A PRESIDENT. Ann Arbor, Mich.:

University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, Survey Research Center, 1952. v, 73 p. \$2.00.—This is a revision of "A study of the presidential vote: November 1948." The study was undertaken to throw some light on the surprising conclusions of the 1948 campaign and to serve as a small-scale forerunner of studies of subsequent elections. Data are presented on: The period of indecision; Demography of the voters; Public perception of the candidates; and Attitudes toward election issues. Some suggestions for future research are made.—(A. J. Sprow)

7160. Centers, Richard, & Blumberg, Godfrey H. (U. California, Los Angeles 24.) SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN HUMAN PROCREATION: A SURVEY APPROACH. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 245-257.—Findings drawn from interviews with a cross-sectional sample of 1,021 persons are presented. These people "were queried as to their desire for offspring and with regard to various other matters which it was supposed might relate to it." The results which show some positive relationships between desire for children and "religion, childhood happiness, and various attitudes and beliefs" indicate that most fruitful future study will concentrate on the "psychological matrix of conditions underlying desire for progeny."—(J. C. Franklin)

7161. Christensen, Harold T., & Meissner, Hanna H. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) STUDIES IN CHILD SPACING: III. PREMARITAL PREGNANCY AS A FACTOR IN DIVORCE. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 641-644.

7162. Duncan, James A. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) & Kretlow, Burton W. SELECTED CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS AND THE ACCEPTANCE OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND PRACTICES. *Rural Sociol.*, 1954, 19, 349-357.—Neighborhoods that were heterogeneous in ethnic and religious composition were consistently more favorable to a list of educational goals, aspirations, and attainments, and to the acceptance of improved farming practices than homogeneous neighborhoods. The latter were more favorably disposed toward religious and social participation.—(H. K. Moore)

7163. Field, George Albert. CULTURAL CLASSES IN A PLANNED COMMUNITY: A STUDY OF SOCIAL ORIGINS AND SOCIAL ACCOMMODATION. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1109.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pennsylvania.

7164. Finck, George Haas. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE MARRIAGES AND FAMILIES OF PARTICIPANTS AND NON-PARTICIPANTS IN A COURSE IN MARRIAGE EDUCATION. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1110.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Florida State U.

7165. Francis, E. K. (U. Notre Dame, Ind.) RELIGIOUS PLURALISM IN A PEASANT COMMUNITY. *Relig. Educ.*, 1955, 50 (1), 23-26.—Four Spanish-American peasant communities with both Protestant and Catholic churches are examined as regards the weakening of religious bonds as a result of church dualism and whether this becomes a principal cause of community disorganization. No consistent pattern was found, and it is concluded that missionary zeal might wisely benefit "from taking cognizance of the sociological implications of its sacred trust."—(G. K. Morlan)

7166. Fritz, Charles E., & Marks, Eli S. THE NORC STUDIES OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR IN DISASTER. *J. soc. Issues*, 1954, 10 (3), 26-41.—"Panic flight and other highly uncontrolled forms of behavior appear to occur under quite restricted conditions present only in some disasters and only for some of the persons involved in such disasters.... The major control problem in disasters... is the lack of coordination among the large number of persons acting on the basis of different (and oftentimes conflicting) personal definitions of the situation. The amount of warning of an impending disaster may have very substantial bearing upon the actions taken and losses sustained by the individuals and groups involved.... Inadequate warning may actually lead to more serious loss than no warning at all.... Emotional reactions to disaster may be greatly aggravated by the experience of separation from other family members and of intimate contact with the dead and injured."—(J. A. Fishman)

7167. Gernet, Louis. HISTOIRE DES RELIGIONS ET PSYCHOLOGIE CONFRONTATIONS D'AUJOURD'HUI. (History of religion and psychology: present status.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1954, 47-51, 175-187.—This is a brief review of the study of religions as a social science, with important contributions from psychology, sociology and anthropology, as well as others. The concept of the symbol is of central importance, along with problems of magic, myth, modalities of the sacred, etc. Problems for future study are discussed. 26 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

7168. Gouldner, Alvin W. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) THE PROBLEM OF LOYALTY IN GROUPS UNDER TENSION. *Soc. Probl.*, 1954, 2, 82-88.—"If the reduction of international tensions is a necessary condition for reducing crises of loyalty, then it is likely that a reduction in the crises of loyalty can also bring a lowering of anxieties and tensions which work themselves out on the plane of international hostilities." 8 references.—(H. M. Frumkin)

7169. Hiltner, Seward. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND READING GUIDE IN PASTORAL PSYCHOLOGY. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1955, 5 (50), 8-21.—125-item bibliography.

7170. Hiltner, Seward. (U. Chicago, Ill.) FREUD FOR THE PASTOR. *Pastoral Psychol.*, 1955, 5 (50), 41-57.—Freud's concern with religion was continuous and absorbing. While he distrusted religion as a rival to his science, yet he recognized its power in human life. He moves in the direction of a purifying understanding of what is healthy and unhealthy in religion, viewed in reference to its truth, and of the relation of the developing needs of persons. His contributions to religious theory as well as the practice of pastoral care are greater than he could know in his life time.—(P. E. Johnson)

7171. Hofstadter, Richard. THE PSEUDO-CONSERVATIVE REVOLT. *Amer. Scholar*, 1955, 24, 9-27.—On projective tests the pseudo-conservative reveals impulses which if directed outward, would be far from conservative; they are manifested by restlessness, cynicism, fear and hostility to American institutions. His thinking is devoted to devising means of absolute protection against betrayal by our own officialdom. It seems a product of the restlessness and heterogeneity of American life and its scramble for status and secure identification and is

more common as grouching in prosperous times than is the constructive dissent during depressions.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

7172. Honigsmann, John J. (U. No. Carolina, Chapel Hill.) AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL APPROACH TO SEX. *Soc. Probl.*, 1954, 2, 7-16.—"Despite the great fund of knowledge that the Kinsey Reports open up, we as yet possess few generalized scientific propositions about sex. The Reports reflect the status of anthropology, which is still primarily concerned with the necessary task of gathering facts but has hardly moved to formulating and testing relationships between those facts." 28 references.—(R. M. Frumkin)

7173. Hyman, Herbert H., & Sheatsley, Paul B. TRENDS IN PUBLIC OPINION ON CIVIL LIBERTIES. *J. soc. Issues*, 1953, 9 (3), 6-16.—From a search of 21 public opinion polls since 1937 dealing with communists in the U.S., it is clear that support for restrictions on the freedom of communists is the predominant view of the general population in ever-increasing numbers. From 8 polls, since 1937, dealing with controls over educational institutions, it is clear that the public has not refrained from extending its general support for sanctions against communists into the realm of education. From 23 polls, since 1936, dealing with controls over groups, other than communists and institutions other than education, it is clear that the public does not sanction infringements on traditional civil liberties.—(J. A. Fishman)

7174. Janis, Irving L. PROBLEMS OF THEORY IN THE ANALYSIS OF STRESS BEHAVIOR. *J. soc. Issues*, 1954, 10 (3), 12-25.—Elements of a theoretical framework for current empirical findings related to disaster behavior. Topics treated are: the "disasterology" myth; psychological research on disaster behavior; patterns of emotional responses to danger; the analysis of determinants which increase or decrease the intensity and duration of the above reactions; the use of theoretical constructs.—(J. A. Fishman)

7175. Ktsanes, Thomas. COMPLEMENTARY NEEDS IN MATE SELECTION: A STUDY BASED UPON AN EMPIRICAL TYPOLOGY OF PERSONALITY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 882-883.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Northwestern U.

7176. Landis, Paul H. (State Coll. Washington, Pullman.) MAKING THE MOST OF MARRIAGE. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1955. xii, 542 p. \$5.50.—"This book is designed to prepare young people for modern marriage with its need for 'more or less continuous adjustment.' Statistical tables and figures. A fairly extensive bibliography follows each chapter, with lists of visual aids.—(M. M. Gillet)

7177. Levy, Dorothy. (Inwood House, New York.) A FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS. *Soc. Casewk.* 1955, 36, 27-33.—Purpose of the study reported was to learn the actual facts of what happened to unmarried mothers after they had left Inwood House and plans had been made for their children. (Seventy-two mothers—2/3 of the number served in 1945). Findings are not regarded as valid for all unmarried mothers but as indications for further research. The study is described in terms of (1) characteristics of the group; (2) procedures for locating these clients; (3) the married women; (4) the single

women; (5) the separated women; (6) the common-law group; (7) other selected findings and general observations.—(L. B. Costin)

7178. Mausner, Bernard, & Mausner, Judith. A STUDY OF THE ANTI-SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE. *Sci. Amer.*, 1955, 192 (2), 35-39.—A summary account of a survey of opinions in Northampton, Mass. on the question of fluoridation of the water supply. The evidence indicates that the facts presented by the scientists had almost no influence in contrast to the emotional appeals of the anti-fluoridation forces.—(C. M. Louttit)

7179. Mayer, Kurt B. (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) CLASS AND SOCIETY. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, 1955. viii, 88 p. 95¢.—Ranking of individuals produces or has produced social stratification in the form of castes, estate system or feudalism, economic classes, status and status groups, and power structure. This is modified or obscured in the contemporary U. S. by economic progress, social mobility, the American Dream, the limited awareness of one's own class membership, and other factors. There is, however, considerable awareness of prestige rankings.—(H. K. Moore)

7180. Michigan. University. Detroit Area Study. A SOCIAL PROFILE OF DETROIT: 1954. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Author, 1954. vii, 29 p. \$1.00.—"This report (see 28: 8674 and 8675) is based upon the third annual survey of the Detroit Area which was conducted by the Detroit Area Study.... In this year's study our focus has been on the relationship between governmental agencies and the citizen." Interview-survey data are presented on: Family income, television ownership, viewing of educational television, residential distribution of migrants, and some attitudes of Detroiters toward public and private employment.—(A. J. Sprow)

7181. Misra, Adya Shankar. MEASUREMENT OF ATTITUDE TOWARD CONGRESS. *Manasi*, 1954, 1 (1), 37-41.—"The paper describes an attempt to construct a scale for the measurement of attitude toward the [Indian] Congress." Thurstone's attitude technique was used. The scale is presented in English translation.—(C. M. Louttit)

7182. Munson, Byron Edwin. ATTITUDES CONCERNING URBAN VERSUS SUBURBAN RESIDENCY IN INDIANAPOLIS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 880-881.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Illinois.

7183. Noble, Lois A., & Noble, Ransom E. (Pratt Inst., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.) A STUDY OF THE ATTITUDES OF COLLEGE STUDENTS TOWARD CIVIL RIGHTS. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 289-297.—The sample of students tested with an opinionnaire "as a whole supported traditional civil liberties except where the right of communists to teach and hold government jobs is concerned. Students of architecture showed a significantly more consistent civil rights position than students of engineering. Major differences among curricula appeared on items dealing with communists' rights to teach, hold government jobs, and operate a legal political party."—(J. C. Franklin)

7184. O'Dea, Thomas F. (Massachusetts Inst. Technol., Cambridge.) THE EFFECTS OF GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION ON BELIEF AND BEHAVIOR IN A RURAL MORMON VILLAGE. *Rural Sociol.*,

1954, 19, 358-364.—Study of an isolated Mormon village in New Mexico leads to the hypothesis that, in comparison with other villages, its lesser secularization may be due to its peripheral position.—(H. K. Moore)

7185. Parsons, Talcott, & Fox, Renée. ILLNESS, THERAPY, AND THE MODERN URBAN AMERICAN FAMILY. *J. soc. Issues*, 1952, 8(4), 31-44.—"The development of specialized professional health-care agencies, and the consequent removal of much of the treatment of illness from the family is attributable to something more than the technological developments of modern medicine.... Certain features of the American urban family... have tended to push the sick person out of the home.... On the whole, extra-familial care of the sick is positively functional for American society: It protects the family against the disruptive effects of the illness of its members; it directs the passive deviance of illness into closely supervised medical channels where it finds expression, but cannot easily spread; it facilitates the therapeutic process, both technologically and motivationally."—(J. A. Fishman)

7186. Paul, Helmut. DIE ROLLE DER FAMILIE IM AMERIKANISCHEN GEMEINDELEBEN. (The role of the family in American community life.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol., Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2(5-6), 142-143.—A report of the program of the 1952 conference on family life of Allegheny County, held on September 18, 1952, in Pittsburgh, Pa., is presented.—(E. Schwerin)

7187. Popenoe, Paul. (Amer. Inst. Family Relations, Los Angeles.) THE CHILDLESS MARRIAGE; SEXUAL AND MARITAL MALADJUSTMENTS. *Fertility & Sterility*, 1954, 5(2), 168-172.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28(11), abs. 26136.)

7188. Servadio, Emilio. PSYCHOLOGY AND PREPARATION FOR MARRIAGE. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1954, 8, 28-31.—Discusses the contributions which can be made by psychology and psychoanalysis to problems concerning marriage. Practical services in this respect are illustrated with a case history. Concludes with "ten commandments" referring to preparation for marriage from the viewpoint of psychology and psychoanalysis, the tenth "commandment" stating, "It is therefore essential to pay the greatest attention to the proper organization of family life and educational environment, if we wish to obtain healthier and happier new generations through more successful marriages."—(H. D. Arblman)

7189. Sheppard, Harold. THE UNION AS A POLITICAL INFLUENCE: ETHNIC AND GENERATION FACTORS IN UNION MEMBERS' BEHAVIOR. *J. soc. Issues*, 1953, 9(1), 45-48.—A partial report of a study which sought to investigate why CIO members in Detroit failed to support a CIO candidate for mayor. An apparent paradox was uncovered: "The Polish unionists who followed the UAW's political recommendations did not conform to the union's intergroup ideals (being highly antisemitic); those who did not conform to the political recommendations did conform to the union's intergroup ideals.... The second-generation Pole who has emancipated himself from traditional Polish bonds... rejects too the [traditional] antisemitic attitude." They also tend to be less strongly identified with the union than the older Polish generation and often do not follow its political recommendations.—(J. A. Fishman)

7190. Sims, Verner M. (U. Alabama, University.) RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SOCIAL-CLASS IDENTIFICATION AND PERSONALITY ADJUSTMENT OF A GROUP OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE STUDENTS. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 323-327.—For the sample studied "social-class identification is an important positive correlate of what Bell measures as social adjustment; and, to a lesser degree, the same relationship exists between SCI and home adjustment." The findings "point to the desirability of more extensive investigation of the relation between social-class identification and personality adjustment generally."—(J. C. Franklin)

7191. Smith, Eleanor, & Monane, J. H. Greenberg. (U. Colorado, Boulder.) COURTSHIP VALUES IN A YOUTH SAMPLE. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 635-640.

7192. Stouffer, Samuel A. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) COMMUNISM, CONFORMITY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES: A CROSS-SECTION OF THE NATION SPEAKS ITS MIND. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, 1955. 279 p. \$4.00.—In 1954 the Fund for the Republic sponsored a survey of how Americans reacted to two dangers "... the Communist conspiracy outside and inside the country [and to] those who in thwarting the conspiracy would sacrifice some of the very liberties which the enemy would destroy." The results of the interviews with over 6,000 persons (handled by AIPO & NORC) selected by "probability" methods are reported in detail. A copy of the 88-item schedule is reproduced; responses are analyzed by various subclassifications and illustrative responses are given.—(R. A. Littman)

7193. Stycos, J. Mayone, & Blake, Judith. THE JAMAICAN FAMILY LIFE PROJECT: SOME OBJECTIVES AND METHODS. *Soc. econ. Stud., Jamaica*, 1954, 3, 342-349.—Description of planning and procedures to be used in research concerning institutional factors and concomitant attitudes related to fertility in Jamaica.—(C. M. Louttit)

7194. Vogt, Evon Z., & O'Dea, Thomas F. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ROLE OF VALUES IN SOCIAL ACTION IN TWO SOUTHWESTERN COMMUNITIES. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 645-654.

7195. Whyte, William Foote. STREET CORNER SOCIETY: THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF AN ITALIAN SLUM. (2d ed.) Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1955. xxii, 386 p. \$5.00.—This is a new edition of Whyte's 1943 study (see 18: 2196), which encompassed a sociological analysis of Cornerville, a slum district in a large Eastern city. The original work has been enlarged by a special 82-page appendix, in which Whyte describes in detail the methods, procedures, and interviewing techniques that he used in conducting his research.—(H. H. Strupp)

7196. Withall, John. (U. Delaware, Newark.), & Brown, Mina Press. THE POTENTIAL OF GROUP PROCESS FOR THE CHURCH. *Relig. Educ.*, 1955, 50(1), 51-57.—"The worship service of the Protestant Church as we know it, is, in most instances, an obsolete vehicle that is driven by one driver to reach the goal of many riders." Methods of group dynamics are suggested for making the worship service more effective.—(G. K. Morlan)

(See also abstracts 7025, 7917)

Language & Communication

7197. Assirelli, Oddone. REMARQUES ET CONSIDÉRATIONS SUR LE PROBLÈME DE LA GÈNÈSE ET DE L'UNITÉ D'ORIGINE DU LANGAGE. (The genesis and unity of language origin.) *Acta psychol.*, 1954, 10, 385-405.—Stimulated by Révész' "contact theory," the author restates the monogenetic doctrine of languages as developed by his teacher Trombetti. An inquiry extending beyond the languages of ancient civilizations may lead to conclusions not conformable to any particular theory. From its very origins, language has had functions in addition to its social and contactual ones. English summary.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)
7198. Auster, Donald. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF "LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE." *Soc. Probl.*, 1954, 2, 26-33.—The comic strip is significant as a mass communication medium. The author did a content analysis of the nationally syndicated strip "Little Orphan Annie" to determine the nature of its social, political, and economic ideology. That this strip reflects a conservative, rural, middle class ideology suggests the fact that mass media are important communicators of particular points of view. 13 references.—(R. M. Frumkin)
7199. Backman, Carl Ward. SAMPLING MASS MEDIA CONTENT: A COMPARISON OF ONE-STAGE AND TWO-STAGE METHODS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1269-1270.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954. Indiana U.
7200. Beighley, K. C. (Stockton Coll., Calif.) AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF THREE SPEECH VARIABLES ON LISTENER COMPREHENSION. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 248-253.—This study checked three conclusions and investigated a hypothesis of an earlier study (see 28: 4257). The conclusions were: (1) Organized speeches showed no superiority for comprehension over disorganized speeches; (2) vocal skill increased audience comprehension; (3) easy material yielded higher audience comprehension than hard material. All conclusions were supported. The hypothesis that an audience achieves equal comprehension from disorganized material because it works harder to make sense of the material, and, so, recalls it better, received no support.—(D. Lebo)
7201. Benveniste, E. TENDANCES RÉCENTES EN LINGUISTIQUE GÉNÉRALE. (Recent trends in general linguistics.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1954, 47-51, 130-145.—Linguistics has become a rigorous science in recent years and has developed differentiated methods of language analysis. The essential characteristics of interpersonal communications within a cultural setting have not received the attention they merit. Various linguistic structures are discussed.—(M. L. Simmel)
7202. Black, John W. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) THE LOUDNESS OF SIDE-TONE. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 301-305.—The tendency for a speaker to maintain a "normal" level of side-tone was the rationale. 24 males with normal hearing served as subjects. Each subject was asked to match his own side-tone level as a recording of it was fed to his ears intermittently and as he spoke the same phrase with headset-microphone combinations. "...the speaker who is using an electrical communication system usually puts more external side-tone to his ear than he thinks he does." Broad- and narrow-band equipments "lead to distinctly different evaluations of equal side-tone sound pressure level...." —(D. Lebo)
7203. Black, John W. (Ohio State U., Columbus.), & Moore, Wilbur E. SPEECH: CODE, MEANING, AND COMMUNICATION. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1955. vii, 430 p. \$4.50.—A college text in speech, covering physiological and psychological foundations as well as rhetoric and interpretative speech. Chapters are included on the mechanisms of speech, speech sounds, phonetics, vocabulary, and semantics.—(J. B. Carroll)
7204. Catton, William Robert, Jr. PROPAGANDA EFFECTIVENESS AS A FUNCTION OF HUMAN VALUES. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1271.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Washington.
7205. Chapanis, Alphonse. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) THE RECONSTRUCTION OF AB-BREVIATED PRINTED MESSAGES. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1954, 46, 496-510.—"This experiment was aimed at discovering how well a heterogeneous sample of Ss can reconstruct English text when various amounts of it have been deleted.... Deletions were made in both regular and random patterns and in six amounts varying from 10% to 67%." Up to 25% Ss can supply the correct number of items but a relatively small amount of the material supplied is correct. At this level it is more difficult to reconstruct randomly deleted passages than those which were deleted in a regular pattern, but when the deleted amount exceeds 33% randomly deleted passages are easier to reconstruct. There are differences between passages in the ease with which they can be reconstructed although those which are easiest to read according to readability standards are not necessarily easiest to reconstruct. Lastly, the ability to reconstruct passages correlates highly with scores on an intelligence test and a knowledge of English test.—(J. Arbib)
7206. Cohen, Marcel. (Sorbonne, Paris.) LE LANGAGE: STRUCTURE ET ÉVOLUTION. (Language: structure and evolution.) Paris: Éditions Sociales, 1950. 144 p.—A somewhat popularly written general treatment of linguistic science. The introductory chapter considers the evidence to be drawn from animal speech, child language, and aphasia as to the origin and nature of language. Later chapters sketch the structural approach to language and the historical development of language. The social character of language is stressed.—(J. B. Carroll)
7207. Cromwell, Harvey. (Mississippi State Coll. for Women, Columbus.) THE PERSISTENCY OF THE EFFECT ON AUDIENCE ATTITUDE OF THE FIRST VERSUS THE SECOND ARGUMENTATIVE SPEECH OF A SERIES. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 280-284.—The present article presents data collected on the persistency, after 30 days, of the effect of the order of presentation on the listener's attitude. "The conclusions of the present study...are in each instance similar to the conclusions of the original study...." (See 25: 3109.) The data also confirm that "the auditors tend to regress...toward their original attitude."—(D. Lebo)
7208. Fodor, Nandor. HANNS SACH'S CONSCIENCE. *Amer. Imago*, 1954, 11, 329-333.—Editorial prejudice and unconscious resistance are

mentioned as problems for psychoanalytic interpretation.—(W. A. Varvel)

7209. Harary, Frank, & Ross, Ian C. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) THE NUMBER OF COMPLETE CYCLES IN A COMMUNICATION NETWORK. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 329-332.—A complete cycle is defined and a theoretical formula for the number of complete cycles in any communication network is presented. "The number of complete cycles in a communication network is the number appearing in each of the principal diagonal locations of either of the matrices $d(M' P_{s-1})$ or $d(P_{s-1} M)$."—(J. C. Franklin)

7210. Henneman, Richard H., Lewis, Penelope, & Matthews, Thomas L. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) THE INFLUENCE OF THE SENSORY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRACTING TASK. THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF REPORTS ON AUDITORY AND VISUAL MESSAGE PRESENTATION UNDER DISTRACTING TASK CONDITIONS. USAF, WADC Tech. Rep., 1953, No. 53-309, iv, 20 p.—Comparison of visual (printed) with auditory (spoken) presentation of verbal messages to laboratory subjects simultaneously engaged in a distracting task. The following experimental variables were manipulated in the present study: (1) distracting task vs. no distracting task; (2) type of sensory control of the distracting task (i.e., visual vs. non-visual); and (3) sense modality of message presentation (i.e., auditory vs. visual). The results indicate a striking superiority of auditory presentation when the subjects are engaged in a distracting task, whether or not this task is under visual control. For subjects not engaged in a competing task, visually presented messages are more intelligible than voice messages.

7211. Linebarger, Paul M. A. PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE. (2nd ed.) Washington, D. C.: Combat Forces Press, 1954. xv, 318 p. \$6.00.—This second edition reproduces the first 13 chapters of the first edition (see 22: 3441); they are divided into 3 parts; definition and history; analysis, intelligence, and estimate of the situation; and planning and operations. New material in this edition consists of 3 chapters and an appendix on Psychological Warfare following World War II, and including operations in Korea. The chapter on "Psychological Warfare and disarmament" has been omitted.—(C. M. Louttit)

7212. Meerloo, Joost A. M. (162 W. 54th St., New York 19, N. Y.) TELEVISION ADDICTION AND REACTIVE APATHY. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 290-291.—Clinical examples of a real television addiction are cited, its psychological consequences discussed and the need to study the pathogenic action of this new medium of mass communication is emphasized.—(N. H. Pronko)

7213. O'Neill, John J. RECOGNITION OF INTELLIGIBILITY TEST MATERIALS IN CONTEXT AND IN ISOLATION. US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 084.01.23, (Joint Proj. Rep. No. 23), 6 p.—39 experimental subjects listened to 50 sentences and 291 words. The sentences were part of a standard sentence intelligibility test, and the words were taken out of the context of these same sentences. These materials were presented at 5 speech-to-noise ratios: -12 db, -6 db, 0 db, +6 db, and +12 db. Comparisons were made of the recognition of words in context and in isolation. The intelligibility scores for the isolated words tended to

be lower than for the same words in context. The lowest intelligibility scores occurred at -12 db and 0 db speech-to-noise ratios.

7214. Paulson, Stanley F. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) THE EFFECTS OF THE PRESTIGE OF THE SPEAKER AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF OPPOSING ARGUMENTS ON AUDIENCE RETENTION AND SHIFT OF OPINION. *Speech Monogr.*, 1954, 21, 267-271.—Percentages of shift of opinion for men who heard a "professor" or a "student" were greater for the "professor" group. There was no such difference for women. Retention scores of both groups were not significantly different. The "both sides" speech did not produce a significantly greater shift of opinion than the "one side" speech. The "both sides" speech did produce a higher mean retention score for men but not for women. The effect of sex, intelligence, amount of education and initial attitudes of the listeners was also studied.—(D. Lebo)

7215. Stenius, Erik. LINGUISTIC STRUCTURE AND THE STRUCTURE OF EXPERIENCE. *Theoria*, 1954, 20, 153-173.—Linguistic structure is a schematic, quasi-isomorphic picture of the structure of our experience. It is quasi-isomorphic and not strictly isomorphic because it is an incomplete picture which can be made more complete by new sentences about previously uncommunicated aspects of the situation.—(K. F. Muenzinger)

(See also abstracts 6978, 6984, 7006, 7026, 7035, 7838, 7840, 7850, 7853, 7871, 7891)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

7216. Baxter, C. A. A META-PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO MENTAL HEALTH. *Bull. Marit. psychol. Ass.*, 1954, (Dec.), 30-39.—The author indicates an inadequacy of our approaches and theories concerning mental health, and a vagueness of much of the terminology. He proposes several directions in which the general approach to mental health should be changed.—(W. F. Grether)

7217. Behn, Siegfried. (U. Bonn, Germany.) ÜBER DIE KUNST DES PRAKTECH BRAUCHBAREN GUTACHTENS. (The art of preparing useful psychological reports.) *Psychol. Beitr.*, 1954, 1, 361-388.—To render psychological reports more intelligible and more widely useful, the author urges consideration of standard terms to describe specific aspects of physique, temperament, character, and aptitudes. Style of writing, report accuracy, and professional problems are discussed.—(H. P. David)

7218. Boorman, Harvie J. (YMCA, Philadelphia, Penn.), Harrison, Tilden, & Ellsworth, Allen S. OPPORTUNITIES FOR COUNSELING IN YOUNG ADULT PROGRAM. *Counseling*, 1955, 13(1), 1-4.—Three YMCA secretaries present their views on the role of the YMCA secretary in counseling with young adults. Boorman stresses some characteristics of counseling: the nature of the relationship and mutual responsibilities of counselor and the young adults he serves. Harrison points out some specific functions and facts important for the YMCA secretary in counseling young adults: appropriateness of advice; limits of competence of the Secretary; use of community resources; making referrals; pre-marriage counseling; leadership training; the counselor's own convictions; need for more training for YMCA counselors.

Ellsworth discusses the developmental needs of young adults who seek counseling, the nature of the interpersonal relationship between counselor and client, and some "personal concerns" of the counselor.—(F. Costin)

7219. Bordin, Edward S. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) **PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING**. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1955. x, 409 p. \$5.00.—Assuming the reader to . . . "possess a broad familiarity with the facts and principles of psychology, especially those associated with personality theory and development, both normal and abnormal, and with theory and technique of psychological assessment," the writer presents a graduate text aimed principally at those psychology students who plan to become counselors or clinicians. The text material is divided into three major sections: (1) Introduction to Psychological Counseling, (2) Theoretical Foundations, and (3) The Process of Psychological Counseling. Considerable verbatim interview recordings are presented. 104-item bibliography.—(E. G. Aiken)

7220. Dumain, Harold J. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Albany, N.Y.) **PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS CONTINGENT TO THEORY**. *J. psychiat. soc. Wk.* 1954, 24, 47-54.—In this paper the author describes the body of knowledge which characterizes the profession of social work and shows that because it is unique in its "special application of pure science" to its problems, it deserves a separate professional identity. This "uniqueness" should not be unqualified, however, for the characteristics of social work grow out of its relationships to other sciences. In order to avoid confusion, it is necessary for social workers to distinguish between problems which arise out of the nature of the profession itself, and those which arise out of the scientific body of knowledge upon which that profession rests.—(L. B. Costin)

7221. English, O. Spurgeon, & Pearson, Gerald H. J. **EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS OF LIVING**. (Rev. ed.) New York: Norton, 1955. iii, 592 p. \$5.95.—Revised and enlarged by the addition of new material in most chapters. This edition (see 19: 2640) is still directed "toward the medical student, teacher, clergyman, psychologist, nurse, social worker and others working in the field of interpersonal relations" but an attempt has been made to make it understandable to lay people as well. Theoretical orientation is toward psychoanalysis. Discussion of emotional problems of living is via a chronological consideration of personality development from a normal viewpoint and a treatment of the commoner deviations from the normal as they occur at each particular phase of development.—(N. H. Pronko)

7222. Farson, Richard E. **THE COUNSELOR IS A WOMAN**. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 221-223.—After discussion of some cultural expectancies of behavior based upon sex, the author concludes that, ideally, the counselor has "all the wonderful attributes our culture endorses in women." But this acceptance of these qualities demands the presence of masculine qualities.—(M. M. Reece)

7223. Graham, E. Ellis, & Whitmore, Lillian E. (U. Denver, Colo.) **THE USE OF DRAMATIC PLAY FOR DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPY**. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1954, 4, 57-58.—Abstract

7224. Hale, Clara Buckland. (Johnson-Gendel Medical Clinic, Anaheim, Calif.) **PARENT NEED**

FOR EDUCATION AND HELP WITH FAMILY PROBLEMS. *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 6, 38-44.—A rating sheet checklist of 29 common family problems and a questionnaire of seven open-ended questions were administered to 142 parents in three communities and, after a series of counseling appointments, to 85 additional parents. The counseled parents identified an average of 4.86 problems; the non-counseled, 1.21 problems. An analysis of the kinds of problems checked ("primarily of a personal nature") is presented.—(T. E. Newland)

7225. Irvine, May. (U. Manchester, Eng.) **COMMUNICATION AND RELATIONSHIP IN SOCIAL CASEWORK**. *Soc. Casewk.* 1955, 36, 13-21.—The author discusses the use and importance of the professional relationship as it pertains to clients, informants, and students; the use of interpretations; and the process of changing attitudes.—(L. B. Costin)

7226. Querido, A. (Director of Public Health, Amsterdam, Holland.) **EXPERIMENT IN PUBLIC HEALTH**. *Bull. World Fed. ment. Hlth.* 1954, 6, 203-216.—The development and integration of the City of Amsterdam's mental health, medical, and legal services is described in detail. There are two striking features of this coordinated service in the mental health field. Psychiatric first-aid is available day and night whereby any person in difficulty is seen at the time and place and in the circumstances in which he becomes unmanageable. Such persons may be removed, if necessary, to a hospital but never to jail or prison. In law enforcement the police are required to send for psychiatric assistance in any case where a person shows any evidence of mental unbalance. In all such cases psychiatric examination is conducted "before any legal machinery is set in motion."—(J. C. Franklin)

7227. Rees, J. R. **THE RELATIONSHIP OF MENTAL HEALTH SOCIETIES TO INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**. *Bull. World Fed. ment. Hlth.* 1954, 6, 195-200.—Those concerned with mental health "recognize that the world itself is sick." Accordingly, "social scientists have much reason to wonder whether such skills as they develop may be sufficient to save society from abusing some of the findings of the natural sciences." The author asks three questions—"Have we a right to concern ourselves with such matters? Can we do something about them? and, if so, how do we approach these difficult affairs?" The affirmative answers given hold that the "ultimate aim of the Mental Health Movement is that all the people shall be able to live together in one world."—(J. C. Franklin)

7228. Ringel, Erwin, & van Lun, Wenzel. **THE PRIEST AND THE UNCONSCIOUS**. Westminster, Md.: Newman Press, 1954. 118 p. \$2.25.—The main topics considered are the psychology of the unconscious and the justification of the prejudice against it, the attitude of the priest toward this psychology in general and towards particular schools of thought, the cooperation of the priest and doctor, the psychology of faith. Cases of hysteria and obsessional neurosis are given special consideration.—(D. J. Wack)

7229. Schneiders, Alexander A. (Fordham U., New York.) **PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH**. New York: Rinehart, 1955. xvii, 587 p. \$5.00.—The first nine chapters of this text detail the nature of adjustment and its relation to personality, with emphasis on the motivational aspects of adjust-

ment. Five chapters are devoted to adjustment by flight from self—defense—flight from reality, flight into illness, by aggression and to normal adjustment patterns. Chapters on personal, social, vocational and marital adjustment attempt to integrate basic moral and religious concepts and principles with facts of adjustment.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7230. Shulman, Bernard H., & Myers, Norman E. (Fort Belvoir, Va.) REACTION OF TROOP COMMANDERS TO A MENTAL HYGIENE CONSULTATION SERVICE. *U.S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1954, 5, 1657-1662.—Answers to four questions concerning the role of a mental hygiene consultation service were obtained by interviewing 62 officers closely identified with policymaking and troop control. There was a general expression of appreciation for this service within their commands. A statistical summary of the responses is given.—(G. H. Crampton)

7231. Singer, Stanley L., & Steffens, Buford. ANALYSIS OF THE SELF-ESTIMATE IN THE EVALUATION OF COUNSELING. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 252-255.—A self estimate technique is described which involves the comparison of scales on an interest test with self estimates of interests before and after counseling. The effect of counseling is determined by means of a "discrepancy" scale. Illustrative use of this method in a sample of high school senior males and females is described.—(M. M. Reece)

7232. Weinstein, Morris. A CONTROLLED ROLE-PLAYING APPROACH AS AN EDUCATION TECHNIQUE IN MENTAL HYGIENE CONCEPTS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 867.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

(See also abstracts 7788, 7792, 7793, 8043)

Methodology, Techniques

7233. Arnhoff, Franklyn Nathaniel. SOME FACTORS INFLUENCING THE UNRELIABILITY OF CLINICAL JUDGMENTS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 867-868.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Northwestern U.

7234. Bixenstine, V. Edwin. (VA Hosp., Downey, Ill.) A CASE STUDY OF THE USE OF PALMAR SWEATING AS A MEASURE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TENSION. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 138-143.—"This study attempts to relate an objective measure of therapeutic progress to similar measures made of the individual's wider life experiences. It demonstrates that PS (palmar sweating), the measure employed, is capable of giving us with relatively small investments of time and money a very meaningful and suggestive picture or replica of a person's ongoing experiences."—(L. N. Solomon)

7235. Boesch, Ernst. (U. Saarbrücken, Germany.) ÜBER DIE KLINISCHE METHODE IN DER PSYCHOLOGISCHEN DIAGNOSTIK. (On the clinical method in psychological diagnosis.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 275-292.—A clinical method of psychological diagnosis, analogous to medical research techniques, is described with a case illustration. A problem is presented, an initial hypothesis is formulated, and appropriate research methods are selected. The problem is then further refined, and subsequent hypotheses are progressively tested to

evaluate the causes of behavioral disorder and their functional significance for the total personality. Aspects of formulating problems, selecting proper methods, validation, and reporting of results are considered.—(H. P. David)

7236. Ewing, T. N. CHANGES IN ATTITUDE DURING COUNSELING. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 232-239.—Ratings of "self," "ideal self," father, mother, and counselor were obtained before and after counseling for personal problems from 39 college students. The rating form consisted of 100 trait names. Changes in ratings were correlated with the counselor's estimate of improvement during counseling for the "improved" subjects. Changes in ratings are described and their meaning discussed.—(M. M. Reece)

7237. Gleser, Goldine; Haddock, James; Starr, Philip, & Ulett, George A. PSYCHIATRIC SCREENING OF FLYING PERSONNEL INTERRATER AGREEMENT ON THE BASIS OF PSYCHIATRIC INTERVIEWS. *USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. 21-0202-0007 (Rep. No. 10), 9 p.—This study compares the ratings by two psychiatrists of 117 male students, age 17 to 23, on degree of adjustment and anxiety proneness, after unstructured psychiatric interviews of 1-hour duration, and on their supporting judgments on family, social and cultural factors, symptoms, and personality structure. Considerable lack of agreement was found both in evaluation of current functioning and in prediction of probable future breakdown. Agreement is higher with problem subjects than with normals. Present adjustment ratings show higher agreement than predictions, and histories agree more on objective findings than on interpretations. Individual biases, related to training and doctrinal position, are demonstrated.

7238. Graham, Thomas F. (Massillon (O). State Hosp.) DOLL PLAY PHANTASIES OF NEGRO AND WHITE PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 29-33.—To illustrate the value of doll play techniques for studying the development of racial attitudes in children, the doll play around a stage set of home and family is compared for Negro children and for white children varying in sex, grade, and general mental ability. The technique is able to reflect the presence of individual and group differences. The reliability of the observers of the play was evaluated.—(L. B. Heathers)

7239. Kraft, Th. B. HET HANDSCHRIFT VAN GELEUCOTOMISEERDE PATIENTEN MET PERSONLIJKHEIDSVANDEERINGEN IN VERBAND MET DE WETENSCHAPPELIJKE BETEKENIS VAN DE GRAPHOLOGIE. (The handwriting of leucotomized patients with personality changes in connection with the scientific meaning of graphology.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1955, 10, 1-38.—Handwriting changes of leucotomized patients were studied and searched for differences in personality structure before and after operation. No important changes could be found and it is concluded that graphologically no qualities, which clinically characterize the behavior of the patient can be deduced from the handwriting features of the patient after operation. A theoretical explanation of this finding is presented.—(R. H. Houwink)

7240. Lanzke, Ellen. GRAPHOLOGIE IN DER PRAXIS. (Graphological practice.) In Speer, E.,

Die Vorträge der 4. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1953, (see 29: 7390), 106-112.—Graphology, between art and science, can analyze an optically fixed, expressive movement of an individual. Possibilities and limitations are outlined. Some indications of a person's social ability are discussed and illustrated with the brief analysis of 15 samples. Letter symbolism often permits the identification of a specific complex of the writer.—(C. T. Bever)

7241. Leary, Timothy, & Coffey, Hubert S. INTERPERSONAL DIAGNOSIS: SOME PROBLEMS OF METHODOLOGY AND VALIDATION. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 110-124.—Seven issues are discussed in this paper. They are: (a) selection of concepts for functional diagnostic research, (b) methods for classifying personality data, (c) the organization of the levels of personality, (d) the level or locus of diagnosis, (e) the purpose of personality diagnosis, (f) the development of an interpersonal diagnostic system, and (g) the problems of validating multidimensional personality patterns.—(L. N. Solomon)

7242. McArthur, C. ANALYZING THE CLINICAL PROCESS. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 203-208.—The process involved in the "diagnosis of personality" is analyzed. The important basis upon which this process rests is the construction of a clinical construct. More accurate predictions appear to be based on such general constructs than upon the systematic application of rules. The manner in which the staff of the Study of Adult Development at Harvard University attempted to investigate the process of clinical prediction is described. (Comment by Paul E. Meehl.)—(M. M. Reece)

7243. McQuitty, Louis L. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) THEORIES AND METHODS IN SOME OBJECTIVE ASSESSMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 68 (14), No. 385, 28 p.—The present investigation of the objective assessment of well-being has led the author to conclude that dimensional approaches to this problem are more effective if extreme signs of mental illness and mental health are given "unusually large weights" as compared with intermediate signs or signs of extreme mental illness "being given the most extreme weights." McQuitty found definitive evidence that the mentally ill differ from the mentally healthy in response patterns and that "conformity in general reflects only a very generalized kind of personality integration." He feels that it is possible to develop objective indices of response patterns that will serve to effectively classify the mentally healthy as well as the mentally ill. The techniques developed offer a new approach to the development of more adequate instruments for the assessment of psychological well-being.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

7244. Meili, Richard. (U. Bern, Switzerland.) LEHRBUCH DER PSYCHOLOGISCHEN DIAGNOSTIK, (3rd extended ed.) (Textbook of psychological diagnosis.) Bern and Stuttgart: H. Huber, 1955. xv, 448 p. S. Fr. 29.80.—This newly revised and extended edition of Meili's 1951 volume (see 26: 306) increases the coverage of projective techniques, describes new tests, and incorporates more recent European and American references. There are 75 more pages and a 270-item bibliography.—(H. P. David)

7245. Mil'shtein, G. I. OPYT VYJAVLENIA TIPOLOGICHESKIKH OSOBENOSTEI I IKH ROLI V

KHARAKTERE IZMENENIA VYSSEI NERVOI DEIATEL'NOSTI CHELOVEKA POD VLIANIEM PONIZHENNOGO PARTSIAL'NOGO DAVLENIA KIBLORODA. (An experiment in the disclosure of typological characteristics and their role in the character of the modification of higher nervous activity in man under the influence of lowered partial pressure of oxygen.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'.*, 1953, 3 (5), 728-737.—To determine typological characteristics of subjects one should combine the analysis of "detailed anamnestic data" with objective methods for studying higher nervous activity. Subjects, "characterized by strong excitatory and inhibitory processes," under lowered partial pressure of oxygen show some diminution in conditioned reactions, revealing thereby the presence of protective inhibition: those, characterized by "weak nerve processes," show a sharp depression of conditioned-reflex activity, sometimes to the point of its complete disappearance, revealing thus a deep protective inhibition; those, characterized by "unequilibrated nerve processes," show a variety of effects.—(I. D. London)

7246. Perl, William R. (U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.) ON THE PSYCHO-DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF HANDWRITING ANALYSIS. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 595-602.—The basic rationale of handwriting analysis is developed and "the person's intrapersonal consistency in handwriting is discussed and 3 methodological approaches to the analysis of handwriting are, proceeding at different levels, distinguished, with their findings merging into one final analysis." 23-item bibliography.—(N. H. Pronko)

7247. Rogers, Lyle Barton. A COMPARISON OF TWO KINDS OF TEST-INTERPRETATION INTERVIEW. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1345-1346.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

7248. Rogers, Lyle B. A COMPARISON OF TWO KINDS OF TEST INTERPRETATION INTERVIEW. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 224-231.—A self-evaluative interview in which nontest data are discussed before test results are mentioned is compared with a test-centered interview in which the test data are fully explained. Client participation is encouraged in the former method but not in the test-centered method. It is concluded that both methods increase "self-understanding of college students at least with respect to abilities and interests." No significant difference between the groups in growth of understanding was found. The effects of intelligence and active interview participation upon "self-understanding" are discussed.—(M. M. Reece)

7249. Strasser, Stephan. ÜBER DIE WERTUNG VON PERSONEN. (The evaluation of persons.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 354-364.—Important as facts and measurements are in the judgment of persons, the relevance of traits that are global and of an affective nature makes empathic experience indispensable for the adequate evaluation of other persons. This objectivity through loving identification is even more important than the objectivity of reason in the judging of persons.—(E. W. Eng)

7250. Vetter, August. AUSDRUCKSKUNDLICHE PSYCHODIAGNOSTIK. (Psycho-diagnosis of expressive behavior.) In Speer, E., Die Vorträge der 4. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1953, (see 29: 7390), 179-185.—Personality has been evaluated on the

basis of non-verbal behavior, facial expression, bodily movements, voice, etc. Scientific investigations in this field are reviewed. Writing and drawing especially as revealed in the Wartegg-test, are compared as to their diagnostic value.—(C. T. Bever)

(See also abstracts 6561, 6757, 7726, 7778)

Diagnosis & Evaluation

7251. Abrams, Elias N. (VA Reg. Off., Brooklyn, N.Y.) PREDICTION OF INTELLIGENCE FROM CERTAIN RORSCHACH FACTORS. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 81-83.—To make possible the prediction of an "IQ" from Rorschach F%, M, W, and R scores, the Rorschach and W-B were given to 400 VA mental hygiene clinic patients. The multiple r between these determinants and the W-B Full Scale IQ was .53. A formula for estimating "IQ" from the Rorschach is given. For the sample on which the regression weights were determined, the mean Rorschach and W-B IQ's were very similar, but the σ 's for the W-B IQ's were almost twice as large as for the Rorschach "IQ".—(L. B. Heathers)

7252. Alexander, Theron. THE ADULT-CHILD INTERACTION TEST: A PROJECTIVE TEST FOR USE IN RESEARCH. *Monogr. Soc. Res. Child Devel.*, 1952, 17(2), Ser. No. 55, v, 40 p.—The ACI consists of 8 cards showing pictures of adults and children about which subjects are asked to tell stories. The test is designed to gain information about children's perception of adults, and adults' perception of children. It has been used with subjects 6 to 65 years of age. There are two main divisions in the analysis of the protocols: (1) Apperception and Reason, and (2) Motivation and Emotion. No quantitative evidence of reliability or validity is presented. The test cards are included.—(M. C. Templin)

7253. Allerhand, Melvin E. (Bellevue, Regional Child Care Service, Cleveland, Ohio.) CHIAROSCURO DETERMINANT OF RORSCHACH TEST AS INDICATOR OF MANIFEST ANXIETY. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 407-413.—Correlations were determined between Rorschach chiaroscuro responses and behavioral signs of anxiety in experimental non-conflict and conflict situations. The texture determinants showed significant correlations (about .40 to .60) with the S's responses to both the conflict and non-conflict situations as well as with the S's anxiety reactions during the rest period after the conflict situation. However, none of the shading factors warranted prediction of the differences between behavioral reactions to the conflict and non-conflict situations.—(A. R. Jensen)

7254. Angelino, Henry, & Shedd, Charles L. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) A COMPARISON OF SCORES ON THE ROSENZWEIG PICTURE-FRUSTRATION STUDY BETWEEN SELECTED AND UNSELECTED SCHOOL POPULATIONS. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 33, 288-292.—"The hypothesis... tested was that the level of intelligence was a factor in the mode of reaction to frustration. 101 students, age 6-13, were given the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study. t tests between the six factors and composite scores for the four age levels were made between the experimental group and Rosenzweig's norms. No significant differences were found. It was pointed out that mode of reaction may be a function of intensity of frustration instead of a characteristic defense mechanism incorporated by the individual from the social situation."—(M. O. Wilson)

7255. Auld, Frank Jr. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) CONTRIBUTIONS OF BEHAVIOR THEORY TO PROJECTIVE TESTING. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 421-426.—The usefulness of behavior theory in understanding the nature of projective techniques is illustrated with the TAT, which is analyzed in terms of relationships between emotional habits learned in an "origin situation" (S's past experience, developmental history, etc.) which are generalized to both the test situation and a present or future criterion situation (behavior in specified circumstances) which the test is intended to predict. The author sees a need for translating the problems of the projective tester into the language of behavior theory in order to link these practical problems to a powerful general scientific theory.—(A. R. Jensen)

7256. Beck, Harry S. (Ill. Dept. Public Instruction, Springfield.) A STUDY OF THE APPLICABILITY OF THE H-T-P TO CHILDREN WITH RESPECT TO THE DRAWN HOUSE. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 60-63.—To investigate the validity for children of Buck's hypothesis that the omission of essential details from drawings may be indicative of deterioration, Jolles' sample of drawings of five and six year olds was analyzed. In addition, the drawings of 25 organic defectives, ages 6-19, and 13 non-organic defects, ages 9-6, were studied. In comparing the organics and the normal S's, it was found that the organics drew more unrecognizable houses and omitted more essential details than the normals. However, "the inclusion of details in the drawing of a house is, to some extent, a developmental process which seemingly matures about the age of six years insofar as essential details are concerned, and therefore, great caution should be used in making any interpretation with children below the age of six years."—(L. B. Heathers)

7257. Berliner, Anna. THE RORSCHACH DETERMINANT IN TERMS OF VISUAL PSYCHOLOGY. *Optom. Wkly.*, 1955, 46, 13-20.—Interpretation of chronologically conditioned determinants in the field of clinical psychology might aid in the selection of material for visual training. 28 references.—(D. Shaad)

7258. Birch, Jack W. (Pittsburgh (Pa.) Public Schs.) THE UTILITY OF SHORT FORMS OF THE STANFORD-BINET TESTS OF INTELLIGENCE WITH MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 59, 462-484.—A comprehensive investigation is reported of the problem of whether "shortened or abbreviated forms of the 1937 Stanford-Binet scale provide as adequate measures of intelligence as do the full-length or unabbreviated scales." In summing up the author ends his account as follows: "In school and clinical practice with mentally retarded children, it seems advisable to use a short-form intelligence test to obtain an objective measure of functioning intelligence level, thus making it possible to use the time saved to investigate other aspects of the child's personality." 53 references.—(V. M. Staudt)

7259. Boernstein, Walter S. THE VERBAL SELF-PORTRAIT TEST. PART II. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1954, 28, 209-227.—The test is based on the question: "If you were an accomplished artist, how would you paint yourself?" 4 patients and 3 normals are given the test and the results are evaluated. The test forces the subject into a greater awareness of himself. (See 29: 2434.)—(D. Prager)

7260. Brackbill, Glen. (VA, Palo Alto, Calif.) & Little, Kenneth B. **MMPI CORRELATES OF THE TAYLOR SCALE OF MANIFEST ANXIETY.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 433-436.—On the basis of a .92 correlation between the A scale and the MMPI Pt scale "... it was concluded that manifest anxiety could be ascertained from the latter in clinical populations as reliably as from the former."—(A. J. Bachrach)
7261. Brengelmann, Johannes C. **FARBWAHL, VERLAUFSFORM UND VERSUCHSDAUER DES FARBPYRAMIDENTESTES BEI NORMALEN UND ABNORMALEN VERSUCHSPERSONEN. TEIL I.** (Choice of color, formula of procedure, and duration of experiment of the Color-Pyramid Test in normal and abnormal subjects. Part I.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1953, 4, 33-43.—Three normal and three abnormal groups (neurotics, depressives, and schizophrenics) served as subjects in an experiment with the Pfister version of the Color-Pyramid Test. There was no significant correlation in choice of color between Heiss' et al. and these results. No definite distinction in regard to choice of color existed between these groups but qualitatively a tendency of the depressives and schizophrenics to violet and of the neurotics to brown was noted. A corrected form of the "formula of procedure" (Heiss) did not differentiate between normal and abnormal individuals.—(M. J. Stanford)
7262. Cantor, Joel M. **A BRIEF SCREENING SCALE FOR PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL PATIENTS DEVELOPED FROM MMPI SCORE-PATTERNING.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 20-24.—An attempt was made to develop a screening test from the MMPI to identify general hospital patients in need of psychiatric treatment. To locate suitable items, the item responses of 52 of 250 VA psychiatric patients whose scores on the 10 clinical scales fell within ± 1.00 SD of the M of the VA group were compared with those of 139 normal males and 152 college males used in the original standardization of the test. Of the 550 items, 25 differentiated the psychiatric from both normal groups at least the .01 level. On the short test, the mean score of 100 surgical patients was very significantly lower than that of 55 psychiatric patients.—(L. B. Heathers)
7263. Chothia, F. S. **RE-STANDARDIZATION OF A GROUP NON-VERBAL INTELLIGENCE TEST.** *J. voc. educ. Guidance, Bombay*, 1954, 1(4), 7-8.—An account of restandardization of the Abstract Reasoning Test from the Differential Aptitude Test battery for use in Bombay State. ART was tried out on a sample of 250 secondary school boys. Reliability is reported as .93 (method not stated); r with school marks, .40. An item analysis showed all items were satisfactory and that the difficulties of items were approximately normal. Time limit was increased to 35 minutes. ART was later tried out on the "top class high schools" in Bombay. Age and class norms were computed but, due to selection factors, little increase in scores beyond CA 14 was noted. At college levels the test is useful in predicting success in engineering and architecture (rs of .43 to .49, Ns not stated).—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)
7264. Clark, Jerry H. (U. California, Santa Barbara.) **THE INTERPRETATION OF THE MMPI PROFILES OF COLLEGE STUDENTS: MEAN SCORES FOR MALE AND FEMALE GROUPS.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 319-321.—"Whatever the reason may be offered to explain the variance in profile, college students do vary significantly from the MMPI normative group. Mean scores were computed on the MMPI for 707 males and 763 female students entering college. A number of the mean scores vary from the normative group to a degree which would make necessary an interpretation of the profiles of college students in terms of their own group, a college population."—(J. C. Franklin)
7265. Cromwell, Rue L. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) & Lundy, Richard M. **PRODUCTIVITY OF CLINICAL HYPOTHESES ON A SENTENCE COMPLETION TEST.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 421-424.—An incomplete sentences test was administered to 60 newly-admitted VA neuropsychiatric hospital patients. Among the results were suggestions that "... many of the more productive stems referred to the first person, the present and future, and 'emotional' aspects of the subject." No difference was found in instructions relating to speed or "real feeling" with respect to test productivity.—(A. J. Bachrach)
7266. Curran, Grace Therese. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) **THE EFFECT OF IMMEDIATE EXPERIENCES UPON RESPONSES ON THE CALIFORNIA PERSONALITY TEST.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 289-295.—The test was given to a class of second grade children. A week later a story was read to the children about two children who had superior personalities and the test was again administered. The following month the test was given a third time. Of the group 7 had their highest score on the first test, 15 on the second test, and 10 on the third test. Correlations of test results with such variables as intelligence, achievement, and social acceptability as measured by a sociogram are reported.—(M. Murphy)
7267. Dana, Richard H. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) **CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS AND OBJECTIVE TAT SCORING.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 19-24.—"In a previous paper the present writer has suggested the concept of personality orientation as a label for the psychological relatedness of person and environment... This study attempts to use personality orientation as a frame of reference in designing TAT scoring categories."—(L. N. Solomon)
7268. Davidson, Kenneth Simon. **ACCURACY OF SELF-APPRAISAL AND CLINICIANS' INTERPRETATIONS OF RORSCHACH PROTOCOLS.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1098-1099.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.
7269. Deutsch, Morton. (New York U.) **FIELD THEORY AND PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUES.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 427-434.—The implications of the projective test situation as a social situation are discussed from a field-theory point of view. "The projective test situation is a social situation in which the responses or behavior of the subject reflect his perception or subjective definition of the situation, and his tendencies to behave in situations which are subjectively defined in the way that he has subjectively defined the test situation."—(A. R. Jensen)
7270. Diamond, Solomon. (Los Angeles (Calif.) State Coll.) **THE HOUSE AND TREE IN VERBAL FANTASY, II. THEIR DIFFERENT ROLES.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 414-417.—"College students wrote stories about a Tree and a Person or a House and a Person. By use of adjective check-lists, composite

descriptions were constructed for Trees and for Houses, with attention to sex of authorship. It is shown that Trees and Houses are not indifferent vehicles for projection, but that they have distinctive characteristics. The Tree in verbal fantasy is a symbol of the parental identification and hence of the self; the House... is most commonly a symbol of the mother and is a self image only when the author is prepared to accept a maternal role.—(A. R. Jensen)

7271. Eber, Herbert W. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.), Cochran, Carl M., & Branca, Albert A. BRIEF INTELLECTUAL ASSESSMENT OF PATIENTS WITH BEHAVIOR DISORDERS. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 396.—Abstract.

7272. Eriksen, Charles W. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) NEEDS IN PERCEPTION AND PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUES. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 435-440.—The author discusses the projection of needs and perceptual defenses in relation to projective test interpretation, and reviews the most significant experimental research related to problems in this area.—(A. R. Jensen)

7273. Eriksen, Charles W., & Davids, Anthony. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) THE MEANING AND CLINICAL VALIDITY OF THE TAYLOR ANXIETY SCALE AND THE HYSTERIA-PSYCHASTHENIA SCALES FROM THE MMPI. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 135-137.—The authors attempt to determine the meaning of the psychasthenia, anxiety, and composite hysteria-psychasthenia scales in terms of related personality traits as assessed by other techniques and to examine further the intercorrelations among these scales. Findings suggest caution in ascribing performance differences between high- and low-anxiety groups, measured by the Taylor scale, as being solely due to the drive properties of anxiety.—(L. N. Solomon)

7274. Flanagan, John C. (American Institute for Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.) SOME CONSIDERATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SITUATION TESTS. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 461-464.—Standard samples of behavior have been studied in order to evaluate the individual's performance. Experience has shown that (1) behaviors in rather specific form, relevant to the variables being measured, must be identified before problem situations are developed and (2) structured methods of recording specific acts believed to have value in describing the persons tested should be used. The situation test has been used with success in a variety of circumstances and, especially when standardized, may provide both practical and valid measures of attitude, motivation, and other personality factors.—(A. S. Thompson)

7275. Freeman, Frank S. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N.Y.) THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING. (Rev. ed.). New York: Henry Holt, 1955. xvi, 609 p. \$5.25.—Although essentially the same in form as the original edition (see 23: 4344), this text incorporates several important changes: (1) fuller discussion of test standardization; (2) inclusion of more recently published tests; (3) extension of the treatment of projective and specific aptitude tests; (4) evaluation of more recent research; (5) more attention to the psychological analysis of functions which tests measure; (6) more emphasis on the interpreting of test results in the light of psychological and statistical principles involved.—(F. Costin)

7276. French, Elizabeth G. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) A METHOD OF CONTENT ANALYSIS FOR USE WITH "WORD PICTURES." *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-56, III, 8 p.—Students in Officer Candidate School prepared a "word picture" of every other officer candidate in his flight. These descriptions were then grouped under five headings: leadership behavior, leadership characteristics, military behavior, working behavior, and social relations. By tabulating and assigning negative values to unfavorable statements and positive values to favorable statements quantitative scores were obtained for each candidate in each of the five categories. Correlation coefficients were obtained for the relations of these scores with each other and with other grades and ratings available for the officer candidates. Intercorrelations among the five word picture categories ranged from -.37 to .63. Most of the word picture score categories showed positive correlations with other grades and ratings.—(W. F. Grether)

7277. Geifand, Leonard; Quarrington, Bruce; Wideman, Harley, & Brown, Jean. (U. Toronto, Can.) INTER-JUDGE AGREEMENT ON TRAITS RATED FROM THE RORSCHACH. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 471.—Abstract.

7278. Gibby, Robert G.; Stotsky, Bernard A. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Detroit, Mich.), & Miller, Daniel R. INFLUENCE OF THE PRECEDING TEST ON THE RORSCHACH PROTOCOL. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 463-464.—"Because of the sensitivity of the Rorschach test to variations in the setting, definition of the task, and examiner's characteristics, it was hypothesized that protocols would vary in accordance with the nature of the initially administered test. No significant differences were found for 11 scoring categories with respect to the five experimental conditions; when the test was given first or when it was preceded by either the Bender-Gestalt, Thematic Apperception, Wechsler-Bellevue, or Goldstein-Sheerer tests."—(A. J. Bachrach)

7279. Goodstein, Leonard D. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN MMPI RESPONSES AMONG MALE COLLEGE STUDENTS. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 437-441.—The characteristic profile for the college male shows little difference from college to college, suggesting that the development of local or regional norms is unnecessary. However, "...the (profile) is markedly different from the characteristic profile of the non-college male and from the characteristic profile of the college female. New norms would appear necessary in using the MMPI as a screening test in clinical work with university populations."—(A. J. Bachrach)

7280. Gunzburg, Herbert C. (Monyhull Hall, Kings Heath, Birmingham, Eng.) SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE GOODENOUGH DRAWING TEST METHOD IN CLINICAL WORK WITH MENTAL DEFECTIVES. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 8-15.—The Goodenough correlated higher with W-B IQ's for 40 non-pathological than for 40 pathological institutionalized mental defectives matched in age, sex, and W-B IQ's. The pathological group made very significantly lower scores and was somewhat less variable on the Goodenough than the non-pathological group. The drawings of 344 inmates, the population from which the matched samples were drawn, were rated as to the presence or absence of pathological characteristics; r's be-

tween Goodenoughs and W-B IQ's showed the same trends in the total group as in the matched subgroups. —(L. B. Heathers)

7281. Hammer, Emanuel F., & Jacks, Irving. A STUDY OF RORSCHACH FLEXOR AND EXTENSOR HUMAN MOVEMENT RESPONSES. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 63-67. —"The literature contains statements concerning extensor M as a reflection of the assertive personality type and flexor M as a product of the submissive and passive personality. The investigation of the M responses to Rorschach Card III of a group of assertively forceful rapists and a group of passive pedophiles whose submissive orientation is evident in the nature of their offenses afforded an opportunity for the validation of this Rorschach hypothesis. The sharp contrast between the characterologically-rooted divergent orientations of these two groups on the variable of assertion-submission produced statistically significant differences in the type of M projected. —(L. B. Heathers)

7282. Heias, Robert. MÖGLICHKEITEN UND GRENZEN EINER DIAGNOSTIK DER PERSÖNLICHKEIT DURCH PROJEKTIVE METHODEN. (Possibilities and limitations of personality diagnosis with projective tests.) In Speer, E., Die Vorträge der 4. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1953, (See 29: 7390), 22-39. —The Rorschach, CAT, TAT, Düas and Despert Fables, Rosenzweig's Aggression-test, Zulliger's Z-test, Wartegg's and Szondi tests are briefly described; Pfister's Color-Pyramid test is more extensively discussed in its clinical use with a depressive patient treated with ECT. The basic principles are (1) stimulus to projection, (2) use of several responses in a series, (3) dynamic time sequence of responses to different stimuli. The tests facilitate the diagnosis of disease processes and provide the means for a first dynamic understanding of the personality. Each test gives a specific view and perspective distortion. Because of their objectivity, repeated testing is considered particularly useful in analytic psychotherapy. 21 references. —(C. T. Bever)

7283. Herzberg, Frederick. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.), & Lapkin, Milton. A STUDY OF SEX DIFFERENCES ON THE PRIMARY MENTAL ABILITIES TEST. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 687-689. —Data gathered from 1049 Pittsburgh high school seniors on the Intermediate Primary Mental Abilities Test reflect important sex differences on all tests except numbers. Males performed better only on the space test. The PMA differentiated average from retarded students better than it differentiated accelerated from average students. —(W. Coleman)

7284. Holloway, Harold D. EFFECTS OF TRAINING ON THE SRA PRIMARY MENTAL ABILITIES (PRIMARY) AND THE WISC. *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25, 254-263. —The PMA score for trained experimental groups was found to be significantly higher than for control groups, but WISC scores did not change significantly. On both tests, significant gains from pre- to post-tests were registered. —(L. S. Baker)

7285. Holzberg, Jules D. THE RELEVANCE OF PERSONALITY THEORY FOR PROJECTIVE METHODS. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 418-420. —This paper introduces a symposium on the contributions of learning theory, perception, field theory, and psychoanalysis to the development of a theory of projective psychology. The author states that the symposium is

"an attempt to reduce the constant, refractory, and potentially destructive division between theory and practice with projective techniques." —(A. R. Jensen)

7286. Jaide, Walter. (Bismarckstrasse 35, Hannover, Germany.) ALTERS- UND GESCHLECHTS-TYPISCHES VERHALTEN IM SCENOTEST? (Are attitudes expressed in the Scenotest performance typical of age and sex?) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 291-297. —Typical performances and attitudes of 2 and 4 year old boys and girls are compared for specific variables. There was little variability as to speed, readiness for play, and handling of test materials. Conclusions as to problems of interpretation, kind of wishfulfillment, identification figures, and symbolic content, should be stated only in form of hypotheses which require substantiation by further studies. —(E. Schwerin)

7287. Kendall, Edward. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) THE VALIDITY OF TAYLOR'S MANIFEST ANXIETY SCALE. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 429-432. —The A scale was found to be "... valid only as an extremely coarse measure of manifest anxiety." 18 references. —(A. J. Bachrach)

7288. Kendig, Isabelle V. (V.A. Hosp., Baltimore, Md.) THE BASIC RORSCHACH TRIAD: A GRAPHIC SCHEMA OF PRESENTATION. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 448-452. —A schematic triangular diagram is presented and explained as representing the Rorschach factors as continua along 3 axes: cognition, affect, and conation. The schema shows the relations between these psychic functions, as represented by the Rorschach factors, at various levels of functioning, viz., the psychotic, neurotic, immature, and normal. The author claims that the schema brings out the basic meanings which underlie the Rorschach symbols. —(A. R. Jensen)

7289. Kerrick, Jean S. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) SOME CORRELATES OF THE TAYLOR MANIFEST ANXIETY SCALE. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 75-77. —The intercorrelations of the Taylor scale with the Winne Scale of Neuroticism, the L and K subscales of the MMPI, and four standard Air Force tests are presented and discussed. —(L. N. Solomon)

7290. Keston, Morton J., & Jiminez, Carmina. A STUDY OF THE PERFORMANCE ON ENGLISH AND SPANISH EDITIONS OF THE STANFORD-BINET INTELLIGENCE TEST BY SPANISH-AMERICAN CHILDREN. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 263-269. —The Spanish form of the Stanford-Binet, when given to bilingual Spanish-American children in Albuquerque, N.M. is found to correlate only .11 with school grades while the English form correlates .62. The authors point out that use of Spanish ceases for intellectual purposes with the beginning of English schooling and that this indicates that the Spanish form is not a valid instrument for the bilingual group in this area. —(Z. Luria)

7291. Kurtz, Josephine C., & Riggs, Margaret M. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) AN ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE THE RORSCHACH TEST BY MEANS OF A PERIPHERAL SET. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 465-470. —Despite experimental attempts to produce a set to perceive animals on the Rorschach, the evidence "... suggests that the Rorschach material was genuinely coercive, evoking from the subjects their characteristic behavior and overriding a strongly established pre-existent set." A resulting conclusion

is that "... implicit peripheral sets will not influence test results to any appreciable extent."—(A. J. Bachrach)

7292. Layton, Wilbur L. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) **THE VARIABILITY OF INDIVIDUALS' SCORES UPON SUCCESSIVE TESTINGS ON THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.* 1954, 14, 634-640.—The stability of individuals on measured personality traits was determined by administering the MMPI once a week to 15 subjects for 18 weeks. Using analysis of variance of ranks, the data indicated "... considerable intra- and inter-individual variation on the MMPI over successive testings." Variation was a function of the scale and seemed to be related to time sequence of trials. Rank of individuals within the group and their profile configuration remained relatively constant.—(W. Coleman)

7293. Lhotsky, Jaromir. **FILMTEST UND TEST-FILME.** (Film-test and test-film.) In Speer, E., *Die Vorträge der 4. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1953*, (see 29:7390), 113-117.—The use of films is particularly applicable to groups. The test-film, originally of commercial interest, aims to discover audience reactions and preferences. Responses are registered by questionnaires, psycho-galvanic reflex-phenomena, photographic recording of the audience. Specially slanted test-films can yield information on particular character qualities. The film-test, in its fourth modification, presents 30 scenes without specific content followed by a 20-second interval during which the subject records his reactions. Interpretation is along lines of the Rorschach test. It permits a thorough evaluation of the healthy and the sick individual.—(C. T. Bever)

7294. Lindsay, Gardner, & Newburg, Arthur S. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **THEMATIC APPERCEPTION TEST: A TENTATIVE APPRAISAL OF SOME "SIGNS" OF ANXIETY.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 388-395.—Emphasizing the tentative nature of their evidence the authors report that "... the TAT of the anxious person is characterized by an excessive sameness or rigidity in the approach of the storyteller, a preference for limiting himself to simple object description, a readiness to relate parts or characters in the stories explicitly to himself, a tendency to be vague or hesitant in presenting his stories, and also a readiness to reject his productions and refuse to tell or complete his stories."—(A. J. Bachrach)

7295. Little, Kenneth B. (Stanford U., Calif.) & Shneidman, Edwin S. **THE VALIDITY OF MMPI INTERPRETATIONS.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 425-428.—MMPI interpreters achieved a level of consensual validity on the basis of an MMPI profile approximating the average general factor loading of a group of clinicians who Q sorted items on the basis of a comprehensive clinical record. In the light of the "... rather unequivocal nature of the MMPI profile used in this case" caution in interpreting results is urged.—(A. J. Bachrach)

7296. Loosen, Heinz. (U. Bonn, Germany.) **EINFÜHRUNG IN DIE DIAGNOSTISCHE PSYCHOLOGIE. MÖGLICHKEITEN, GRENZEN UND PROBLEME DER PSYCHOLOGISCHEN BEGUTACHTUNG UND BEURTEILUNG.** (Introduction to diagnostic psychology. Possibilities, limitations, and problems of psychological evaluation.) Stuttgart: Testverlag S. Wolf,

1955. 120 p. DM 18.—Following a brief survey of characterology and personality theory, varied methods, techniques, and problems in personality evaluation are discussed. The author succinctly describes 51 tests of intelligence, aptitude, and achievements; cites questionnaires and methods of social psychological research; and reviews 28 projective techniques, with particular consideration of the Wartegg, Color Pyramid, and Rorschach tests. Latest developments are emphasized and each section is followed by references. Aspects of test administration, interpretation, and evaluation are illustrated with 3 case studies. Foreword by R. Heiss.—(H. P. David)

7297. Lotsaf, Erwin J., & Chance, June. (U. California, Los Angeles.) **EFFECTS OF CORTISONE ON RORSCHACH PERFORMANCE.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 470-474.—Rorschachs were given to 8 mental patients prior to and following a month of treatment with cortisone in the amounts generally used for arthritic patients. Placebos were given to 8 controls who were also given Rorschachs before and after the period of "treatment." The Rorschach factors showed no significant differences. The authors conclude: "... tentatively we do not find that easily detectable or uniform changes occur in Rorschach protocols of patients receiving cortisone."—(A. R. Jensen)

7298. Macfarlane Smith, I. **THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SPATIAL TEST.** *Res. Rev.*, Durham, 1954, No. 5, 19-33.—Describes an experiment which investigated the existence of a spatial factor at 11 years of age, as well as the extent to which this factor was measurable by group paper and pencil tests. In addition, there was an attempt to set up an experimental draft of a spatial test with a view toward using it in the selection of pupils for technical courses. The tests used included the Moray House Intelligence Test, Jenkins Scale of Non-verbal Mental Ability, and the Memory for Designs Test. The general conclusion indicated that spatial ability is associated with masculinity, as measured by M-F score. 29 references.—(W. W. Brickman)

7299. Mainord, Florence R., & Marcuse, F. L. (U. Washington, Seattle.) **RESPONSES OF DISTURBED CHILDREN TO HUMAN AND TO ANIMAL PICTURES.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 475-477.—No significant differences in reaction time, response time, or number of words were found in the stories told to human and animal pictures by disturbed children. Clinicians' judgments gave higher ratings in terms of clinical usefulness to the stories told in response to pictures with human figures.—(A. R. Jensen)

7300. Mandeville, Paul Fredrick. **A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RESPONSIVENESS TO COLOR ON THE RORSCHACH EXAMINATION AND IMPULSIVE BEHAVIOR.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1251.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Nebraska.

7301. Mann, Lester. (Ment. Hyg. Clin. of Raleigh & Wake County, N.C.) **THE RELATION OF RORSCHACH INDICES OF EXTRAVERSION-INTROVERSION TO CERTAIN DREAM DIMENSIONS.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 80-81.—"A study was made of the relationships between Rorschach E-I indices and certain dream dimensions. Forty-six [undergraduate college student] subjects were administered the Rorschach test and asked to relate 'any dream you

can remember'. None of the relationships studied yielded significant results.—(L. B. Heathers)

7302. Markenson, David. DIAGNOSTIC EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERPRETIVE TESTS. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1100-1101.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Washington U.

7303. Mehlman, Benjamin, & Whiteman, Stephen Lee. (Kent State U., O.) THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CERTAIN PICTURES OF THE ROSENZWEIG PICTURE-FRUSTRATION STUDY AND CORRESPONDING BEHAVIORAL SITUATIONS. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 15-19.—189 college student volunteers took the entire P-F test and participated in one of the three behavioral situations; the two test situations were presented in a counter-balanced order. "The relationship between responses to the individual pictures and corresponding behavioral situations, and each of these and the Dominant P-F response were almost uniformly such as could be secured on a chance basis alone. It was also found that there was a heavy loading of responses into only one of the possible scoring categories. The data indicate... that one cannot accurately predict overt behavior from a prior knowledge of an individual's test performance on the individual pictures or on the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study as a whole."—(L. B. Heathers)

7304. Miller, Eleanor O. NEW USE FOR THE VIGOTSKY BLOCKS. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 87-89.—Five cases are described to illustrate the use of the Vigotsky as a means of studying methods of thinking.—(L. B. Heathers)

7305. Navran, Leslie (VA Hosp., American Lake, Wash.), & Stauffacher, James C. SOCIAL DESIRABILITY AS A FACTOR IN EDWARDS' PERSONALITY PREFERENCE SCHEDULE PERFORMANCE. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 442.—Abstract.

7306. Nencini, R., & Banisconi, P. CONTRIBUTO ALLA TARATURA ITALIANA DEL P.F. TEST DI ROSENZWEIG. (Contribution to the Italian standardization of the P.F. test of Rosenzweig.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1954, 15, 313-332.—The P.F. test of Rosenzweig has been introduced in Italy in 1951 as modified by Reda at the psychiatric hospital of Bologna. The present study is made on 200 subjects, high school graduates, aged between 18 and 20, and represents a first step in the Italian standardization of this test. Detailed statistical data concerning the 7 basic categories of the test are given. The total pattern is also studied. For the calculation of tendencies a special table (16) is constructed. The authors state that discriminating possibilities of the P.F. test are better than those of other projective tests. German, French, and English summaries.—(A. Manoll)

7307. North, Robert D. THE CALIFORNIA SHORT-FORM TEST OF MENTAL MATURITY: FURTHER RELIABILITY AND CORRELATION DATA. *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1955, No. 65, 59-64.—The use of the California non-language scores for differential diagnosis in individual cases is questionable. The correlations between these scores and those on the other two tests are comparatively low. Total scores and language score of the California Short-Form Test of Mental Maturity show high correlations with the scores of two other scholastic tests used in independent schools. However, the California non-language scores are

less reliable and less related to other scholastic aptitude test scores.—(G. E. Bird)

7308. Pierce, Kyle Karr. THE PERSONALITY INVENTORY CORRELATES OF THE LEVEL OF ASPIRATION. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1102-1103.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Arizona.

7309. Quay, Herbert, & Rowell, John T. (Milledgeville State Hosp., Ga.) THE VALIDITY OF A SCHIZOPHRENIC SCREENING SCALE OF THE MMPI. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 92-93.—"Gough's modification of a Schizophrenic Screening scale of the MMPI originally developed by Benarick, Guthrie, and Snyder was tested for its differentiating ability. Eighty-four hospitalized schizophrenics, 137 hospitalized psychiatric patients with diagnoses other than schizophrenia, and 92 student nurses were used as subjects. All were white females. Although significant statistical differences were obtained, the overlap was too great for the scale to have adequate practical value."—(L. B. Heathers)

7310. Rainio, Kullervo, & Matikainen, Rauno. EINE FAKTORENANALYSE IM FARBPYRAMIDEN-TEST. (A factor analysis of the Color Pyramid Test.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 292-308.—The authors report a factor analysis of the form qualities and color nuances used for the third pyramid of the Color Pyramid Test by 115 Finnish industrial foremen. Results yielded 8 factors, two of which were related to suggestibility and qualities of leadership. In addition to the colors other elements of significance in completing a pyramid, such as degree of lightness, contrasts of light and dark, saturation of color, etc., are discussed. Aspects of the structure of color variables are considered. Commentary by Helmut Karl and Hildegard Hiltmann, with a reply by the authors.—(H. P. David)

7311. Reich, Heinrich. DER TUANIMA-TEST. (The Tuanima test.) In Speer, E., *Die Vorträge der 4. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1953*, (see 29: 7390), 116-123.—This test consists of approximately 36 cards selected from 120 abstract paintings created by the author on the basis of meditation of 50 symbols. Preference and rejection provides psycho-diagnostic information. A psychic structure is presented: (1) fundamental forces, archaic plane; card 1-9; (2) fundamental attitudes, magic plane; card 10-18; (3) subjective attitudes, mythical plane, card 19-27; (4) object-relations, mental plane, card 28-36. The integrative efforts of the subject are evaluated. The test provides ready contact with patients and will facilitate transformation of psychoanalysis into psychosynthesis.—(C. T. Bever)

7312. Roemer, G. A. (Psychomedizinisches Institut, Tutzing, Germany.) SYMMETRISCHE PROJEKTIONS-TESTS (RORSCHACH- UND ROEMER-TEST) IHRE TECHNIK UND IHRE KLINISCHE BEDEUTUNG. (Symmetric projection tests of Rorschach and Roemer; their technique and clinical importance.) In Speer, E., *Die Vorträge der 4. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1953*, (see 29: 7390), 124-134.—The assets and limitations of the Rorschach test are evaluated. In addition to content analysis, the reaction to form, particularly to symmetry and to the area of the field is emphasized as diagnostically important. A method to score these aspects is suggested. Other tests supplement the Rorschach for a more complete evaluation. 8 references.—(C. T. Bever)

7313. Rorschach, Hermann. **THREE RORSCHACH INTERPRETATIONS.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 482-495.—Three Rorschach protocols, scored and elaborately interpreted by the originator of the technique, are presented for the first time in English.—(A. R. Jensen)

7314. Rosenthal, David, & Imber, Stanley D. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) **THE EFFECTS OF MEPHENESIN AND PRACTICE ON THE BENDER-GESTALT PERFORMANCE OF PSYCHIATRIC OUTPATIENTS.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 90-92.—The results of this study are based on 13 psychiatric outpatients with varying diagnoses. "Patients were interviewed by a psychiatrist at the start of the experiment and every two weeks thereafter for eight weeks. The psychiatrist filled out a check-list of 33 symptoms, each of which was rated on a 4-point scale of severity.... Following each interview, the patient was given the Bender-Gestalt test and his medication for the next two-week period." There was no indication the drug improved test performance or S's condition. Practice did significantly improve the Bender scores for the group but not for every S.—(L. B. Heathers)

7315. Schafer, Roy. (Yale U. Sch. Med., New Haven, Conn.) **SOME APPLICATIONS OF CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOANALYTIC THEORY TO PROJECTIVE TESTING.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 441-447.—Projective testing is discussed from the viewpoint of recent emphases in psychoanalytic theory in terms of what can be inferred about the patient from the test relationship (transference and countertransference), the creative aspects of the responses ("regression in the service of the ego"), patterns of defense, and "ego identity."—(A. R. Jensen)

7316. Schreiber, Hanna, & White, Mary Alice. **DIAGNOSING ORGANICITY ON THE RORSCHACH.** *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1954, 28, 255-277.—The Rorschach reliably diagnoses organicity without clinical history, detects organicity in functionally ill patients, accurately differentiates between partial and widespread organicity, and can show the co-existence of not necessarily related organic and functional illness in the same patient. The Rorschach can be used as a lab test for organicity apart from personality study.—(D. Prager)

7317. Scott, Edward M. (Eastern Ore. State Hosp., Pendleton.) **AN INVESTIGATION OF JUVENILE PROFILES ON THE SZONDI TEST.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 46-50.—The Szondi test was given to 600 non-delinquent and 600 delinquent adolescents; both samples contained equal numbers of boys and girls. Half the non-delinquents attended Catholic schools, half public schools. Chi-square techniques were used to evaluate the differences in the number of S's in the various groups who obtained particular Szondi scores. "In summary, some significant results were obtained between every matched group; and all the factors, except E, appeared significant in some of the compared groups. Sex differences appear to account for the greatest number of differences." The findings on each type of score in relation to Deri's hypotheses are discussed in detail.—(L. B. Heathers)

7318. Sheldon, William D. (Syracuse U., N.Y.), & Manolakes, George. **A COMPARISON OF THE STANFORD-BINET, REVISED FORM L, AND THE CALIFORNIA TEST OF MENTAL MATURITY (S-**

FORM). *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 499-504.—In a study of 422 pupils, grades 1-12, no significant differences appeared between the means of the California Test of Mental Maturity and the Binet. The Binet distribution was skewed significantly but the Mental Maturity test results were not. At the upper Binet levels, Binet scores are higher than those of the California test. At and below the average range, the California test yields a higher IQ. The California test gives scores higher than the Binet at the 6 and 7-year level, while the Binet is higher at ages 9, 10, and 11. Scores are in greatest agreement at the 8-year old level. The greatest difference in IQ scores between the two tests occurs in the ten-year old group.—(F. Costin)

7319. Siocombe, Edna Elizabeth. **THE RELATION OF CERTAIN ASPECTS OF ANXIETY TO PERFORMANCE ON THE BENDER VISUAL-MOTOR GESTALT TEST.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1260-1261.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

7320. Smith, Sydney, & George, C. E. (Arizona State Coll., Tempe.) **THE HARROWER MULTIPLE-CHOICE RORSCHACH: A CRITIQUE.** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 507-509.—The Harrower Multiple-Choice Rorschach was correlated with individual Rorschachs on 55 subjects and was also administered with instructions to "fake" a good impression. Correlations between the scoring categories of the Harrower test and the individual Rorschachs were very low (.09-.43), the Harrower test proved susceptible to conscious and deliberate alteration in the direction of an improved picture of the personality, the scoring of location factors proved unreliable, normal subjects can identify the pathological responses. "...the authors believe there is not sufficient evidence to justify the use of the Harrower test as a substitute for the individually administered Rorschach examination."—(A. R. Jensen)

7321. Stacey, Chalmers L., & Carleton, Frederick O. (Syracuse U., N.Y.) **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RAVEN'S COLORED PROGRESSIVE MATRICES AND TWO TESTS OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 84-85.—"Raven's Colored Progressive Matrices, the Revised Stanford-Binet (Form L), and the WISC were administered to 150 children between the ages of 7 years 5 months and 15 years 9 months.... Pearson product-moment correlations were obtained between Matrices scores and Stanford-Binet MA's and IQ's, WISC IQ's and weighted scores, and subtests weighted scores. Correlations obtained between Matrices scores and the Stanford-Binet MA's and IQ's were similar [c.70] but higher than the correlations between Matrices scores and WISC IQ's and weighted scores [c.55]. Among the correlations between Matrices scores and WISC IQ's and weighted scores, the highest found was that for the Full weighted scores [.62]."—(L. B. Heathers)

7322. Stacey, Chalmers L., & Gill, Marie R. (Syracuse U., N.Y.) **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RAVEN'S COLORED PROGRESSIVE MATRICES AND TWO TESTS OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE FOR 172 SUBNORMAL ADULT SUBJECTS.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 86-87.—"Raven's Colored Progressive Matrices, the Rev. Stanford-Binet, Form L, and the Wechsler-Bellevue were administered to 172 subnormal adult subjects between the ages of 16 years and 57 years 6 months. All subjects were under the

jurisdiction of the Syracuse State School. Pearson product-moment correlations were obtained between Matrices scores and Stanford-Binet IQ's, W-B IQ's and weighted scores and subtest weighted scores. The correlation obtained between the Matrices scores and the Stanford-Binet IQ's [.86] was higher than any of the correlations between the Matrices scores and the W-B IQ's and weighted scores [about .57]. Among the correlations between Matrices scores and W-B IQ's and weighted scores, the highest found was that for the Full Scale IQ's [.68].—(L. B. Heathers)

7323. Starer, Emanuel. (V.A. Hosp., Coatesville, Pa.) A STUDY OF PREFERENCES FOR PHOTOGRAPHS OF MEN IN DIFFERENT PROFESSIONS. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 510-514.—Student nurses, high school students, and clerical workers were asked to make choices of "like" and "dislike" from a series of photographed faces of outstanding men in medical, literary, military, and musical professions. There were no significant differences between the 3 groups in their "dislike" choices; the only significant difference for the "like" choices was between the student nurse and high school groups. The findings are discussed in relation to Szondi theory.—(A. R. Jensen)

7324. Stein, Morris I. (U. Chicago, Ill.) THE THEMATIC APPERCEPTION TEST. (Rev. ed.). Cambridge, Mass: Addison, Wesley, 1955. xviii, 356 p. \$7.50.—A revision of the 1948 edition (see 22: 4959), this manual now includes eight complete analyses of TAT protocols. The first five chapters explain the theory, administration, clinical analysis, and techniques of interpretation of the TAT. The remaining eight chapters present TAT protocols, with accompanying analyses and interpretations. The eight cases are as follows: a woman seeking client-centered therapy; a man starting psychiatric therapy; a male patient seeking job training; a schizophrenic before and after insulin shock and psychotherapy; a deteriorated organic, with syphilis of the CNS; a male student before and after client-centered therapy; an adult male before and after psychoanalysis.—(F. Costin)

7325. Sundberg, Norman D. (U. Oregon, Eugene.) THE ACCEPTABILITY OF "FAKE" VERSUS "BONA FIDE" PERSONALITY TEST INTERPRETATIONS. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 145-147.—"Blind interpretations of the MMPI profiles of 44 college students were paired with fake personality descriptions. The students were unable to pick out their own bona fide personality description except at the chance level. Friends of the Ss likewise failed to pick the test-based interpretations better than by chance."—(L. N. Solomon)

7326. Swensen, Clifford H. (VA Ment. Hyg. Clin., Knoxville, Tenn.) SEXUAL DIFFERENTIATION ON THE DRAW-A-PERSON TEST. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 37-41.—"A scale for rating sexual differentiation on the Draw-A-Person Test was constructed. Reliability study showed the scale to have a reliability of .84. Sexual differentiation, as measured by the scale does not appear to correlate significantly with another, similar, visual-motor test, the Bender-Gestalt. Hospitalized mental patients have significantly poorer sexual differentiation on the DAP than patients being treated in an out-patient clinic."—(L. B. Heathers)

7327. Symonds, Percival M. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) ARE PROJECTIVE TEST DATA VALID BASES FOR PREDICTION? *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 515-519.—The difficulties and shortcomings of the use of projective techniques for predicting performance in many practical areas of life, such as vocational success, are discussed. Lack of knowledge about the personality factors involved in various types of performance, the tendency for certain techniques, such as the TAT, to reflect latent rather than overt tendencies, the questionable adequacy of the range and type of behavior sampled by projective tests, and the coarseness of the measures, all help to account for the poor showing made by projective techniques when used as a basis for these kinds of predictions. The author concludes that "the capacity of a projective technique to predict is still unknown."—(A. R. Jensen)

7328. Thomas, Hobart F. (San Francisco State Coll., Calif.) THE RELATIONSHIP OF MOVEMENT RESPONSES ON THE RORSCHACH TEST TO THE DEFENSE MECHANISM OF PROJECTION. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 41-44.—"The results seem to suggest a relationship between movement responses and the mechanism of projection. However, the movement responses on the Rorschach in terms of quantity alone are not sensitive enough indicators to differentiate groups in which projection is manifested to an extreme degree from groups in which this is not the primary defense mechanism."—(L. N. Solomon)

7329. Thun, Theophil. VERSUCHE MIT EINEM EXPLORATIVEN PHANTASIEGESPRÄCH NACH DEM SCHEMA ZAUBERTRAUM. (Experiments with an explorative fantasy conversation based on a magic spell.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 309-321.—The clinical value and method of administering a brief explorative projective technique based on a "magic spell" and fantasy conversation between clinician and subject are described. Evaluation and interpretation depend on analysis of speech, style of speech, range of objects expressed in the "magic wishes," affective relationships, and subjective sense of values. Although useful with adults, the method has been found particularly helpful with children. English and French summaries.—(H. P. David)

7330. Tuompo, Aarre. S-TESTET. TECKNING AV MÄNNISKOBILD SOM DIAGNOSTISK METOD. (The S-test. Drawing of the human figure as a diagnostic method.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 194-195.—Abstract.

7331. Tuompo, Aarre. (U. Turku, Finland.) SOME ASPECTS ABOUT THE THEMATIC APPERCEPTION TEST. *Acta Psychol. Fennica*, 1951, 1, 143-154.—The author discusses shortly the nature of projective personality tests, explains the TAT and reviews some aspects of the problem of its reliability and validity, presents a case study with the TAT, and Szondi, and lays down "some points of view to be considered when administering the TAT." 9 references.—(M. Choynowski)

7332. Van den Broek, P. DE INVLOED DER FREQUENTIE OP DIVERSE RORSCHACH-SCORINGS-FACTOREN. (The influence of frequency on various Rorschach-scoring-factors.) *Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.*, 1955, 10, 65-75.—Discussion of a previous article by Snijders (see 29: 5729), on the quantitative as-

pects of the Rorschach Test. A rejoinder by Snijders —p. 76-78.—(R. H. Houwink)

7333. von Staabe, Gerhild. DER SCENO-TEST (AUTOREFERAT). (The Sceno-Test.) In Speer, E., Die Vorträge der 4. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1953, (see 29: 7390), 144-146.—Author's abstract of 4 lectures describing the use of this test in which the subject is asked to create a scene with a set of dolls and stage props. The results are analyzed according to depth-psychological concepts as to unconscious conflicts and characterological structure. It can be used with children and adults.—(C. T. Bever)

7334. Wechsler, David. (Bellevue Psychiatric Hosp., New York.) MANUAL FOR THE WECHSLER ADULT INTELLIGENCE SCALE. New York: Psychological Corp., 1955, vi, 110 p. \$2.75.—The revision of the Wechsler-Bellevue Adult Intelligence Scale retains the type of item categories but has numerous changes in the items. Standardization is based on a stratified sample of 1700 adults ages 16 to 64. Additional norms are given for ages above 64 based on a different group of subjects. Reliabilities for verbal, performance and full scale IQ's are .96, .93, and .97, and for the subtests range from .65 to .96. Manual includes directions for administering, IQ tables, and scaled score tables. Officially the title is to be abbreviated WAIS.—(C. M. Louttit)

7335. Wilkinson, Margaret A., & Jacobs, Robert. (Educational Records Bureau, New York.) A BRIEF STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PERSONALITY ADJUSTMENT AND VOCATIONAL INTERESTS AS MEASURED BY THE MULTIPLE-CHOICE RORSCHACH AND THE STRONG VOCATIONAL INTEREST BLANK. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48: 269-278.—The tests were administered to men and women teachers attending a summer session. Correlations were computed for total scores on the Rorschach and scores on each of the Strong scales. Only 2 correlations were significant at the 1% level: a relation between good adjustment and scores on the Buyer scale of the Strong Blank for women, and a relation between poor adjustment and high score on the Men's Osteopath scale. Even these relationships were not high enough to be useful in counseling.—(M. Murphy)

7336. Willner, Gerda. THE USE OF DREAM INTERPRETATION IN GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY IN A STATE HOSPITAL. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1954, 28: 238-241.—Dream interpretation showed constructive and destructive forces at work, gave leads as to choice of therapy, constituted emotional catharsis, foretold relapse or recovery, and revealed anxieties, wishes, and frustrations.—(D. Prager)

7337. Windle, Charles. (Human Research Unit No. 3, Ft. Benning, Ga.) TEST-RETEST EFFECT ON PERSONALITY QUESTIONNAIRES. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14: 617-633.—Review of the literature suggests that... "there is a tendency for retests on personality inventories to show improved adjustment..." Specific factors accounting for improved scores have not been identified except for time. When the interval is less than two months there is greater likelihood for a gain on the retest. The data suggest caution in interpreting pre and post treatment test scores as indicating improvement. 97 references.—(W. Coleman)

7338. Yakir, M. TSIYUREY Y'LADIM K'MIV-HANIM PSYHOLOGIYIM. (Children's drawings as mental tests.) *Otakim*, 1953, 7: 133-142.—The usual psychoanalytic technic is not applicable to children. Thus, some projective technics have been found, first of all play and drawing. On the base of Piaget's thinking theory in childhood, some kinds of drawing tests are described, explained and evaluated as a diagnostic tool and as application in teaching. 27 references.—(H. Ormian)

7339. Zimet, Carl N., & Fine, Harold J. (VA, Palo Alto, Calif.) A QUANTITATIVE METHOD OF SCORING PICTURE STORY TESTS. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11: 24-28.—The authors describe a method for scoring TAT-like materials. In the example records were scored for attitudes towards self, other adults, and children. This article deals with the scorer reliability of the method.—(L. B. Heathers)

(See also abstracts 6473, 6530, 6908, 7055, 7476, 7480, 7494, 7497, 7530, 7649, 7766, 8065)

Treatment Methods

7340. Barnes, R. K., Jr. THROUGH INDUSTRIAL THERAPY TO SELF-SUSTAINING JOBS. *Empimt Secur. Rev.*, 1954, 21 (9): 22-24.—Industrial (work) therapy for mental hospital patients helps in treatment by re-establishing functional efficiency, social integration and self-respect. If the work assigned is realistic in terms of what the patient may be expected to do following discharge, it also renders the hospital stay useful in bridging the gap in work history that would otherwise appear.—(S. L. Warren)

7341. Berna, Jacques. (Böhlenstrasse 16, Zurich, Switzerland.) FINGERFARBEN AS THERAPEUTISCHES HILFSMITTEL. (Fingerpaints as a therapeutic aid.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2: 177-179.—Not verbal communication but spontaneous play is the keynote of success in child therapy. It has been found that finger painting releases spontaneity and enables the child to solve many repressions.—(E. Schwerin)

7342. Bircher, M. E. DER PSYCHISCHE ERNÄHRUNGSORGAN. (The process of nutrition of the psyche.) *Schweiz. med. Wochr.*, 1953, 83 (36 suppl.), 1531.—"Dietetic of the psyche" plays an important role in the treatment of psychopathic and psychosomatic disorders. Gradually increasing "nature-fresh" diet in isolated rest-homes located in forests, mountains, or on the shores lead to reactivation of proper perceptive processes ("the feeding roots of psyche"), to meditation, and to "recognition of evocation." Similar principles were practiced in Asklepieion in ancient Greece to cure the "apparently incurables."—(L. Neufeld)

7343. Brisset, Ch., & Gachkel, V. CURE DE SOMMEIL ET PSYCHOTHERAPIE. (Sleep therapy and psychotherapy.) In Nora, G., & Sapir, M., La cure du sommeil, (see 29: 7380), 13-22.—This paper is devoted to the description of the behavior of patients during and immediately after sleep therapy. Having explained the conditions of their observations, the authors describe the behavior of patients during the successive phases of the therapy, lasting ten days, during the awakening, and after the cure. They then interpret these facts, taking into account various the-

oretical points of view, and discuss the role of psychotherapy before, during, and after the treatment. —(M. Choynowski)

7344. Buxbaum, Edith. **TECHNIQUE OF CHILD THERAPY: A CRITICAL EVALUATION.** *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1954, 9, 297-333. —The specific case determines the specific therapeutic technique. Only the neurotic child at the height of the oedipal phase can be treated without cooperation from the parents. The dividing line in therapy is the oedipal phase regardless of age. Find the weak spot and give help where help is most needed. The four main areas of disturbances in development are physiological reactions, object relations, body control and activity, and ego defenses. 47-item bibliography. —(D. Prager)

7345. Cadman, William H., Milsbach, Lorenz, & Brown, Donald V. (U. Kansas City, Mo.) **AN ASSESSMENT OF ROUND-TABLE PSYCHOTHERAPY.** *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 68(13), No. 384, 48 p. —Two groups of patients used in this study, were divided into male and female experimental and control groups. The Bellevue-Wechsler, Rorschach, MAPS and Szondi (or TAT) tests were administered on admission and at time of discharge. All therapeutic sessions were recorded. Orientation session, primary session, and group organization were carefully planned so that both the individual and his group had adequate understanding of the process which was taking place. The results indicate "the round-table sessions foster development of positive interpersonal relationships." —(M. A. Seidenfeld)

7346. Calderón Reyes, Jose J. **CONCEPTOS SOBRE EL PSICOANÁLISIS EN LOS CÍRCULOS DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE OTTAWA.** (Concepts of psychoanalysis in the circles of the University of Ottawa.) *Rev. Med. legal Colombia*, 1954, 14(71-72), 79-81. —A report on a discussion in Ottawa on the relationship between psychoanalysis and Catholic philosophy. Distinction needs be made between true guilt of a person and neurotic feelings of guilt. The psychoanalyst must recognize these distinctions and work in the area where there are the neurotic symptoms. Psychoanalysis can be of great value when kept within these limits. —(R. C. Browning)

7347. Calvin, Allen D. **SOME MISUSES OF THE EXPERIMENTAL METHOD IN EVALUATING THE EFFECT OF CLIENT-CENTERED COUNSELING.** *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 249-251. —The use of adequate controls in the evaluation of psychotherapy is stressed. The author describes and criticizes recent attempts to utilize control groups in research on psychotherapy. He states that these control groups have not provided the control necessary for an accurate interpretation of psychotherapeutic effectiveness. —(M. M. Reece)

7348. Cerletti, Ugo. **ELECTROSHOCK THERAPY.** *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1954, 15, 191-217. —The author presents a comprehensive account of the discovery, technique, reactions, and significance of electroshock therapy. 78-item bibliography and biography. —(S. Kavruck)

7349. Chertok, L. (Hôpital Psychiatrique de Villejuif, France.) **SOMMEIL HYPNOTIQUE PROLONGÉ.** (Hypnotic prolonged sleep.) In Nora, G., & Sapir, M. *La cure de sommeil*, (see 29: 7380), 57-70. —The author discusses a number of most important theoretical views on the physiological nature of hypnotic

sleep and reviews its therapeutical application in various diseases. He then deals shortly with the physiological and psychological aspects of the therapy, with susceptibility to hypnosis, with dangers, and with indications. In conclusion he states that therapeutic applications of hypnotic sleep are still in the experimental phase, but offer promising and interesting perspectives both in therapy and in research, physiological and psychological. —(M. Choynowski)

7350. Covalt, Nila Kirkpatrick. **SAUNA BATHS—A PRELIMINARY REPORT.** *Amer. J. phys. Med.*, 1954, 33, 216-223. —This study is a report of a 12-week experiment with 5 healthy female subjects. "The most significant finding... was the rise in body temperature to above normal levels and in a comparatively short period of time (25 minutes average), yet with an increased sense of well-being and no untoward results... This form of heat may well have a place in the armamentarium of the psychiatrist. It is obvious that control studies are indicated on various types of illness, and the experiments reported from Europe might well be repeated and verified in America." 12 references. —(F. A. Whitehouse)

7351. Denber, Herman C. B., & Merlis, Sidney. **A NOTE ON SOME THERAPEUTIC IMPLICATIONS OF THE Mescaline-INDUCED STATE.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 635-640. —Anxiety and tension disappeared following mescaline-chlorpromazine injections. Depression lifted. Flight of ideas disappeared. Emotion was more appropriate to content. Development of insight was most remarkable. —(D. Prager)

7352. Deutsch, Felix, & Murphy, William F. **THE CLINICAL INTERVIEW. VOL. II: THERAPY.** New York: International Universities Press, 1955. 335 p. \$7.50. —"This treatise represents a logical continuation of Volume I of *The Clinical Interview*, [see 29: 4009] in which a method of teaching associative exploration leading to a structural diagnosis of a neurotic complex has been outlined." A goal-limited psychotherapy called sector therapy is here developed from the associative anamnesis. This procedure "acts directly upon a limited, chosen sector of the patient's symptoms, thereby influencing the entire personality." Differences between sector therapy and psychoanalysis are stressed. —(N. H. Pronko)

7353. Dorn, Robert M. **THE REINTEGRATION OF A WISH, A DREAM, AND AN ERROR.** *Int. J. Psychoanal.*, 1954, 35, 428-431. —Events during the analysis of a patient permitted the observation of the various modifications that a long repressed infantile wish had to undergo before the ego allowed its expression. The case is believed to reaffirm the basic tenets of psychoanalytic theory. —(N. H. Pronko)

7354. Eldred, Stanley H., Hamburg, David A., Inwood, Eugene R., Salzman, Leon, Meyersburg, Herman A., & Goodrich, Geneva. **A PROCEDURE FOR THE SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS OF PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC INTERVIEWS.** *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 337-345. —The recorded and transcribed interviews of three patients in psychoanalysis were studied by the therapists and observers. A specific recurring segment of the verbal communication, change of subject, was selected and operationally defined by the nature of its occurrence. A system of collecting and condensing data was established and observations

were extracted as to direction, awareness, initiation, technique and causes. It is proposed that segments of other naturally occurring, circumscribed phenomena could supplement the intuitive methods of evaluation and facilitate more precise observation.—(C. T. Bever)

7355. Eysenck, H. J. (U. London, Eng.) **THE EFFECTS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY: A REPLY.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 147-148.—A brief restatement of the author's main points which he attempted to put forth in his paper "The Effects of Psychotherapy: An Evaluation" (see 27: 5921), are presented in the hope of correcting Dr. Rosenzweig's "erroneous impression." "Calumet" by Saul Rosenzweig, p. 148.—(L. N. Solomon)

7356. Gallagher, James J. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) **TEST INDICATORS FOR THERAPY PROGNOSIS.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 409-413.—"Results on pretherapy Rorschach, MMPI, and Mooney Problem Check List tests were used to compare 34 clients who discontinued, 15 clients who showed the least gain, and 15 clients who showed the most gain from client-centered counseling. The findings seem to support the hypothesis that success in client-centered counseling seems to be positively related to the amount of overt stress and negatively related to the amount of verbal productivity shown on the pretherapy tests." 17 references.—(A. J. Bachrach)

7357. Gastaut, H., Roger, A., & Roger, J. **DE L'INTERET DE L'ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIE DANS LES INDICATIONS DE LA CURE DE SOMMEIL.** (The EEG in the indications to the sleep therapy.) In Nora, G., & Sapir, M. *La cure de sommeil*, (see 29: 7380), 37-56.—The authors review the present basis of the interpretation of the spontaneous and evoked electroencephalographic activities of the normal subject, taking into account the intellectual, emotional and personality variation, and then discuss the nature of the mental facts entailing the electroencephalographic modifications. Among their patients with cortico-visceral disturbances they have been able to differentiate three groups of bioelectric activities and found that patients whose rhythms are predominantly slow have improved very little, whilst those with rhythms predominantly fast as a rule improve after sleep therapy.—(M. Choynowski)

7358. Gianscol, Alfred J. **PSYCHIATRIC POTENTIALITIES OF ART.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 238-244.—The artistic productions of 25 psychiatric patients are considered from an analytic approach which may facilitate diagnosis and understanding of the dynamics of the patient's illness and from a synthetic approach which includes the therapeutic and rehabilitative potentialities of art.—(N. H. Pronko)

7359. Goolishian, Harold A. (U. Texas Med. Br., Galveston.) **PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC ADEQUACY AND JUDGMENT OF PERSONALITY.** *Tex. Rpts. Biol. Med.*, 1954, 12, 972-974.—For psychotherapists who are inter-correlated on the basis of personality ratings of peers. "Adequate" therapists correlated no better with each other than did "inadequate" therapists. This was taken as supportive evidence for the hypothesis that psychodiagnostic skills and psychotherapeutic skills represent different spheres.—(H. A. Goolishian)

7360. Held, Fritz. **STUDIE ZUR PSYCHOLOGIE DER MEDITATION AM MODELL DER INDISCHEN LEHREN.** (A psychological study of meditation modelled on Indian doctrines.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 406-424.—Current psychotherapeutic approaches are based on treatment of the affective, more biological aspects of personality. However the ethical and spiritual aspects of personality are just as basic and should be considered in psychotherapy. The meditative techniques of Buddhism are reviewed for what they may contribute to a modern method for achieving freedom through self-realization. 44 references.—(E. W. Eng)

7361. Heun, Eugen. **FASTEN UND PSYCHOTHERAPIE.** (Fast and psychotherapy.) In Speer, E., *Die Vorträge der 4. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1953*, (see 29: 7390), 40-49.—Fast is differentiated from starvation and hunger. Its medical use and religious meaning in classical antiquity and early Christianity is reviewed. Fasting with restriction of activity and sexual abstinence is recommended particularly for intellectual workers and teachers. Despite the dangers, it is considered useful in obsessive-compulsive neurosis and hypochondriasis. It is also recommended as a therapeutic adjunct in depression, states of exhaustion, and borderline schizophrenic conditions. The physician prescribing therapeutic fasts must have experienced fasting himself.—(C. T. Bever)

7362. Heyer, G. R. **GRUNDSÄTZLICHES ZU DEN HILFSMETHODEN DER PSYCHOTHERAPIE.** (Principles of methods ancillary to psychotherapy.) In Speer, E., *Die Vorträge der 4. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1953*, (see 29: 7390), 62-71.—The term ancillary methods does not imply minor status or a compromise with necessity. They are employed in the total treatment approach. The therapist should mobilize a productive activation which leads to recovery. In this are considered useful: diet, massage, breathing exercises, music, gymnastics, advice, and stimulation towards a hobby.—(C. T. Bever)

7363. Heyer, Lucy. **ATEMTHERAPIE.** (Breathing exercise therapy.) In Speer, E., *Die Vorträge der 4. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1953*, (see 29: 7390), 50-61.—The development of current breathing exercise therapy is described. On the basis of 3 clinical cases, its success lies in (1) relaxation of the whole patient, (2) establishment of contact with therapist, (3) experience of mind-body unity, (4) concentration on the self without the anxiety of facing problems, (5) "creative imagination." The recommended technique concentrates on expiration in individual or group exercises. It is recommended for organ neuroses, depression, and the psychosomatic illnesses as peptic ulcer. Breathing exercises may supplement analysis, conducted by the analyst or a breathing therapist, or may be independent in place of analytic therapy.—(C. T. Bever)

7364. Jaffe, D. S. **COUNTERTRANSFERENCE: ITS INFLUENCE ON A PATIENT'S CAPACITY FOR AWARENESS.** *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1954, 15, 323-327.—The author points out the importance of becoming alerted to evidences of countertransference operation through a variety of clues. The interfering action of the analyst's anxiety in dealing with that of the patient may thus be eliminated.—(S. Kav-ruck)

7365. Kalinowsky, Lothar B. **TRANSFERENCE PROBLEMS IN CONNECTION WITH SHOCK TREAT-**

MENTS AND PSYCHOSURGERY. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 121, 181-182.—Abstract and discussion.

7366. Kihn, B. ÜBER DAS ANTIRETIKULÄRE SERUM NACH BOGOMOLETZ. (On the anti-reticulo-lycotoxic serum of Bogomoletz.) In Speer, E., Die Vorträge der 4. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1953, (see 29: 7390), 101-105.—The anti-reticulo-cytotoxic serum does not depend in its therapeutic effectiveness on suggestion. Its physiologic rationale is presented. On the basis of 1500 patients treated with this substance, the author outlines its indications and limitations.—(C. T. Bever)

7367. Krause, Leonard F. (U. Colorado, Boulder.) Glad, Donald D., & Smith, W. Lynn. AN INVERSE FACTOR ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN OVERT AND PROJECTIVE TEST BEHAVIOR IN EXPERIMENTAL GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1954, 4, 53-54.—Abstract.

7368. Le Guiliant, L. PROBLÈMES THÉORIQUES DE LA CURE DE SOMMEIL. (Theoretical problems of sleep therapy.) In Nora, G., & Sapir, M., La cure de sommeil, (see 29: 7380), 3-12.—The author contrasts the psychosomatic concept and cortico-visceral medicine, discusses their respective theories of sleep therapy and their approaches to the techniques of the treatment, touching the problem of psychotherapy and submitting to criticism the psychosomatic point of view. "Psychosomatic medicine leads in practice to the division of medical practice. Especially in sleep therapy the somatist sees his role limited to organic interventions only; the psychoanalyst alone knows and modifies the sequence of circumstances, acts upon first causes."—(M. Choyowski)

7369. Lowy, Louis. (Jewish Community Center, Bridgeport, Conn.) RESISTANCE IN GROUP WORK. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 31, 247-252.—Resistance to the group, to the agency and to the group leader occurs but can be reduced to permit effective treatment when (1) "Awareness of sensitive spots in membership relationships" is recognized; (2) the group worker is able to "accept negative feelings and their expression" and (3) "Willingness to modify practices that make for expression" is present. Associated with this program is (4) "Skill in finding a common denominator between the group worker and the group members."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

7370. McCary, James L., & Sheer, Daniel E. (Eds.) (U. Houston, Tex.) SIX APPROACHES TO PSYCHOTHERAPY. New York: The Dryden Press, 1955. vi, 402 p. \$3.75.—This volume presents the view of several approaches to psychotherapy. "The purpose is ... to present a general background to, and an introductory description of, the therapeutic techniques used by the qualified clinician at work." An introduction of the volume is presented by James L. McCary. In the final chapter Daniel E. Sheer compares the different theories, techniques and related research studies. The other contributors and their topics are: Client-centered psychotherapy—Nicholas Hobbs; Hypnotherapy—Lewis R. Wolberg; Group psychotherapies—S. R. Slavson; Psychotherapy based on psychoanalytic principles—Norman Reider; Directive and eclectic personality counseling—Frederick Thorne; Psychodrama—J. L. Moreno. Chapter references.—(M. M. Reece)

7371. Marti-Ibáñez, Felix; Sackler, Raymond R., Sackler, Arthur M., & Sackler, Mortimer D. THE

PHILOSOPHY OF ORGANICISM IN PSYCHIATRY. *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1954, 15, 179-190.—The authors review the concept of the mind in classical Greece, cover the period from Galen to Stensen, from Morgagni to Pinel, the 19th century, and the influence of Freud, Ramon y Cajal, Pavlov, and Sherrington, as providing the antecedents of somatotherapy. Accomplishments in somatotherapy are likened to a bridge, with the historical therapies as the first pillar, the convulsive shock therapies and psychosurgery as the central pillar, and with the biochemical and pharmacological therapies as pillars still under construction. "It will then be possible for Psychiatry to cross by the bridge of somatotherapy over the conquered waters of the restless river of mental disease." 23 references.—(S. Kavruck)

7372. Meares, Ainslie. (Royal Melbourne Hosp., Melbourne, Australia.) HYPNOGRAPHY—A TECHNIQUE IN HYPNOANALYSIS. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 965-974.—The patient projects psychic material in black and white painting and while still under hypnosis gives associations to the painting. Graphic expression of conflicts may have therapeutic effect beyond verbal expression. 19 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7373. Meduna, L. J. THE CARBON DIOXIDE TREATMENT: A REVIEW. *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1954, 15, 235-254.—The author reviews the history method, changes in method, indications, failures, and mode of action of the CO₂ therapy. 135-item bibliography.—(S. Kavruck)

7374. Meduna, L. J. THE CONVULSIVE TREATMENT: A REAPPRAISAL. *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1954, 15, 219-233.—The author considers himself to be the originator, not of the metrazol nor camphor therapy alone, but of the convulsive treatment. He presents a detailed review of his work in support of his views. 55-item bibliography and biography.—(S. Kavruck)

7375. Menninger, Karl. PSYCHIATRIC RESPONSIBILITIES IN NURSING HOME CARE. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1955, 19, 16-18.—In Kansas the number of residents in nursing homes is approximately one-half the number of patients in all the state's institutions. A properly run nursing home can contribute valuable services. Recently a school for nursing home operation has been developed by the Topeka State Hospital. The psychiatrist must accept some responsibility to help people in this field to organize and develop better standards for their work.—(W. A. Varvel)

7376. Meyer, Alfred, & Beck, Elizabeth. (Maudsley Hosp., U. London, Eng.) PREFRONTAL LEUCOTOMY AND RELATED OPERATIONS: ANATOMICAL ASPECTS OF SUCCESS AND FAILURE. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1954. 60 p. \$2.25.—Anatomical and clinical data on 102 cases of prefrontal leucotomy are summarized in 19 tables and 22 illustrations. 24 cases were reported as much improved or recovered, and in these cases there appeared to be a definitely larger amount of frontal lobe isolated than in the unimproved patients. Evidence was not clear as to selective functional importance of particular loci in the prefrontal region. 59 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

7377. Miller, Milton H. (USAF Hosp., Chanute AFB, Ill.) ON-THE-JOB TRAINING OF ENLISTED

MEN FOR PSYCHIATRIC WARD DUTY. *U.S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1954, 5, 1489-1495.—The most important requirement for on-the-job training is the acknowledgement by the physician of the importance of the non-medical personnel's work. Secondly, there must be adequate communication between the physician and the medical enlisted men. Of less importance than the above two factors is the teaching of the methods to be used.—(G. H. Crampton)

7378. Morgan, Merveline M., & Denney, Mary F. (V.A. Hosp., Ft. Lyon, Colo.) **RETRAINING AFTER A PREFRONTAL LOBOTOMY.** *Amer. J. Nurs.*, 1955, 55, 59-62.—After a lobotomy a patient is child-like, lethargic, and regressed. Reeducating him to resume his adequate social functions is no small task. The author discusses the program used with 71 lobotomies performed during a four-year period. In the post-lobotomy treatment, emphasis is placed on habit training and a full activity or "total push" program.—(S. M. Amatori)

7379. Myers, Jerome K., & Auld, Frank, Jr. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) **SOME VARIABLES RELATED TO OUTCOME OF PSYCHOTHERAPY.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 51-54.—From the cases studied by Schaffer and Myers, the manner in which therapy was terminated was tabulated for 63 cases treated by senior and resident psychiatrists. In general, the patient quit or was discharged as unimproved more frequently when seen for fewer than 10 interviews than when seen for at least 20 interviews. The experience and training of the therapist had no effect on the nature of the termination when patients were seen for less than 10 interviews but were related to more successful terminations when seen for 10 or more interviews.—(L. B. Heathers)

7380. Nora, G., & Sapir, M. **LA CURE DE SOMMEIL.** (Sleep therapy.) Paris: Masson, 1954. 238 p.—This is a collection of papers read at the Symposium on sleep therapy held at the Rothschild Hospital in Paris on 6th and 7th March, 1954. First 5 papers are devoted to the physiopathology of sleep and are abstracted separately in this issue (see 29: 6744, 7343, 7349, 7357, 7366), next 5 deal with sleep therapy in arterial hypertension, and the last 9 are concerned with various applications of sleep therapy and kindred techniques. Sleep therapy in psychiatry did not enter into the scope of this symposium.—(M. Choynowski)

7381. Peterman, Robert A., & Goodhart, Robert S. **CURRENT STATUS OF VITAMIN THERAPY IN NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASE.** *Amer. J. clin. Nutr.*, 1952, 2, 11-21.—Some vitamin deficiency states are associated with such symptoms as irritability, inability to concentrate, paresthesias, dysesthesias, incoordination and ataxia. The symptoms indicated in clinical reports, together with experimental and laboratory findings, are tabulated for the various vitamin deficiencies. Principles of therapy are discussed, differentiating specific therapy based on the characteristics of the patient's disorder, general or supportive therapy, and prevention. 74 references.—(J. Brodek)

7382. Rabinovitch, Ralph D. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) **AN EVALUATION OF PRESENT TRENDS IN PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH CHILDREN.** *J. psychiat. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 24, 11-19.—The author discusses the following trends in psychotherapy with children: (1) a re-emphasis on careful diagnosis on both a biolog-

ical and psychodynamic level; (2) caution in interpreting psychodynamics, and avoidance of overgeneralization and of adult projection; (3) less definition of the correlation between early childhood functions and later personality characteristics; (4) a recognition of the need to integrate findings of social science in both theory and practice of psychotherapy; (5) clarification of the identities and functions in actual practice of the psychiatric, psychological, and social service disciplines.—(L. B. Costin)

7383. Rasch, Philip J., & Brenner, Harold J. (Brentwood Hospital, Los Angeles.) **SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THERAPEUTIC ACTIVITY IN A NEUROPSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL.** *J. Ass. phys. ment. Rehabil.*, 1952, 6 (2), 15-17.—The psychological aspects of the role of a corrective therapist are at least as important as the physiological ones. The physiotherapist can help the patient to change his own motivations. This is done through the creation of an environment in which the patient will come to realize that his anxieties are far greater than the realities of the situation justify. No one procedure is so important as that of giving the patient security, the feeling of being accepted as a member of society.—(H. Fensterheim)

7384. Rowley, Julius R. **REHEARSAL AND COLLUSION.** *Int. J. Psycho-Anal.*, 1954, 35, 421-427.—Rehearsal as a dynamic process that arises in the patient-analyst relationship up to the point of collusion permits the patient to become better by first permitting him to become worse or more regressed or, better still, more aware of the full extent of his illness.—(N. H. Pronko)

7385. Ruffler, Gerhard. **KASUISTISCHER BEITRAG ZUM PROBLEM DER SOGENANTEN KURZTHERAPIE.** (Clinical contribution to the problem of so-called "brief therapy.") *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1954, 8, 401-426.—The psychoanalytic treatment of a 22 year old female unexpectedly turned out to be "brief therapy" when the patient, after 16 sessions, lost her symptoms and terminated the analysis. Study of the analytical material showed that resolution of unconscious conflicts was actively under way, though with minimal conscious working out of the meanings. Nor did the cure appear based on either transference or suggestion. "The occurrence of a genuine analytical process in such a short and seemingly superficial treatment ought to warn us against the combining of suggestive methods with the proper analytical procedure." English summary.—(E. W. Eng)

7386. Sakel, Manfred. **THE CLASSICAL SAKEL SHOCK TREATMENT: A REAPPRAISAL.** *J. clin. exp. Psychopath.*, 1954, 15, 255-316.—The author presents a comprehensive review of his shock treatment since its introduction 27 years ago. Dr. Sakel credits Professor Foerster for the acceptance of the method because of his understanding of the concept and willingness to put it to work.—(S. Kavruck)

7387. Saloshin, Henriette Etta. **DEVELOPMENT OF AN INSTRUMENT FOR THE ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIAL GROUP WORK METHOD IN THERAPEUTIC SETTINGS.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1473-1474.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

7388. Schultz, J. H. **GRENZGEBIETE DER "ÄRZTLICHEN PSYCHOTHERAPIE."** (Border lands of medical psychotherapy.) In Speer, E., *Die Vorträge der 4. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1953*, (see 29: 7390),

135-143.—The usefulness in psychotherapy of psychodiagnosis and of ancillary treatment methods as physical exercise, autogenous training, regulation of daily activities are discussed. The education of the psychotherapist must include normal and child psychology, clinical psychiatry, and pedagogy. Knowledge of religion and of philosophy removes confusion. Ethnology, anthropology, philology, and animal psychology can contribute much to psychotherapeutic understanding. Psychotherapy is delimited from other endeavors to help people.—(C. T. Bever)

7389. Smith, W. Lynn, Krause, Leonard F., & Glad, Donald D. (U. Denver, Colo.) AN INVERSE FACTOR ANALYSIS OF BEHAVIOR IN EXPERIMENTAL GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1954, 4, 53.—Abstract.

7390. Speer, Ernst. (Ed.) DIE VORTRÄGE DER 4. LINDAUER PSYCHOTHERAPIEWOCHE 1953. (The papers of the 4th Lindauer conference on psychotherapy.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme, 1954. (New York: Intercontinental Medical Book Corporation.) 185 p. DM 15.00. \$3.60.—21 papers dealing with techniques ancillary to psychotherapy which were originally presented April 27 to May 2, 1953. Separate abstracts in this issue.—(C. T. Bever)

7391. Spiegel, John P. THE SOCIAL ROLES OF DOCTOR AND PATIENT IN PSYCHOANALYSIS AND PSYCHOTHERAPY. *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 369-376.—The controversial aspects of psychoanalysis and psychotherapy as technical procedures are viewed with the concepts of social role and of transaction, "the reciprocal, reverberating processes which occur in any system of action or behavior." The psychotherapist accepts a specific role from the patient and assists in redefining it. The psychoanalyst declines the role assigned to him to provoke an understanding in the patient of the transference phenomena.—(C. T. Bever)

7392. Stemmer, Walter. ARZNEILICHE EINWIRKUNG AUF DIE VEGETATIVEN GRUNDLAGEN DER AFFEKTE. (Pharmacological influence on the vegetative basis of affects.) In Speer, E., Die Vorträge der 4. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1953, (see 29: 7390), 147-156.—Affects originate in somatic sensations and psychic emotions. They may become psychosomatically fixated and unconscious quasi-sensations due to emotions may parallel somatogenic sensations. The Janus-phenomena of the vegetative nervous system and of the emotions cannot be clearly differentiated and the pharmacological approach to the vegetative substrate is practically more effective. Several psychic symptom complexes are explained as being minor forms of well known disease entities such as hyperthyroidism, tetany, hypoglycemia, etc. Pharmacological managements with emphasis on autotransfusions are described with the concessions that exclusively psychotherapeutic approaches are ruled out by limitations of time and personnel.—(C. T. Bever)

7393. Stern, Morton M. (24 Girard Place, Newark 8, N.J.) OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFECT OF ELECTROSHOCK THERAPY IN TWO NEUROLOGICAL CASES. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 285-286.—Because the neuropsychiatrist is occasionally confronted with the decision to recommend electroshock therapy in cases complicated by organic disease of the central nervous system, the author describes the sequelae of two such cases. Theoretic

and therapeutic implications are considered.—(N. H. Pronko)

7394. Stokvis, Berthold. DIE BEDEUTUNG DER HEILPÄDAGOGIK IN DER PSYCHOTHERAPIE UND IN DER PSYCHOSOMATISCHEN MEDIZIN. (The meaning of special education in psychotherapy and psychosomatic medicine.) *Acta psychother. psychosom., orthopedagog.*, 1954, 2, 184-192.—Orthopedagogics is the education of social deviation based on disturbed mental development. The author recommends a differentiation between orthopedagogics, psychotherapy and pastoral measures for the distressed, according to the conception of man and the patient's world concept (Jaspers). English and French summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

7395. Stokvis, Berthold. LEIDNER ERFAHRUNGEN MIT DEM PSYCHO- UND SOZIODRAMA. (Experiences with psycho- and socio-drama in Leyden.) In Speer, E., Die Vorträge der 4. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1953, (see 29: 7390), 157-166.—The history of the drama as a psychotherapeutic agent is reviewed. Moreno's claims are considered with emphasis on the limitations of this approach to conscious, superficial material. Psychodrama has value because it facilitates (1) exhibitionistic urges, (2) catharsis of conscious irritants, (3) revelation of inner attitudes, (4) the use of the therapist as auxiliary ego, (5) realization of general nature of individual problems. The procedures at the Leyden Psychiatric Clinic are presented with some clinical examples. 26 references.—(C. T. Bever)

7396. Talland, George A. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) TASK AND INTERACTION PROCESS: SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THERAPEUTIC GROUP DISCUSSION. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 105-109.—"The weekly discussions of four therapy groups were recorded by the method of interaction process analysis.... Analysis of quantified records confirms the predictions that in therapy groups there is no consistent progress from orientation through evaluation to control within single meetings, and that there is a tendency to keep disturbance at a certain level."—(L. N. Solomon)

7397. Tauber, Edward S. EXPLORING THE THERAPEUTIC USE OF COUNTERTRANSFERENCE DATA. *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 331-336.—Three illustrations of presenting countertransference data to the patient are discussed. Countertransference reactions occur most likely during periods of resistance and they can serve to provoke contact with the patient if cautiously and responsibly introduced into the therapeutic relationship.—(C. T. Bever)

7398. Teirich, H. MUSIK UND LITERATUR IM RAHMEN DER GRUPPENTHERAPIE. (Music and literature in the frame of group-therapy.) In Speer, E., Die Vorträge der 4. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1953, (see 29: 7390), 167-172.—The use of music in connection with group psychotherapy in private practice is evaluated. Bach and Händel are considered particularly useful. Bibliotherapy is recommended and a list of titles, found helpful, is suggested. 24 references.—(C. T. Bever)

7399. Teirich-Leube, Hede. THERAPIE UND TECHNIK DER BINDEGEWEBSMASSE. (Therapy and technique of connective tissue massage.) In

Speer, E., Die Vorträge der 4. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1953, (see 29: 7390), 173-178.—A special type of massage is described which has a neural and a humoral reflex effect. This may support psychotherapy.—(C. T. Bever)

7400. Towne, Robert D. (USAF Hosp., Sheppard AFB, Tex.) GROUP THERAPY IN A MILITARY HOSPITAL. *U.S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1954, 5, 853-859.—The development of a group therapy program on the neuropsychiatric service of a military hospital is described. The application of group therapy methods to outpatient groups and patients in both open and closed wards is advantageous "in terms of economy of time and effort, creation of a therapeutic atmosphere, and integration into a teaching and research program."—(G. H. Crampton)

7401. Winder, Alvin E., & Hersko, Marvin. (VA Ment. Hyg. Clin., Miami, Fla.) THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL CLASS ON THE LENGTH AND TYPE OF PSYCHOTHERAPY IN A VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 77-79.—"A 100 patient sample from a Veterans Administration Mental Hygiene Clinic was analyzed with respect to social class, duration of psychotherapy, and psychotherapeutic approach. It was found that: 1. Approximately half of the patients were members of the lower class. 2. Middle class patients tend to remain in treatment for a significantly greater number of psychotherapy sessions than do lower class patients. 3. There is a significant tendency for more middle class patients than lower class patients to receive analytically oriented psychotherapy."—(L. B. Heathers)

7402. Winkelman, N. William, Jr. CHLORPROMAZINE IN THE TREATMENT OF NEUROPSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1954, 155 (1), 18-21.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (11), abs. 26125.)

7403. Wolffheim, Nelly. (24 Eastholm, London, Eng.) PSYCHOLOGISCHES ZUM KINDERSPIEL. (The psychology of play.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2 (5-6), 127-132.—The positive values of children's play in therapy and the possible predictive significance of its dynamic content for future personality adjustment are discussed.—(E. Schwerin)

7404. Wood, William H. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.) ELECTRO-SHOCK THERAPY. *Menninger Quart.*, 1954, 8 (4), 20-24.—This is a non-technical explanation of the method and the general results of electro-shock therapy. As an adjunct to other therapies, it may be used to shorten periods of suffering and to establish more quickly meaningful contacts with reality.—(W. A. Varvel)

7405. Zwierner, E. DIE KONSULTATION. ZUR THEORIE DER PSYCHOPHYSISCHEN KORRELATIONEN UND DER "PSYCHOSOMATISCHEN GANZHEIT." (The consultation. On the theory of psycho-physical correlations and "psycho-somatic wholeness.") *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1953, 83 (38 suppl.), 1512-1517.—Despite all holistic theories the danger persists that the psychotherapists neglect "somatic" medicine more than it would be helpful for both (i.e. "somatic" and "psychologic" medicine.) The "consultation," the actual communication between patient

and therapist, in itself is a "somatic" process. The dichotomy into "psyche" and "soma" is being done by the physician after the patient became a "case" The psycho-physical correlation in any psychosomatic manifestation is actually a "humoralpathological" process. There is no "pure" neurosis or "pure" somatic disease. 37 references.—(I. Neufeld)

Child Guidance

7406. Alpert, Augusta. OBSERVATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN IN A THERAPEUTIC CENTER. *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1954, 9, 334-343.—The distorted dependency of these prelatency children on the mother was utilized for re-education. Their dependency needs were transferred to the teacher and a corrective identification was used as the foundation for healthier relationships with other adults and children and for sublimation. Techniques used were guided regression, persistent stimulation, and dosing and structuring of new experiences.—(D. Prager)

7407. Britton, Clare. (London (Eng.) School of Economics.) CASEWORK TECHNIQUES IN CHILD CARE SERVICES. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1955, 36, 3-13.—The author discusses work in the child placement agency in terms of (1) the impingement of the environmental factor on the casework process; (2) the nature of the professional relationship; (3) casework with children, foster parents, and parents in the placement agency setting.—(L. B. Costin)

7408. Lehtovaara, Arvo. OM ORGANISATIONEN AV UPPFOSTRINGSRÄDGIVNINGEN I FINLAND. (On the organization of child guidance clinics in Finland.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 188-189.—Abstract.

7409. Leppo, Kaisa. TENDENSER INOM MODERN BARNPSYKOTERAPI. (Trends in modern psychotherapy with children.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 189-190.—Abstract.

7410. McCabe, Sarah F. (R. 326, New Bodleian Library, Oxford, Eng.) DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER CHILD GUIDANCE-BEWEGUNG IN GROSSBRITANNIEN. (The development of the child guidance movement in Great Britain.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2 (5-6), 140-142.—A historical review of the child guidance movement in Great Britain is presented. Reference is also made to the significant influence of American literature on British points of view.—(E. Schwerin)

7411. Manor, R. Mib'ayot hayeuts hapsihologi bahinuh ham'shutaf. (Some problems of psychological counseling in "common education.") *Ofakim*, 1953, 7, 214-220, 356-359.—15% of all 7-12 years old children in the "kibuts artai" [one of the associations of the communal agricultural settlements in Israel] have been brought to the counselor because of overt behavior problems; sometimes the counselor found out additional problems. Correlation between symptoms and their influence on the child's social position and his learning ability is searched. The behavior problems are classified according to their causes. The relation of parents and the community to these problems is analysed, and educational suggestions are given, also the need is stressed to explain the counselor's activity to the parents.—(H. Ormian)

7412. Noshpitz, Joseph D. (Topeka (Kans.) State Hosp.) HOPE FOR TROUBLED CHILDREN. *Menninger Quart.*, 1954, 8 (4), 25-30.—The origin, nature, and implications of the work carried on in the children's section of the Topeka State Hospital are described. A 34-bed unit for sick adolescent boys and girls was opened in October, 1952. The best medicine is thought to be the proper kind of relationships with people. Classroom schooling is aimed both at education and at therapy. Opportunities for normal social relationships are maintained.—(W. A. Varvel)

7413. Raleigh, Barbara. ADOPTION AS A FACTOR IN CHILD GUIDANCE. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 25, 53-71.—Few significant differences were found between clinic treated children who were adopted and others who were not. The adoptive mothers were somewhat more overanxious and overprotective. The natural mothers were more overtly hostile, probably because they felt secure enough to express their true feelings. The adopted children were more apt to display withdrawal symptoms, while the others were likely to display acting out symptoms. In other comparisons, no appreciable differences between the groups was noted.—(G. Elias)

7414. Ranft, Ruth. AUS DER PSYCHOTHERAPEUTISCHEN UND HEILPÄDAGOGISCHEN ARBEIT EINER KINDERBEOBACHTUNGSSTATION IN DER SCHWEIZ. (The psychotherapeutic and pedagogic work of a home for observation of children in Switzerland.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 233-235.—The program of an in-residence treatment home is described. Small groups (maximum 18) of school children are given the opportunity to live in an atmosphere which closely approximates that of a family unit but is more structured and oriented towards the individual needs of the emotionally disturbed child.—(E. Schwerin)

7415. Rosenberger, L. IMAHUT. (Motherhood.) *Ofakim*, 1953, 7, 143-144.—3 case studies of mothers coming to a child guidance counselor and telling 3 kinds of bad-educational treating children are given.—(H. Ormian)

7416. Steiger, Ruth. (U. Basle, Switzerland.) VON KÜNSTLERISCHEN GESTALTEN BEI DER BEHANDLUNG KINDLICHER NEUROSEN. (Artistic creativity in treatment of neuroses of children.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 193-194.—If children can express their fears by recreating fearful images through paintings and clay images, they will attain inner freedom to be themselves and will lose their fears.—(E. Schwerin)

7417. Stevens, Sylvia. AN ECOLOGICAL STUDY OF CHILD GUIDANCE INTAKE. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 25, 73-84.—Studies the social and economic factors existing in the family situations of children seen in a child guidance clinic. The Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago. Contrary to expectations, the number of referrals from (1) the poor, (2) slum areas, and (3) areas nearest the clinic were not disproportionately high. Those from privileged areas were more prone to receive treatment while the others were more likely not to continue in treatment after initial interviews. The wealthier were more apt to have been referred by private professionals rather than by social agencies. The symptoms of the wealthier were of a withdrawal nature to greater extent than was the case among those of moderate or poor means.—(G. Elias)

7418. Van Horn, Marie Louise. PARENTAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE CHILD-PATIENT WITH A PSYCHOTIC RELATIVE. *Smith Coll. Stud. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 25, 29-52.—20 cases from a child guidance clinic were examined. In most cases the child-patient was rejected, and when there were other siblings, he had been singled out for rejection. The rejection preceded identification by the parent of the child-patient with a psychotic relative. The identification was a rationalization to cloak the mother's hostility and a method the mother used to relieve herself of responsibility for her son's behavior. The child-patient was singled out for rejection because he touched off problems troubling the mother.—(G. Elias)

7419. Withall, John, & Rittenhouse, A. (Central State Hosp., Indianapolis.) CHILD THERAPY—A FRAME OF REFERENCE. *Except. Child.*, 1955, 21, 122-126; 149.—The non-directive approach to the relationship problem between the parents and the child is described in terms of the general principles involved and the implications as to who should undertake such therapy. 29 references.—(T. E. Newland)

7420. Zebine, Blanche G. (Arthur Lehman Counseling Service, New York.) CONCURRENT COUNSELING WITH MOTHER, FATHER AND CHILD. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 31, 187-196.—A description of a joint treatment program for parents and child in which the parent shares equal status with the child in the treatment plan. Zebine believes that such a treatment approach permits the discussion of the child's behavior to become an intrinsic part of the interviews with the parent and thus assisting him to gain a better understanding of the child while he is being helped to utilize this understanding in more effectively carrying on his parental role. A case is reported to illustrate this method.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

(See also abstracts 7344, 7924)

Vocational Guidance

7421. Braasch, William Frederick, Jr. REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN OCCUPATIONAL INTERESTS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1254-1255.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

7422. Chinwalla, R. J. EDUCATIONAL ADJUSTMENT AND MENTAL SYMPTOMS. *J. voc. educ. Guidance, Bombay*, 1954, 1 (4), 14-16.—The author, describing himself as a Bombay (India) psychoanalyst, states that successful vocational adjustment must be thought of as personality adjustment. As examples, a case of hysterical paralysis and a case of parental rejection are cited. Both are used to show that the emotional aspects in personality may be paramount. The article ends with a plea for greater tolerance and understanding among family members.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

7423. Feltman, Irene Ellen. STUDY OF FICTION AS SOURCE MATERIAL IN VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 795.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Illinois.

7424. Graham, Neil H. (Huntingdon Coll., Montgomery, Ala.) ORIENTATION AND GUIDANCE IN PARIS. *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1955, 32, 230-233.—The National Institute of Professional Orientation in

Paris has been offering guidance services since 1928. The article explains the research centers of the Institute, the test service itself, the orientation center, the documentation service and library, the psychology division, the physiology division, the pathology division, the economic science division, the orientation division, and, the professional division. —(S. M. Amatora)

7425. Green, Carolyn P. COUNSELING MEETS CHANGING NEEDS. *Empimt. Secur. Rev.*, 1954, 21 (4), 5-6; 24. —A review of records of applicants counseled over the past 20 years reveals that although problems seem to change, the root purpose of counseling remains the same—the development of the individual in line with his vocational interests and his own assets. However, the primary purpose of counseling is often obscured by problems of attitude, emotion, and finances that stem from economic and social conditions. The counselor must be prepared to deal with these subsidiary problems first. —(S. L. Warren)

7426. Hill, Julius Mathew. THE EFFECTS OF ARTIFICIALLY MEASURED LOW APTITUDE TEST SCORES ON CHANGE IN VOCATIONAL INTEREST. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 781. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

7427. Kelsey, Roger R. (State Teachers Coll., Emporia, Kans.) OCCUPATIONAL STATUS. *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1954, 32, 83-89. —Norms hide individual differences of any one person. To show the degree of variation, the range in ranking is given in the present study. Rankings for the various occupations are given by age and sex. The largest change in occupational ranking was that of banker which dropped four places since 1925 and two-and-a-half places since 1946. Occupations which raised in levels of ranking were elementary school teacher, superintendent of school, mail carrier, and motorman. Differences were noted upon the basis of age, sex, size of town, and region. —(S. M. Amatora)

7428. Léon, A. VARIATIONS DES CHOIX PROFESSIONNELS. (Changes in vocational choice.) *BINOP*, 1953, 9, 204-217. —A study of change in vocational choice among 30 second-year boys in a Paris machinist-apprentice center. At vocational guidance prior to entering the center, 16 had preferred other occupations or were undecided, but chose the center because of lack of opportunity elsewhere. In the second year, apprentices had experience in bench work, milling machine, and lathe, following which they were required to choose completion of apprenticeship in one of the three. Ultimate choices were made largely on the basis of the limited number of openings in each of the three apprenticeships, the increased occupational information gained at the center, and the advice of shop instructors. The author argues that guidance based largely on test scores is unrealistic and that schools should provide varied shop experiences to assist students in sound vocational choice. —(A. E. Johnson)

7429. Levine, Phyllis R. PROJECTIVE TESTS IN A VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE SETTING. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 209-214. —Analysis of fifteen cases determined the reasons for requesting projective tests in a vocational guidance setting "and how the materials subsequently were used in working with the client." Six general uses of these tests are described. The attempt is made to provide a general

frame of reference for prediction of subsequent behavior regarding vocational choice and counseling. —(M. M. Reece)

7430. Lindgren, Henry Clay, & Gilberg, Richard L. (San Francisco State Coll., Calif.) INTERPRETING OCCUPATIONAL INTEREST. *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 6, 15-21; 34. —On the basis of correlational studies of the results obtained in a California college guidance center on 60 male clients who took both the Strong Vocational Interest Test for Men and the Lee-Thorpe Occupational Interest Inventory, it is concluded that the O.I.I. can be used justifiably as a part of the test battery when the Strong is not available or not suitable, or when the Strong results are inconclusive. The inter-correlational data are presented and discussed. —(T. E. Newland)

7431. MacPherson, Elva. (Florida Industrial Commission, Miami, Fla.) WHY COUNSELING FOLLOW-UPS? *Empimt. Secur. Rev.*, 1954, 21 (1), 27-28. —Two types of follow-up are discussed: (1) that required for direct service to individual counselees; (2) that which may be used chiefly for research purposes. Some of the questions which may be studied through follow-up are enumerated and the uses to which the answers may be put are suggested. —(S. L. Warren)

7432. Mehenti, Perin Munchershaw. AGREEMENT BETWEEN VOCATIONAL PREFERENCE AND INVENTORIED INTEREST IN RELATION TO SOME PRESUMED INDICES OF VOCATIONAL MATURITY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1454-1455. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

7433. Mehenti, Perin N. SENSITIZING THE COMMUNITY TO GUIDANCE PROGRAMS. *J. voc. educ. Guidance, Bombay*, 1954, 1(4), 9-13. —Difficulties in making an "apathetic" and tradition-bound community aware of vocational guidance are discussed in terms of (India) the general public, parents, students, schools and special groups. Parents present a problem since they range all the way from "chronic apathy to aggressive enthusiasm." PTA groups are seen as a solution here. Pertinent U.S. experience is cited. In India the group most difficult to sensitize is the parents, whether rural or urban. —(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

7434. Mercer, Blaine E. (U. Colorado, Boulder.) A SOCIOLOGIST LOOKS AT VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE. *Voc. Guid. Quart.*, 1954, 3, 12-14. —The author states that "...there are always two aspects to choice. The first... the individual personal aspect... The second is the social aspect, including the economic and political, and whatever it is that is prerequisite to a functioning, ordered, persisting, developing social system... Personnel workers... must be cognizant of the prerequisites for societal efficiency in order to assist in the problem of choice in the area of socio-economic efficiency... Counselors ought to deal, then, with the problem of individual choice from the point of view of its significance not only to the individual but the social group, as well." —(F. A. Whitehouse)

7435. Passage, Sherrill C. THE MICHIGAN OCCUPATIONAL GUIDES. *Empimt. Secur. Rev.*, 1954, 21 (4), 7-10. —A description of the objectives, nature and uses of the series of occupational information pamphlets developed by the Michigan State Employment Service. —(S. L. Warren)

7436. Pereira, D. F. SOCIAL FORCES IN OCCUPATIONAL CHOICE. *J. voc. educ. Guidance*, Bombay, 1954, 1 (4), 38-41.—A summary of articles on elements affecting vocational choice entirely drawn from USA literature. The values of parents, as well as delimiting parental factors, are discussed. School curricula, teachers, labor trends are other social forces that play a large role here.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

7437. Philbrick, Robert. YOUTH LOOKS AT THE YOUTH CENTER. *Emplmt Secur. Rev.*, 1954, 21 (4), 11-12.—Describes the youth placement and counseling center operated by the Utah State Dept of Employment Security in terms of an evaluation made by the counseling staff.—(S. L. Warren)

7438. Pierce-Jones, John. (U. Oregon, Eugene.), & Carter, H. D. VOCATIONAL INTEREST MEASUREMENT USING A PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 671-679.—An exploratory attempt has been made to develop a photographic interest inventory similar to the Kuder Preference Record. Split-half corrected *r*'s ranged from .46 to .92 for the subtests with .81 the median. *R*'s between the cognate scales of the pictorial inventory with the Kuder ranged from .27 to .75 with .61 the median. The data are interpreted as supporting the value of a pictorial inventory.—(W. Coleman)

7439. Roe, Anne. A NEW CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 215-220.—A new classification of occupations is reported. It is based upon the primary forms of the activity and upon the level of function. "The categorization by primary forms is related to most factorizations of interest but is not identical with any of them Classification by level of function is based upon degrees of responsibility, capacity and skill." A proposed use could be to increase understanding of the relations between occupational choice and personality.—(M. M. Reece)

7440. Trinkaus, William K. (New Haven State Teachers Coll., Conn.) THE PERMANENCE OF VOCATIONAL INTERESTS OF COLLEGE FRESHMEN. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 641-646.—A group of Yale Alumni retook the Strong Vocational Interest Blank 14 to 15 years after taking it as freshmen. For 212 usable returns from the alumni a substantial relationship was found between the two administrations. Corrected contingency coefficients of .58, .59, and .58 for interest patterns, group letter grades, and occupational letter grades were obtained. Low scores were the most stable, high scores next, and middle grades the least stable.—(W. Coleman)

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

7441. Benedict, Paul K., & Jacks, Irving. MENTAL ILLNESS IN PRIMITIVE SOCIETIES. *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 377-389.—The literature on the peoples of Oceania, Hawaii, New Zealand, Fiji, and Negro Africa was surveyed as to (1) presence of major "functional" psychoses, (2) differences in symptomatology and incidence, and (3) correlation of such differences with cultural patterns. The mental disorders known to Western psychiatry do occur among primitive peoples with differences in incidence and symptomatology. Further, careful studies are needed.—(C. T. Bever)

7442. Bergeron, Marcel. LA PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE D'HIER ET D'AUJOURD'HUI. (Psychopathology then and now.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1954, 47-51, 265-288.—This is a systematic discussion of major trends in the history of psychopathology. The separate sections deal with (1) Ribot, Dumas, Blondel; (2) Janet; (3) Kraepelin and Bleuler; (4) Freud; (5) Psychosomatics; (6) Goldstein; (7) Psychopathology of delirium and hallucinations; (8) Present trends and conclusions. 15 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

7443. Boyd, Ricard W., & DiMascio, Alberto. SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND AUTONOMIC PHYSIOLOGY: A SOCIOPHYSIOLOGIC STUDY. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 207-212.—A 34 year old patient was studied by means of a sociologic and physiologic method. The former employed the Bales scoring technique and the latter, a polygraph that recorded simultaneously heart rate, galvanic skin response and skin temperature. Their interrelationships and possible use in diagnosis and prognosis in psychotherapy are discussed.—(N. H. Pronko)

7444. Brosin, Henry W. (U. Pittsburgh Med. Sch., Pa.) ON DISCOVERY AND EXPERIMENT IN PSYCHIATRY. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 561-575.—Research in psychiatry is a vital necessity rather than a luxury. Psychiatrists have several functions in improving research. The most advantageous strategy is Conant's view of science as "empirically reduced empiricism." His case history method is also explored, and numerous other works of a helpful nature in the training of researchers are cited.—(N. H. Pronko)

7445. Eisler, K. R. THE PSYCHIATRIST AND THE DYING PATIENT. New York: International Universities Press, 1955. xiii, 338 p. \$5.00.—Viewing death as a psychobiological event, the author, accepting Freud's theory of the death instinct, discusses the latter's interpretation in 16 chapters (Part I), presents 3 case histories (Part II, chapter each), and concludes with suggestions for the therapeutic program in working with dying patients. 187-item bibliography.—(L. A. Pennington)

7446. Elithorn, Alick; Piercy, Malcolm F., & Crosskey, Margaret A. (National Hosp., Queen Square, London, Eng.) PREFRONTAL LEUCOTOMY AND THE ANTICIPATION OF PAIN. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1955, 18, 34-43.—"In order to test the hypothesis that prefrontal leucotomy relieves painful conditions by reducing the anticipatory element of fear a pain-expectancy test was devised. The relative disturbance caused by a painful shock and by a preceding warning light was estimated by measuring the ratio of the psychogalvanic responses aroused by these two stimuli. 12 of the 13 patients examined showed post-operatively an increase in this ratio which indicates a relative reduction in the autonomic disturbance caused by the warning signal. It was shown that this reduction in the anticipatory fear associated with a painful stimulus was not due to an alteration in the perception of pain or to a reduction in the amount of pain tolerated during the test." 19 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

7447. Franzblau, Abraham N. FUNCTIONS OF A CHAPLAIN IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1954, 28, 181-191.—A minister offers advice, listens, helps restore judgment, and ties the individual into larger contexts. A minister operates without diagnosis or rigid techniques and plays mul-

multiple roles. "The ministry can be a fine adjunct to psychiatry in curing people with people."—(D. Prager)

7448. Gillett, Myrtle Mann. SOME UNSEEN PHYSICAL DEFECTS, NOT "MENTAL" DEFECTS. *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1954, 32, 49-52.—"Mental defect" is probably only a descriptive name for a condition, very real, baffling, disturbing which we see but cannot explain. Several examples are given to demonstrate mental defects as unseen physical defects.—(M. M. Kostick)

7449. Glaudin, Vincent, Jr. THE SPEED OF VISUAL RECOGNITION OF PRIMITIVE, SOCIAL, AND NEUTRAL WORDS BY CRIMINAL PSYCHOPATHIC, CRIMINAL NORMAL, AND HOSPITALIZED PSYCHONEUROTIC SUBJECTS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 869-870.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Illinois.

7450. Goodrich, D. Wells, Swengel, Ethel, & Sallow, George. THE SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF FIFTY PATIENTS IN A CLINIC FOR COMPREHENSIVE MEDICINE. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 227-237.—50 consecutive patients visiting Washington University Clinics were studied by psychiatric and social evaluation, the latter including the Barrabee-Finesinger Social Adjustment Scale. Relationships between psychiatric and social factors are analyzed and discussed with reference to their possible use as diagnostic, prognostic and therapeutic indicators. 32 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

7451. Hall, M. R. L. CONDITIONING AND LEARNING TECHNIQUES IN THE STUDY OF HUMAN BEHAVIOUR DISORDERS. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 25, 44-45.—Abstract.

7452. Hamburg, David A., Baskin, T. Grady, & Tucker, Anthony C. (Army Med. Serv. Grad. Sch., Washington D.C.) PREDICTION OF IMMEDIATE PSYCHIATRIC BREAKDOWN IN MILITARY SERVICE. *U.S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1954, 5, 625-636.—96 men who required psychiatric hospitalization within 30 days after entry into military service "were compared with 66 others who served uninterruptedly for a year or more prior to hospitalization. . . There was a much higher incidence of severe pre-service functional impairment in the immediate breakdown group than in the late breakdown group."—(G. H. Crampton)

7453. Jacobs, Alfred. (U. Southern Calif., Los Angeles.) RESPONSES OF NORMALS AND MENTAL HOSPITAL PATIENTS TO FREUDIAN SEXUAL SYMBOLS. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 454.—Abstract.

7454. Jaspers, Karl. CONTRIBUTO ALLA CRITICA DELLA PSICANALISI. (Criticism of psychoanalysis.) *Arch. Filoa.*, 1952, 37-46.—Criticism is directed against some mystic, psychoanalytic concepts, such as the tendency to interpret behavior as always having a symbolic meaning; to assert a knowledge of the total human being; to maintain the idea of human perfection which is given the name of health, and on the whole exhibiting an occult tendency. Also the psychoanalytic organizations and their monopolistic attitude are scrutinized. The belief is expressed that psychoanalysis is ruinous to the spirit of the medical profession.—(M. J. Stanford)

7455. Kaczyński, M. WPŁYW PAWŁOWA NA ROZWÓJ PSYCHIATRII. (Pavlov's influence on the development of psychiatry.) *Acta Physiol. Polonica*, 1950, 1, 49-55.—The author reviews shortly the influence of Pavlov's theory on various Polish workers in the field of normal psychophysiology before the war (Miller, Konorski, Mazurkiewicz, Wilczkowski) and gives some examples of its possibilities for the elucidation of some mental disturbances and diseases, pointing to vast perspectives of its application in psychiatry.—(M. Choynowski)

7456. Leffman, Henry, & Perlo, Vincent P. (Madigan Army Hosp., Tacoma, Wash.) METRAZOL AND COMBINED PHOTIC-METRAZOL ACTIVATED ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY IN EPILEPTIC, SCHIZOPHRENIC, PSYCHONEUROTIC, AND PSYCHOPATHIC PATIENTS. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1955, 7, 61-66.—The procedures were carried out in 47 epileptics, 53 schizophrenics, 20 psychoneurotics, and 30 psychopaths. Photic-Metrazol activation demonstrated low myoclonic thresholds in 84% of the idiopathic epileptics and 53% of the schizophrenics, but in only 2% of the psychoneurotics and patients with character disorders. The pattern of EEG response is different in epileptic (spike-and-wave) and non-epileptic (poly-spike) patients. EST tends to raise the myoclonic threshold in schizophrenics, but the effect is temporary.—(R. J. Ellingson)

7457. Levin, Monroe Louis. THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CONSTRUCTION OF FORM-COLOR-SPATIAL DESIGNS AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1461.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

7458. Liebman, Samuel. (Ed.) STRESS SITUATIONS. Philadelphia, Pa.: J. B. Lippincott, 1955. vi, 144 p. \$3.00.—"Emotional reactions to stress" is the theme of this monograph addressed towards the general medical community. It considers the mode of response of the personality to the pressures of social and personal difficulties of the following varieties: Frustration and failure, acute illnesses, catastrophe, marriage, fertility and sterility, divorce, death and suicide.—(N. H. Pronko)

7459. Lorenz, Maria, & Cobb, Stanley. (Harvard U., Boston, Mass.) LANGUAGE PATTERNS IN PSYCHOTIC AND PSYCHONEUROTIC SUBJECTS. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 665-673.—The thesis is developed that language habits "provide a medium for objective and verifiable demonstration of mental attitudes and processes" by review of the authors' earlier studies and by additional analysis of the words (1,000 consecutive) used by 10 obsessive-compulsive and by 10 paranoid schizophrenic patients. Findings are related to comparable studies of manic and hysterical subjects with normal controls.—(L. A. Pennington)

7460. McKeown, James E., & Chyatte, Conrad. THE BEHAVIOR OF FATHERS AS REPORTED BY NORMALS, NEUROTICS AND SCHIZOPHRENICS. *Amer. Cath. sociol. Rev.*, 1954, 15, 332-340.—The behavior of the fathers of schizophrenics toward the schizophrenics is studied in relation to the behavior of fathers of normals toward the normals and the behavior of fathers of neurotics toward the neurotics. The present study includes 534 cases. Fathers of normals are generally reported as Encouraging, fathers of neurotics as Demanding-Antagonistic,

fathers of schizophrenics as Superficial (slightly concerned or indifferent to patient's welfare.) Chi square test showed these differences significant with a P value of less than .02. Whether fathers of schizophrenics are actually Superficial, or whether the pre-psychotic schizophrenic personality has thus adjudged them is not determined.—(S. M. Dominic)

7461. Mora, Giorgio. (Butler Hosp. Providence, R.I.) VALORE DELL'UMANESIMO IN PSICHIATRIA. (The value of humanism in psychiatry.) Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich., 1954, 15, 485-502.—Historic approaches to the treatment or consideration of mental illnesses are viewed as a continuous reflection of the human being within definite cultural patterns. Humanism is considered as the basic value which gives meaning to psychiatry. Human values are the only essential aspects to be considered; the passage from science to religion is made through the human being. Special emphasis is given to phenomenological-existential psychiatry. Bibliographic footnotes. Italian, French, German, English summaries.—(A. Manoil)

7462. Oates, Wayne E. (Southern Baptist Theol. Seminary, Louisville, Ky.) RELIGIOUS FACTORS IN MENTAL ILLNESS. New York: Association Press, 1955. xv, 239 p. \$3.50.—Religion can be a barbiturate that makes "of God a 'purveyor to man's appetites' for success, peace without discipline, and healing without insight and self-confrontation." Or religion can promote mental health. These two aspects of religion are discussed in chapters on self-deception, the religion of the mentally ill, the role of religious culture in mental health, some differences between healthy and unhealthy religion, interpersonal relatedness and religious experience, religion in the therapy of mental illness, psychiatrists' approach to religious experience in mentally ill patients, and therapeutic problems in relation to the religion of the mentally ill.—(G. K. Morlan)

7463. Pinelli, Paolo. (Pavia U., Italy.) SIGNIFICATO E VALORE DELLA ELETTROENCEFALOGRAFIA IN CAMPO PSICHIATRICO. (Value and significance of electroencephalography in psychiatry.) Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich., 1954, 15, 355-375.—A critical analysis of EEG in psychiatry is presented. While the study of EEG could help in the recognition of certain aspects of neurological functional substrata of mental illness, "it does not say anything as to psychopathology." The author states that "the abnormalities of cerebral disfunctions as indicated by the EEG, most of the time are not by themselves determiners of the illness, but only predisposing of the illness. Various areas of application of the EEG technique, are analyzed, with emphasis on the need for the integration of EEG data within a comprehensive clinical frame of reference. 57-item bibliography. French, English, and German summaries.—(A. Manoil)

7464. Pomeroy, Wardell Baxter. SEXUAL BEHAVIOR BEFORE AND AFTER PSYCHOSURGERY. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1466.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

7465. Rome, Howard P. THE CONCEPT OF THE BODY IMAGE. Dig. Neurol. Psychiat., 1955, 23, 105.—Abstract.

7466. Royal Medico-Psychological Association. MEMORANDUM OF EVIDENCE TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE LAW RELATING TO MEN-

TAL ILLNESS AND MENTAL DEFICIENCY. J. ment. Sci., 1954, 100, 994-1020.—Suggestions for revisions of laws relating to mental illness and mental deficiency are presented. Mental Deficiency is not to be regarded as a disease or a group of diseases in the medical sense but as a term to cover individuals who lack the ability to meet the minimum requirements of the society in which they live.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7467. Shagass, Charles. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) THE SEDATION THRESHOLD. A METHOD FOR ESTIMATING TENSION IN PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS. EEG clin. Neurophysiol., 1954, 6, 221-233.—A method of measuring sedation tolerance, using EEG changes to indicate sedation threshold, is described. Sedation threshold is defined as the amount of Sodium Amytal (by IV injection) required to produce an inflection point in the amplitude curve of frontal 15-30 cps activity. It correlated at .72 with clinical ratings of degree of tension in non-psychotic patients, and seems to hold promise as an objective test of tension.—(R. J. Ellingson)

7468. Sherman, Lewis Joseph. A STUDY OF RETROACTIVE INHIBITION WITH MEANINGFUL AND NONSENSE MATERIAL IN CRIMINAL PSYCHOPATHIC CRIMINAL NORMAL, AND AUTOPLASTIC NEUROTIC SUBJECTS. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 671.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Illinois.

7469. Stewart, Donald D. (U. Arkansas, Fayetteville.) A NOTE ON MENTAL ILLNESS IN RURAL ARKANSAS. Soc. Probl., 1953, 1, 57-60.—Presented in this paper are some of the crucial reasons for the rural-urban differences in rates of hospitalization of the mentally ill. Some of these reasons are that: (1) the societal reaction against the mentally ill is not strong in rural areas; (2) families are willing to take care of the mentally ill at home; (3) there is no housing problem and no unwillingness to take care of the aged. Mental hygiene in rural areas should be a part of public education so that the seriously mentally disordered will not be referred to treatment centers too late.—(R. M. Frumkin)

7470. Strickland, Benjamin A., Jr., & Ferris, Charles. THE EFFECTS OF AIR TRANSPORTATION ON VARIOUS CLINICAL CONDITIONS: REACTIONS OF PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS TO AIR TRANSPORTATION. USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. 21-40-002 (Rep. No. 4), 8 p.—The preparation and handling of psychiatric patients being transported by air are discussed; 2,679 reports on such patients are analyzed. Symptomatic reactions were experienced by 10.2% of the patients during flight. The major diagnostic groups among the psychiatric cases are tabulated and the incidence of symptoms is given. This study indicates that all psychiatric patients can be advantageously and economically transported by air. No serious reactions were noted and no symptoms were reported which are considered to have untoward significance in the prognosis of the patient concerned.

7471. U.S. National Institute of Mental Health, Biometrics Branch. PROGRESS IN REPORTING MENTAL HOSPITAL STATISTICS. Publ. Hlth Rep., Wash., 1954, 69, 809-814.—This is a report on the Fourth Annual Conference of Mental Hospital Administrators and Statisticians. Discussions, reports and decisions dealt especially with the following areas: cooperation of States for better and more compar-

mental hospital statistics; use of a new, revised psychiatric nomenclature and of a common diagnostic language; modification of the statistical system to facilitate more accurate follow up of patients; controlled evaluative studies on the effectiveness of therapy, particularly cohort studies of mental patients; and ways and means of presenting statistical mental hospital data to the public.—(G. M. Hochbaum)

7472. von Fieandt, Kai. MÄTNING AV LOKALISATIONSBRUBNINGEN HOS PATIENTER OCH NORMALA MED INDUCERAD TONUSASYMMETRI. (The measurement of change of location in patients and normals with induced tonus asymmetry.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 183.—Abstract.

7473. Wanklin, J. M., Fleming, D. F., Buck, C. W., & Hobbs, G. E. FACTORS INFLUENCING THE RATE OF FIRST ADMISSION TO MENTAL HOSPITAL. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 121, 103-116.—First admission rates involving 1,983 patients were analyzed and compared with other studies of a similar kind. It was found that higher rates tended to be associated with urban residence, with single, divorced and separated marital status, with lack of more than 8 years' schooling and with recent immigration among the foreign born. These factors are evaluated in relation to the incidence of mental illness and upon the need or desire to hospitalize the mentally ill.—(N. H. Pronko)

(See also abstracts 6559, 6561, 7136)

Mental Deficiency

7474. Alexander, Robert Harold. THE RELATION OF INTELLIGENCE LEVEL AND TRANSIENT MOTOR RESPONSE TO STEP FUNCTIONS IN SELECTED GROUPS OF CHILDREN. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1101.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Washington U.

7475. Arnholter, Ethelwyne. (Pupil Personnel Center, Indianapolis.) SOCIAL DRAMA FOR RETARDED ADOLESCENTS. *Except. Child.*, 1955, 21, 132-134.—The use of socio-drama—"an indispensable method"—with a group of mentally retarded adolescents is described.—(T. E. Newland)

7476. Bensberg, Gerald J., & Sloan, William. THE USE OF THE CATTELL CULTURE-FREE TEST WITH MENTAL DEFECTIVES. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 59, 499-503.—The Binet and the Cattell Culture Free Intelligence Tests were given to 60 male patients between the ages of ten and thirty-five, who had mental ages of three to nine years. Scores on both tests were compared, the correlation coefficient being .85. The authors fail to find support "for the hypothesis that familial defectives are culturally deprived." The scores on the Cattell test did not seem to be influenced by length of institutionalization of chronological age (when MA was held constant.) "The CCFIT is felt to be potentially useful because it is short, interesting and easy to score. Also it may be of value in those cases where education is minimal and there is a language barrier."—(V. M. Staudt)

7477. Berger, Andrew. (Training School, Vineland, N. J.) INHIBITION OF THE EYELID REFLEX IN THREE ETIOLOGIC GROUPS OF MENTALLY RETARDED BOYS AS COMPARED WITH NORMALS. *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1954, 51, 148-152.—Organics can

inhibit least well the reflex and familial and psychogenic retarded cases are also poorer than normal boys at inhibition.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7478. Bissonnier, Henri. DE LA VISION DU MONDE CHEZ L'OLIGOPHRENE ET DES CONSÉQUENCES QUE CELA IMPLIQUE POUR L'ORTHO-PÉDAGOGIE EN MATIÈRE D'ÉDUCATION MORALE. (The oligophrenic's vision of the world and its implication for orthopedagogy concerning the substance of moral education.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopedagog.*, 1954, 2, 140-152.—Concerning the self and world pictures of 100 mental defectives and their attitude toward the passing of time, the author stresses the moral sensitivity of many of them and their ability to comprehend symbolism. To widen their horizon, special education of oligophrenics must take such ability into account. English and German summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

7479. Capobianco, Rudolph Joseph. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ENDOGENOUS AND EXOGENOUS MENTALLY HANDICAPPED BOYS ON ARITHMETIC ACHIEVEMENT. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 794-795.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, U. Illinois.

7480. Cattell, Raymond B. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) A NOTE ON DR. SLOAN'S EVIDENCE REGARDING THE VALUE OF CULTURE-FREE INTELLIGENCE TESTS. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 59, 504-506.—In this paper Cattell offers some explanations for Dr. Sloan's findings regarding the value of culture-free intelligence tests.—(V. M. Staudt)

7481. Chandler, Charles S. (Woodward (la.) State Hosp. & Sch.), & Shaffer, Albert J. A CRITIQUE OF THE GROUP PLACEMENT CONCEPT. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 59, 517-521.—The authors discuss the disadvantages of group placement procedures with the mentally deficient. These, they feel, must also be considered as well as the advantages which are frequently cited.—(V. M. Staudt)

7482. Clarke, A. D. B. (Manor Hosp., Epsom, Surrey, Eng.), & Clarke, A. M. PSEUDO-FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS—SOME IMPLICATIONS. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 59, 507-509.—The authors maintain that if the term pseudo-feeble-mindedness is used at all it should only be applied to those individuals "in which it appears that the erroneous diagnosis of mental deficiency was the result of insufficient examination by the clinician. The term is quite inappropriate when applied to those who show (by reliable criteria) accelerated mental growth, for it obscures the fact of real change . . ." They believe that mental defectives can change "within limits which are not as yet precisely ascertained nor are the factors influencing and limiting such changes really understood."—(V. M. Staudt)

7483. Crome, L. (Fountain Hosp., Tooting, London, Eng.) SOME MORBID-ANATOMICAL ASPECTS OF MENTAL DEFICIENCY. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 894-912.—Autopsies on 117 low-grade juvenile cases showed reduced brain weight in 107, obstructive hydrocephalus in 11 and varying degrees of ventricular dilatation without obstruction to the circulation of cerebro-spinal fluid in 62. Pathological findings in each case are given.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7484. Dühner, Käthe. PSYCHAGOGISCHE BE-TREUUNG EINER JUGENDLICHEN MIT PSYCHO-

GENEN ORGANSYMPTOMEN UND PSEUDO-SCHWACHSINN. (Psychological treatment of an adolescent girl with somatic symptoms of psychogenic origin and pseudo-feebled-mindedness.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 279-283.—The case history, course of treatment of an 18-year old girl is presented. Her true ability, obscured by emotional disturbance, to function intellectually and emotionally was restored after a combination of individual and group therapy.—(E. Schwerin)

7485. Frumkin, Robert M. (U. Buffalo, N.Y.) DIFFERENTIAL PREVALENCE OF MENTAL DEFICIENCY IN THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS OF OHIO. *Rural Sociol.*, 1954, 19, 390.—About three times as many people are admitted to Ohio schools for the feeble-minded from urban areas as from rural areas.—(H. K. Moore)

7486. Gottsleben, Robert H. (Training Sch., Vineland, N.J.) THE INCIDENCE OF STUTTERING IN A GROUP OF MONGOLOIDS. *Training Sch. Bull.*, 1955, 51, 209-216.—Greater incidence of stuttering in a group of 36 mongoloids compared with a group of non-mongoloid mental retardates suggests that the mongoloids may have a neuro-muscular system which predisposes them to stutter, but that the stuttering may not develop unless the individual is subjected to psychological barriers which he cannot satisfactorily meet.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7487. Halpin, Virginia G. ROTATION ERRORS MADE BY BRAIN-INJURED AND FAMILIAL CHILDREN ON TWO VISUAL-MOTOR TESTS. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 59, 485-489.—The Bender Gestalt Test and the Goldstein-Scheerer Stick Test were given to two groups of children, one a group of 15 brain-injured children and the other a group of 15 familial children. The purpose of the investigation was to determine whether errors of rotation can be predicted from one visual motor test to another, and to determine any difference in the number of rotations between brain-injured and familial. The author concludes that at the chronological and mental age levels of the children in her study "rotations cannot be considered as a form of behavior which can be predicted from one visual-motor task to another." She also observes that "from the evidence presented in this study... brain-injured children, considered as a group and selected by aforementioned criteria, make more errors on tasks that require visual-motor integrations than do matched familiars."—(V. M. Staudt)

7488. Kelman, Howard R. (Jewish Hosp., Brooklyn, N.Y.) A PROGRAM FOR MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN. *Children*, 1955, 2, 10-14.—Any program for the mentally retarded child is a many-sided undertaking cutting across the responsibilities of many disciplines. The cost is beyond the means of most families, therefore the community has the responsibility to assist in making services available. The author analyzes the various aspects of the program under the following headings: (1) families; (2) special clinics; (3) school services; (4) group experience; (5) residential treatment; (6) other needs; and (7) steps ahead.—(S. M. Amatora)

7489. Leberfeld, Doris Trepel, & Nertz, Norma. A HOME TRAINING PROGRAM IN LANGUAGE AND SPEECH FOR MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 59, 413-416.—A program developed at the New York Medical College is

described. The program was originated in order to facilitate language and speech development in the mentally retarded children seen at College clinic and to provide home training in these areas for the child in the period between diagnosis and the time at which therapy is begun at the clinic.—(V. M. Staudt)

7490. Loos, F. M., & Tizard, J. THE EMPLOYMENT OF ADULT IMBECILES IN A HOSPITAL WORKSHOP. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 59, 395-403.—Six adult medium grade imbeciles were assigned for training to a workshop where high grade defectives were being trained for work in the community. Following a fortnight's training they could do a simple folding task satisfactorily but they did not work consistently. Experiments were conducted, first using "self-competition" and then linking the work of the imbeciles with that of the high grade patients in order to study the problem of providing suitable conditions for patients of this grade. The authors observe that conditions which seemed favorable were conditions where the patients could see "a good reason why they should work diligently and consistently." The best conditions were those where they worked as members of small groups and where their output was directly linked to that of the high grade patients.—(V. M. Staudt)

7491. McPherson, Marion White. (St. Louis (Mo.) Neuropsychiat. Clin.), & Fisch, Ralph I. AFFECT IN THE ETIOLOGY AND MAINTENANCE (sic) OF MENTAL DEFICIENCY. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 55-60.—This study was designed to determine the characteristics, incidence, and possible etiological sources of mental defectives' evasive attempts to respond to difficult items on the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale, Form I. The experimental design permitted two comparisons of groups with lower and higher MA's. In both comparisons the children with the lower MA's evidenced evasion consistently more frequently than did the subjects with the higher MA's. An endeavor was made to identify possible antecedents of such behavior and there is evidence to suggest that the phenomenon might reflect an attitude of learned negativism.—(L. B. Heathers)

7492. Nolte, Erwin, & Ross, Werner. ZUR DIAGNOSE DER IMBEZILLITÄT. (Concerning the diagnosis of mental deficiency.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 284-288.—This is the first of two articles presenting criteria facilitating the diagnosis of true mental deficiency. The authors take the view that "since the bases of the Binet-Simon scaling system, especially the concept of the I.Q. seem to be shaken... we have no possibility for exact and specific determination of mental deficiency which could be applied to every individual case." 19 references.—(E. Schwerin)

7493. Oster, Jakob. SCIENTIFIC PROBLEMS, PROGRESS, AND PROSPECTS. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 59, 425-433.—A review is presented of progress in the area of mental deficiency and some prospects for solution of various problems are indicated. 22 references.—(V. M. Staudt)

7494. Papanis, Ned. (Wayne County Training Sch., Northville, Mich.), Rosenblum, Sidney, & Keller, James E. RESPONSES OF LOWER SOCIAL CLASS, HIGH-GRADE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED BOYS TO A "CULTURE FAIR" TEST OF INTELLIGENCE—THE DAVIS-EELLS GAMES. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 59, 493-498.—The Davis-Eells Games is con-

sidered a "culture fair" test. This test was administered to 30 non-organic, lower-class, school-aged, high-grade mentally handicapped boys. They also took the Binet, the WISC, and the California Test of Mental Maturity. "In general they did not demonstrate significantly higher scores on the Davis-Eells Games than on the other tests. Analyses of the qualitative data obtained during follow-up clinical interviews demonstrated that the boys failed primarily because of weaknesses in abstract thinking and 'problem solving' ability." The authors concluded that "for our population the Davis-Eells Games does not appear to reveal intellectual potential not already manifest in the other intelligence tests."—(V. M. Staudt)

7495. Ricciuti, Florence B. (Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N.J.) A STUDY IN DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS USING A MODIFIED PLAY TECHNIQUE. *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1954, 51, 135-145.—Eight pre-school retarded children were seen most for 24 individual half-hour sessions of free and structured play. Two showed little change, four considerable change in showing that they could do considerable more than initial testing indicated. Post therapy intelligence tests showed general gains considered not significant in themselves.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7496. Rosen, Leonard. (N.J. Mental Hygiene Clinic, Camden.) SELECTED ASPECTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MOTHER'S UNDERSTANDING OF HER MENTALLY RETARDED CHILD. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 59, 522-528.—A report is presented of special "aspects in the development of the mother's understanding of her mentally retarded child." This investigation concerns itself with "observations and reactions of the mothers concerning their mentally retarded children."—(V. M. Staudt)

7497. Rosenblatt, Bernard, & Solomon, Paul. (Worcester Youth Guidance Center, Mass.) STRUCTURAL AND GENETIC ASPECTS OF RORSCHACH RESPONSES IN MENTAL DEFICIENCY. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 496-506.—Location scores of the Rorschachs of 60 mental defectives were compared for different MA levels and with normal children of the same mental ages, schizophrenics, organics, and normal adults. "The perceptual functioning of the defectives was less integrated and less differentiated than that of the normal adults. Normal children showed more differentiation and integration than defectives of the same MA. Schizophrenics and brain damaged Ss showed vestiges of a former level of functioning higher than that of the defectives."—(A. R. Jensen)

7498. Satter, George. (Training Sch., Vineland, N.J.) RETARDED ADULTS WHO HAVE DEVELOPED BEYOND EXPECTATION—PART III. FURTHER ANALYSIS AND SUMMARY. *Training Sch. Bull.*, 1955, 51, 237-243.—Factor analysis of a group of 27 variables discriminating between mentally retarded individuals who achieved and those who did not resulted in three factors, a general one, a perceptual motor one, and a "substitution" one. All variables seem to be segments of intelligence and no differences in motivation, attitude, or work habits were apparently involved.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7499. Steinfeldt-Foss, Otto W. ARHINENCEPHALIA AND IMBECILITY. *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1954, 29, 261-268.—A 49 yr. old, imbecilic, psychoneurotic female showed arhinencephaly. The brain

showed slight general atrophy. There were no data regarding the olfactory sense. No atrophy of the cortical smell center was observed. Eunuchoidism was not established. Despite a myxedematous appearance, there was no morphological change in the thyroid gland.—(D. Prager)

7500. Toolan, James M. (Bellevue Hosp., New York.) THE DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF MENTAL DEFICIENCY IN ADOLESCENTS. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 59, 445-451.—"A description is given of 103 adolescent girls who were diagnosed as functioning on a borderline or mentally defective level out of a total of 328 consecutive admissions during a one year period, to the female adolescent service of Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital. An analysis is offered as to the source of referrals, age, racial distribution, intellectual range, diagnosis and disposition of these patients. A comparison is made to the entire population of the service." The author makes the recommendation that "combined facilities for the care of defective and psychotic children be established." 16 references.—(V. M. Staudt)

7501. van Bogaert, Ludo. LES NEUROLIPIDOSES DITES PHOSPHATIDIQUES. (The phosphatidic group of neuro-lipidoses.) *Acta. neurol. Belg.*, 1954, 54, 559-585.—A plea is made for greater differentiation of the varieties of amaurotic family idiocy, based on more careful discrimination between the autonomous pathology of cell metabolism and that which may be secondary to massive nuclear degeneration. 69 references. German and English summaries.—(B. A. Maher)

7502. Warren, Sol L. PROBLEMS IN THE PLACEMENT AND FOLLOW-UP OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 59, 406-412.—Placement and follow-up problems of the mentally retarded are described as of two types: those which arise from the individual's own handicap and those which stem from outside sources such as parental attitudes and such. "Resolution of these problems calls first for a complete evaluation of physical, mental, emotional, social, and vocational attributes followed by a determination of the feasibility of a specific plan based on the findings. If practical and compatible with individual needs, the development and implementation of the plan may then include physical restoration, personal adjustment, counseling, vocational preparation, selective job placement and thorough follow-up."—(V. M. Staudt)

7503. Weiner, Bluma B. (Wayne County Training Sch., Northville, Mich.), & Wadsworth, Helen M. THE INTROJECTION OF BEHAVIORAL NORMS BY MENTALLY HANDICAPPED BOYS IN A RESIDENTIAL PRE-ACADEMIC PROGRAM. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 59, 490-492.—A report is presented of a study done on mentally handicapped young boys to determine how well they had introjected "adult norms of conduct." The authors find that the boys had introjected the norms well enough to be able to recognize whether their peers conformed to these norms and to like their companionship.—(V. M. Staudt)

7504. White, Wesley Dale. (Southbury Training School, Conn.) EDUCATION FOR LIFE ADJUSTMENT. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 59, 404-407.—The education of the mentally retarded must be directed toward enabling them to lead a satisfying and purposeful life.—(V. M. Staudt)

7505. Wintergeist, Ruth. (Gladbachstr. 45, Zürich, Switzerland.) *DIE GEMÜTSEERZIEHUNG BEI GEISTESSCHWACHEN KINDERN.* (The training of emotional character in feeble-minded children.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1954, 23, 208-215. — Feeble-mindedness is more than intellectual weakness, it is weakness of the total intellectual and emotional system. Emotion and will may be affected to a greater or a smaller degree than intelligence. According to the author, morons frequently show relatively minor intellectual weakness associated with clearly seen defects of will and emotion. The development of emotional character is of primary importance in the feeble-minded; personal contacts, acceptance, encouragement, and efforts to raise self-esteem contribute to this development. —(D. F. Mindlin)

7506. Zulliger, Hans. *IMBEZILLITÄT IN DER SPIEGELUNG DES TAFELM-Z-TESTS.* (Imbecility as reflected in the Z test.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 321-329. — The case of a 14 year old imbecile girl is discussed in terms of her Z test protocol, with particular emphasis on evaluation, treatment, and prognosis. —(H. P. David)

(See also abstracts 7258, 7280, 7581, 7597)

Behavior Problems

7507. Ackerman, Nathan W. *INTERPERSONAL DISTURBANCES IN THE FAMILY.* *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 359-368. — The ultimate goals of psychiatry are assumed to be the alleviation of problems in the social community, beyond the emotional problems and intrapsychic processes of the individual. The present psychiatric approach to the family, the smallest social unit, limited to concomitant psychotherapy of individual family members involves many problems and inadequacies. A systematic psychotherapeutic method for the family has yet to be evolved. —(C. T. Bever)

7508. Ackner, Brian. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) *DEPERSONALIZATION. I. AETIOLOGY AND PHENOMENOLOGY. II. CLINICAL SYNDROMES.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 838-872. — Problems of definition and theories of etiology are reviewed: four salient features are involved: feeling of unreality, unpleasant quality, the non-delusional nature of the syndrome, and loss of affective response. Clinical features of organic, hysterical, and tension depersonalization are detailed and six case histories commented on. 56 references. —(W. L. Wilkins)

7509. Alexander, Michail. *HOMOSEXUALITY AND ARTS.* *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1954, 8, 26-27. — Every artist is a creator of an idea (a masculine attribute) and a birthgiver to this idea (feminine attribute). "Only the woman in the artist is able to reproduce... In a way every artist is... homoerotic, though that does not necessarily mean that he is practising any sexual activity... Homosexuals, having developed more the capacities and peculiar emotions of the opposite sex, have a certain peculiar tendency towards art, because they are both creator and birthgiver. Compared with other artists, the homosexual seems to develop much greater artistic abilities." —(H. D. Arbitman)

7510. Atoynatan, T. H., Goldstone, S., Goldsmith, J., & Cohen, L. D. *THE DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF CARBON DIOXIDE AND NITROUS OXIDE INHA-*

LATION THERAPIES UPON ANXIETY SYMPTOMS UNDER PERMISSIVE AND NONPERMISSIVE CONDITIONS. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 641-649. — The permissive group showed greater improvement. More intensive research is indicated. —(D. Prager)

7511. Basowitz, Harold; Persky, Harold; Korchin, Sheldon J., & Grinker, Roy R. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago.) *ANXIETY AND STRESS.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1955. xv, 320 p. \$8.00. — Psychosomatic and psychiatric processes involved in anxiety as it occurs in a real life situation, namely, paratroop training were studied by an interdisciplinary research team. The following headings reflect the organization of the report of this study: rationale and purposes; design of the study; a variety of data, psychological and biochemical; selected case studies, synthesis and integration of the data, and implications of the results. The authors are of the opinion that more significant than the findings or their interpretation is the transactional approach from which the study was carried out. 139 references. —(N. H. Pronko)

7512. Batchelor, I. R. C., & Napier, Margaret B. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland.) *THE SEQUELAE AND SHORT-TERM PROGNOSIS OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. THE RESULTS OF A ONE-YEAR FOLLOW-UP OF 200 CASES.* *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1954, 17, 261-266. — This is a one-year follow-up study of 200 consecutive cases of attempted suicide admitted to a general hospital from which 57% had been discharged home, 23% to a mental hospital, and the remainder to various clinics, nursing homes, etc. One year later 13.5% were in mental hospitals, 76% were at home and 59% were employed. "The detailed findings indicate that those who show persistently psychopathic behaviour are apt to repeat their suicidal attempts; that depressive psychoses carry their serious suicidal risk later into convalescence; and that social factors may play a considerable role in aggravating a suicidal trend to a fatal outcome." —(M. L. Simmel)

7513. Buhler, Robert Adolph. *FLICKER FUSION THRESHOLD AND ANXIETY LEVEL.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1255. — Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

7514. Bush, George. *THE EFFECT OF VARYING STATES OF EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED ANXIETY ON THE MEMORY PERFORMANCE OF ANXIOUS AND NON-ANXIOUS NORMALS.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 965. — Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

7515. Cagnello, Danilo; Della Beffa, Angelo, & Declich, Mario. (Psychiatric Hosp., Sondrio, Italy.) *LA DUALITÀ IO-TU E IL SENTIMENTO DI COLPA.* (The duality I-you and the feeling of guilt.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1954, 15, 504-555. — A phenomenologic-anthropologic approach to the understanding of the feelings of guilt as experienced by various patients is presented. The authors use the questionnaire of Snoeck only as a supplement of clinical investigation and allowing the use of the phenomenological method. The preliminary results indicate the way in which the relationship I-you is being distorted. "The psychiatry of tomorrow should be understood as studying the deformation of the man to man relationships." French, English, German, Italian summaries. —(A. Manoll)

7516. Cleckley, Hervey. (Med. Coll. Georgia, Augusta.) **THE MASK OF SANITY: AN ATTEMPT TO CLARIFY SOME ISSUES ABOUT THE SO-CALLED PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY.** (3rd ed.) St. Louis, Mo.: C. V. Mosby, 1955. 596 p. \$9.50.—An attempt is made to present (1) an outline of the problem centering around the psychopath, (2) a picture of the disorder in full and incomplete clinical manifestation via case histories, (3) a cataloguing of psychopathic data, (4) an attempt at their interpretation and a consideration of medical, legal and social remedial steps. (See 25: 428.)—(N. H. Pronko)

7517. Crasileck, Harold Bernard. **AN ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SUICIDAL AND PSEUDO-SUICIDAL PATIENTS THROUGH THE USE OF PROJECTIVE TECHNIQUES.** Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1456-1457.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Houston.

7518. Dudley, Geoffrey A. **A RARE CASE OF FEMALE FETISHISM.** *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1954, 8, 32-34.—A rubber mackintosh fetish in a 17-year-old girl is presented to show that female fetishism does exist despite psychoanalytic theories of fetishism which preclude the possibility of females being so affected. Although this particular case was not investigated psychoanalytically, several tentative unconscious motives for the fetish are suggested.—(H. D. Arbitman)

7519. Eidelberg, Ludwig. **NEUROSIS, A NEGATIVE OF PERVERSION?** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 607-612.—Freud early thought that perverts accepted sexual trends that neurotics tried to repress and hence the neurotic symptom was the negative of the perverse act. Lack of interest in normal sexual intercourse is due to an unconscious fear of that act. Both perverts and neurotics ward off the component instinct. The neurotic disavows the symptom (defense) while the pervert approves the perverted action (defense).—(D. Prager)

7520. Ekstein, Rudolph, & Wallerstein, Judith. **OBSERVATIONS ON THE PSYCHOLOGY OF BORDERLINE AND PSYCHOTIC CHILDREN.** *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1954, 9, 344-372.—These children show fluctuating psychotic and neurotic ego organization. The ego's capacity to tolerate conflict varies abruptly in a single hour. There is high vulnerability to inner and outer stimuli. Transference processes may cause the primary process to predominate. Every fantasy production is an attempt to master conflict and a confession of current inability to do so. There is defective ego control in borderline children. The dominant cast of the relationship is autistic and symbiotic. Difficulties in understanding and communication are manifold in work with the borderline and psychotic child.—(D. Prager)

7521. Finn, Murray E. (2128—U.S. Army Hosp., Fort Knox, Ky.) **STUDY IN SUICIDAL ATTEMPTS.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 121, 172-176.—Analysis of 20 consecutive admissions for suicidal gestures and attempts showed presence of character and behavior disorders in all and certain significant personality characteristics. Theoretical aspects of suicide are also considered.—(N. H. Pronko)

7522. Gatto, Lucio E. (USAF Hosp., Sampson AFB, N.Y.) **UNDERSTANDING THE "FEAR OF FLYING" SYNDROME: I. PSYCHIC ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM.** *U.S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1954, 5, 1093-

1116.—The article defines and analyzes the "fear of flying" syndrome with a discussion of the origins and psychologic manifestations of the syndrome. Fear of flying "only serves as a focal point upon which anxieties generated from other emotional conflicts can accumulate to appear as a deceptive phobic 'fear of flying'." Eleven case reports.—(G. H. Crampton)

7523. Gatto, Lucio E. (USAF Hosp., Sampson AFB, N.Y.) **UNDERSTANDING THE "FEAR OF FLYING" SYNDROME: II. PSYCHOSOMATIC ASPECTS AND TREATMENT.** *U.S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1954, 5, 1267-1280.—"The 'fear of flying' syndrome has been defined as a complex reaction manifested by various behavior disturbances or psychosomatic reactions, and occurring among flying personnel as a result of anxiety generated from multiple external and internal conflicts, frustrations, and dangers.... The role of the superego as a prognostic and therapeutic agent has been emphasized, with special reference to cases showing psychosomatic expressions of this syndrome." Six case reports.—(G. H. Crampton)

7524. Giordano, Alberto. (Provincial Psichiatric Hosp. S. Maria della Pietà, Roma, Italy.) **LA PERSONALITA' ISTRIONICA.** (The histrionic personality.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1954, 15, 377-395.—The study represents a critical analysis of pathologic lying, fantastic pseudology, and mitomania. 8 case histories are described in detail. The need for more research in this field is emphasized. Considerations as to environmental and biologic factors as well as to social behavior and possible rehabilitation work are made. 62-item bibliography. French, English, and German summaries.—(A. Manoll)

7525. Gorham, Donald R. **A CASE OF NARCISISM WITH AUTOFELLATIO.** *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 673-695.—The autofellatio did not seem to be particularly significant in connection with the personality maladjustment. It stood as a symbol of the narcissistic aspects of the personality. This patient had homosexual panic states which led to suicidal attempts.—(D. Prager)

7526. Gould, I. B., Smith, L., Barker, W., & Gamso, R. R. **A SPECIFIC APPROACH TO THE VOCATIONAL NEEDS OF ADOLESCENT USERS OF NARCOTICS AT RIVERSIDE HOSPITAL.** *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1954, 28, 199-208.—The addicts need experience with work situations to help in adaptation to living. Probable benefit from psychotherapy with this group is small. The vocational program is less verbal and more action-laden than psychotherapy.—(D. Prager)

7527. Grace, Harry A. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) **HOSTILITY: AN EDUCATIONAL PARADOX.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 432-435.—"The genesis of a systematic theory of hostile behavior is presented. Hostility is considered the resultant of attitude and assumed information. A method for the study of hostility patterns is described. Results indicate that the relationship between attitude and assumed information is curvilinear. The educational implications of this curvilinearity are discussed."—(F. Costin)

7528. Grewel, F., Prick, J. J., Sunier, A., Kamp, L. N. J., & Gaudis, Zr. **INFANTIEL AUTISME.** (Infantile autism.) *Purmerend: Muusses*, 1954. 96 p.

Hfl. \$3.90.—A collection of essays on the phenomenon of infantile autism. The history of the concept and previous literature on the subject are reviewed. The differential diagnosis with childhood schizophrenia is discussed and the importance of the factor of neglect is stressed. A next chapter presents a survey of the occurrence and treatment of psychoses in early childhood, while finally various therapeutic devices for the treatment of infantile autism are presented. —(R. H. Houwink)

7529. Grünwald, Ed. KASTRATIONSDROHUNG UND BETTNÄSSEN. (Castration threat and bed-wetting.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 364-367. —Some cases of bed-wetting in boys have been found to represent avoidance of castration threats. When adults disapprove of the little boy's "morning erection" resulting from a full bladder, incorrectly judging it to be sexual, then the child may avoid its appearance by urinating during sleep. The resulting double avoidance conflict involving fear of the erection and fear of wetting the bed is productive of the great tension characteristic of the bed-wetting child. —(E. W. Eng)

7530. Hammer, Emanuel F. A COMPARISON OF H-T-P'S OF RAPISTS AND PEDOPHILES; III. THE "DEAD" TREE AS AN INDEX OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 67-69. —"H-T-P's were administered to 84 sex offenders at Sing Sing Prison, 31 of whom were incarcerated for an act of rape on an adult female, 33 for a sexual approach toward a female child, and 20 for a sexual approach toward a male child. After each subject completed his drawing of the Tree he was asked whether it depicted a live or a dead tree. The incidence of 'dead' Trees of the three groups was then compared. The homosexual pedophiles had a significantly greater incidence of 'dead' Trees than did the rapists." —(L. B. Heathers)

7531. Hampson, Joan G., & Money, John. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) IDIOPATHIC SEXUAL PRECOCITY IN THE FEMALE; REPORT OF THREE CASES. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1955, 17, 16-35. —Of 11 cases studied, 3 chosen for presentation illustrate "advancement, delay, and normality... of psychological maturity in relation to age." The hypothesis is developed in this and other studies (see 29: 7544), that psychosexual maturation is determined by life experiences rather than predetermined "as some sort of automatic or instinctive product"... of the body. —(L. A. Pennington)

7532. Harrington, Robert W. (VA Hosp., Marion, Ind.) MALADAPTIVE RESPONSES TO FRUSTRATION PREDICTED FROM RORSCHACH COLOR RESPONSES. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 455-458. —Two experimental tasks, a code-substitution test and a mirror-tracing test, were administered to test frustration in the form of habit interference. "... on the premise that a positive relationship exists between emotional maturity and adequacy of reaction to frustration, the group whose Rorschach color scores were predominantly of the C and/or CF type were expected to show greater impairment in performance under frustration than the group whose color responses were predominantly of the FC type." The groups studied were 40 male, white juvenile delinquents at a boys' vocational school. The code-substitution test supported the hypothesis while the mirror-tracing test did not. —(A. J. Bachrach)

7533. Henry, George W. (Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York.) ALL THE SEXES; A STUDY OF MASCULINITY AND FEMININITY. New York: Rinehart, 1955. xxi, 599 p. \$7.50. —"The apparently facetious title, *All the Sexes*, attempts to convey the idea of gradation from masculinity to femininity. The quantity and quality of sex characteristics in an individual vary with age and opportunities for their expression." Discussion is divided into 5 sections: causes and conditions, personality development, social problems, the law: sex offenders and their rehabilitation, and past and present. A statistical section concerning 4040 male sex variants is presented. "If we were completely objective... we would recognize the inevitability of individual variation in psychosexual adjustment... We would temper our feelings and impulses with the realization that psychosexual variance is after all, a manifestation or possibly a by-product of human evolution." —(H. D. Arbitman)

7534. Hofling, Charles K. (USAF Hosp., Keesler AFB, Miss.) DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF PSYCHOGENIC HEADACHE. *U.S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1954, 5, 1165-1172. —Diagnostic entities within the classification of psychogenic headache are described with "especial reference to the situation in military medical practice." Four case reports. —(G. H. Crampton)

7535. Jackson, Joan K. (U. Washington, Seattle.) THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE FAMILY TO THE CRISIS OF ALCOHOLISM. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 562-586. —7 critical stages in the cumulative family crisis are described, the last being the reorganization of the family after the alcoholism has been arrested. The clinical picture presented by the wife is indicative not only of basic personality structure, but also of the stage in family adjustment. —(W. L. Wilkins)

7536. James, Anatole. HOMOSEXUALITY AND "ARTISTIC" PROFESSIONS. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1954, 8, 24-25. —Hollywood films have had a great influence on molding the ordinary person's ideas about male homosexuality, as has the Diaghilev Russian Ballet. Concerts and radio have influenced male homosexuality since "... all art is tinged with homosexual feelings." Life in the armed services, and attendance in colleges and universities have also brought about increased male homosexuality. "The more enlightened young men become, the more likely is it that, at least at times, they will practice some form of homosexuality." —(H. D. Arbitman)

7537. Kennedy, Alexander. (U. Durham, Eng.) PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 873-881. —Definition of the personality in terms of types of defect found, such as lack of control of emotional response, cognitive deficiencies, and lack of constancy in thought or behavior is attempted. Roots of social inadequacy are reviewed and psychopathy classified in terms of social efficiency. It is pointed out that comparatively small structural damage, interfering at critical developmental phases, may produce an individual who lacks the physical means of being morally aware. —(W. L. Wilkins)

7538. Korson, Selig M. (VA Hosp., Northampton, Mass.) THE PSYCHOPATH UNDER STRESS IN THE MILITARY SERVICE. *Milit. Med.*, 1955, 116, 124-126. —Two cases of psychopathic personality are described. The author discusses the concept of psy-

chopathic personality, placing emphasis on the special problems involved when dealing with the psychopath in military service.—(S. L. Freud)

7539. Krushinskii, L. V. (STUDY OF THE INTER-RELATIONSHIPS OF STIMULATION AND DEPRESSION IN NORMAL HEALTH AND IN PATHOLOGY BY THE METHOD OF IRRITATION BY SOUNDS.) *Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii*, 1954, 37 (1), 74-93.—In Russian. (See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (12), abs. 28705.)

7540. Lambert, Carl. A CONTROLLED INVESTIGATION INTO THE VALUE OF CHLORPROMAZINE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ANXIETY STATES. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 121, 182.—Abstract and discussion.

7541. Lane, Beatrice R. THE REDUCTION OF ANXIETY UNDER THREE EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1460-1461.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

7542. Lisansky, Edith S., Golder, Grace, & Lolli, Giorgio. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) RELATIONSHIP OF PERSONALITY ADJUSTMENT TO EATING AND DRINKING PATTERNS IN A GROUP OF ITALIAN AMERICANS. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 545-561.—34 subjects of normal or only mild maladjustment were compared with 16 defined as deviant personalities, these latter having somewhat less education. No differences in eating or drinking patterns were significant. The deviant group is not one which manifests its conflicts in aberrant drinking behavior. 17 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7543. Marković, Božidar. (Central Inst. Hygiene, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.) PRINCIPLES OF HEALTH EDUCATION UNDERLYING EDUCATION ON ALCOHOLISM. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 631-642.—Lectures, seminars, and small group discussions can all be useful in health education as they satisfy the basic motives.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7544. Money, John, & Hampson, Joan G. (Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.) IDIOPATHIC SEXUAL PRECOCITY IN THE MALE: MANAGEMENT; REPORT OF A CASE. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1955, 17, 1-15.—Detailed case report of a 6-year-old male child representative of 14 cases so studied provides basis for setting forth suggestions for management. Psychological interview and test results are presented.—(L. A. Pennington)

7545. Nemoff, Robert David. A STUDY OF PAIN SENSITIVITY AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO CERTAIN MANIFESTATIONS OF ANXIETY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 874-875.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

7546. Paci, Enzo. SULLA CONCEZIONE PSICANALITICA DELL'ANGOSCIA. (About the psychoanalytic concept of anxiety.) *Arch. Filos.*, 1952, 71-79.—Although Freud had not completely accepted Rank's concept of the birth trauma he held that the first experience of anxiety is birth and that this means objectively the separation from the mother. This concept is rejected by the author with the assertion that the nostalgia of the identity lost by birth, the fatigue of entering the world, and the re-acquisition of an equilibrium among adverse tensions express themselves in anxiety.—(M. J. Stanford)

7547. Podolsky, Edward. (Ed.) (Kings County Hosp., Brooklyn, New York.) *MANAGEMENT OF ADDICTIONS*. New York: Philosophical Library, 1955. xvii, 413 p. \$7.50.—Practical value for the physician is stressed in this book of readings which includes 26 papers on the dynamics and treatment of alcoholism and 9 papers on drug addiction, most emphasizing physical therapies.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7548. Rangell, Leo. THE ROLE OF THE PARENT IN THE OEDIPUS COMPLEX. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1955, 19, 9-15.—The Oedipus complex is considered with reference to the parent's neurotic attitudes toward his maturing children. The parent is emotionally drawn to the child of the opposite sex with unconscious hostile rivalry with the love objects chosen by the latter. Several case histories are given and these are supplemented by references to commonly occurring situations in everyday life. It is recognized that there are other possible sources of neurotic motivations involved in the relation between parent and child.—(W. A. Varvel)

7549. Rasmussen, E. Wulff. ALKOHOLPROBLEMET BELYST VED EKSPERIMENTELLE DYREFORSØK. (The illumination of alcoholism by animal experimentation.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 191-192.—Abstract.

7550. Richmond, R. G. E. NARCOTIC ADDICTION RESEARCH IN CANADA. *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1955, 5, 189-190.—The administration, staff, and functions of the Oakalla Prison Farm are described with special emphasis placed upon the research opportunities provided.—(L. A. Pennington)

7551. Riesman, David. (U. Chicago, Ill.) A CAREER DRAMA IN A MIDDLE-AGED FARMER. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1955, 19, 1-8.—A 44-year old hill-country farmer was admitted to the psychosomatic ward of a veteran's administration hospital. The case discussion emphasizes his social dependency upon his father and more aggressive older brother and interprets his "illness" as a final bid for independence by a shy, withdrawn individual. His brief military experience and the availability of medical help made it possible for him to utilize a "back-ache" as a means of attempting to break a pattern of dependency. Generalizations are made to the crises of aging.—(W. A. Varvel)

7552. Rosen, Albert. (VA Hosp., Minneapolis, Minn.) DETECTION OF SUICIDAL PATIENTS: AN EXAMPLE OF SOME LIMITATIONS IN THE PREDICTION OF INFREQUENT EVENTS. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 397-403.—Suicide is an infrequent event and in its prediction is subject to the limitations found in the prediction of any infrequent behavior or event. Greater refinement of the classification of suicide patients in research is needed. 21 references.—(A. J. Bachrach)

7553. Sakheim, George A. SUICIDAL RESPONSES ON THE RORSCHACH TEST; A VALIDATION STUDY. PROTOCOLS OF SUICIDAL MENTAL HOSPITAL PATIENTS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF NON-SUICIDAL PATIENTS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1253-1254.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Florida State U.

7554. Salzman, Leon. (Georgetown U., Washington D.C.) PREMATURE EJACULATION. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1954, 8, 69-76.—"Premature ejaculation" refers to that occurring immediately upon penetration, or after

a very short while, and offering no possibility of producing orgasm in the female. It is primarily an anxiety-provoked phenomenon which results from a conflict situation; the symptom produces further anxiety since the sexual performance does not improve while the conflict continues. The presence of premature ejaculation puts the male in the role of the generous person who may or may not give pleasure to the female. It often appears in an interpersonal context where the participants are engaged in a struggle for status, prestige or dominance. It is used to push, force and coerce, although the users often appear to be passive people. —(H. D. Arbitman)

7555. Schachter, M. (40 A, Boulevard Voltaire, Marseille, France.) *UNTERSUCHUNGEN ÜBER DAS NÄGELKNABBERN BEIM KINDE VOM KLINISCH-PSYCHOLOGISCHEN STANDPUNKT.* (Studies on nailbiting in the child from the point of view of clinical psychology.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 173-177. —The incidence of nailbiting in children seen at a psychiatric clinic and in a "normal" group is compared. The age range of nailbiters in the clinical group was 8 to 13 years, and that of the normal group, 6 to 14 years. More boys than girls were found to be nailbiters. Other data of nailbiters, including family constellation, development, intelligence, and Rorschach findings are discussed. —(E. Schwerin)

7556. Schaetzing, Eberhard. *FEMALE IMPOTENCE.* *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1954, 8, 16-19. —Suggests that "all disturbances in a woman's capacity to love be called: The female impotence." Variations of such impotence are anesthesia (total impotence), dyspareunia (vaginal impotence), and frigidity (insensible impotence). Recommends that gynecologists use a combination of psychological and organic methods ("Gynagogie") to treat the impotent female patient. —(H. D. Arbitman)

7557. Shea, James E. (1140 Fifth Ave., New York.) *PSYCHOANALYTIC THERAPY AND ALCOHOLISM.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 595-605. —Analysis of a patient who had previously cured himself of alcoholism illustrates features of technique. Substituting the obsession of being sober for the notion of being drunk works; in the present case the obsession was to become a controlled drinker. Frequently the obsession with being a non-drinker is socially obtrusive and disliked by peers. —(W. L. Wilkins)

7558. Shippee, Eva Maria. *EGO-STRUCTURE OF REBELLIOUS ADOLESCENTS: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE DYNAMICS AND ETIOLOGY OF ASOCIAL BEHAVIOR.* *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 998-999. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Stanford U.

7559. Skolnick, Jerome H. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *A STUDY OF THE RELATION OF ETHNIC BACKGROUND TO ARRESTS FOR INEBRIETY.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 622-630. —Two 1951 months' arrests in New Haven showed that in arrests for inebriety the Irish and Old Americans had a disproportionately high rate while Italians and Jews had a low rate. However, in arrests not involving inebriety the Irish had a disproportionately low rate and the Italians a corresponding high rate. Negro-white comparison showed a higher rate of arrests for Negroes in both categories. —(W. L. Wilkins)

7560. Smith, Jackson A. (Baylor U. Coll. Med., Houston, Tex.) *ALCOHOLISM.* Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1954. 72 p. \$3.00. —A brief description of behavior of the alcoholic and of principles of psychotherapy precedes a discussion of how the general medical practitioner can help the patient, with special attention to antabuse treatment. Reprinted from *Amer. Practitioner*, 1953 (July). —(W. L. Wilkins)

7561. Smith, Phillip B. (Valley Forge Army Hosp., Phoenixville, Pa.), Hammer, Frank J., & Marrs, Helen L. *SELF-INFLICTED GUNSHOT WOUNDS TO AVOID COMBAT.* *U.S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1954, 5, 1173-1176. —"In a study of an experimental group of 75 patients with self-inflicted gunshot wounds, and a control group of 25 patients with enemy-inflicted gunshot wounds, it was not possible to predict [by means of a psychiatric evaluation] the type of person or the set of circumstances that lead to such self-mutilation." —(G. H. Crampton)

7562. Smith, Wendell; Powell, Elizabeth K., & Ross, Sherman. *MANIFEST ANXIETY AND FOOD AVERSIONS.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 101-104. —"The study is an attempt to determine some empirical relationships between manifest anxiety and food aversions in a population of students... High-anxiety individuals had a greater number of food aversions than low-anxiety individuals." —(L. N. Solomon)

7563. Stäubli-Frölich, Marianne. *PROBLEME DER ANOREXIA NERVOSA.* (Problems of anorexia nervosa.) *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1953, 83, 811-817; 837-841. —"Observation on 16 patients supports the hypothesis that anorexia nervosa is a psychosomatic disease." In 15 out of the 16 cases "a definite leptosomia with schizothymia... could be demonstrated as the basis of the disease." A constitutional similarity may be considered as definite "bridge" between anorexia nervosa and schizophrenia. If schizophrenia develops in a patient suffering from anorexia nervosa it cannot be considered as a coincidence. 89 references. —(I. Neufeld)

7564. Stern, Erich, & Schachter, M. (33 rue de la Tourelle, Boulogne, France.) *ZUM PROBLEM DES FRÜHKINDLICHEN AUTISMUS.* (On the problem of infantile autism.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2(5-6), 113-119. —The question is raised whether infantile autism is a form of early schizophrenia or an independent clinical syndrome. Although this can be determined only by longitudinal studies, the authors agree with Kanner's views that infantile autism is a specific clinical syndrome which need not terminate in adult schizophrenic disease. 4 childhood cases are cited. 24 references. —(E. Schwerin)

7565. Taterka, John H., & Katz, Joseph. (Bellevue Med. Center., New York.) *STUDY OF CORRELATIONS BETWEEN ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PATTERNS IN EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN.* *Psychosom. Med.*, 1955, 17, 62-72. —EEG recordings from 195 children (largely schizophrenic or primary behavior disorders in diagnosis) and from 44 matched control Ss, when studied with reference to 40 variables taken from productions on 4 psychological tests, indicated (1) high % of abnormality in both diagnostic groups of the experimental category; (2) "the greater the cerebral dysfunction, the more abnormal do we find specific psychological variables dealing with perception, perceptual-motor functions, and the body image." These and other findings are related to Schilder's

views on body image where organic damage causes "disturbance in perception and motility" thereby adversely affecting the body image. 46 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

7566. Tiebout, Harry M. (30 Milbank Ave., Greenwich, Conn.) THE EGO FACTORS IN SURRENDER IN ALCOHOLISM. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 610-621.—The inflated Ego is what must be surrendered before alcoholism can be arrested. This includes a feeling of omnipotence, inability to tolerate frustration, and excessive drive as exhibited in the need to do everything precipitously.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7567. Wattenberg, William W., & Moir, John B. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) FACTORS LINKED TO SUCCESS IN COUNSELING HOMELESS ALCOHOLICS. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1954, 15, 587-594.—Of 770 cases, 70 were successes and the principal factors distinguishing these were intact social relationships, such as being married, attending church, having a job; having positive attitudes; cooperation with agency or Alcoholics Anonymous.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7568. Weinberg, S. Kirson. (Roosevelt U., Chicago, Ill.) INCEST BEHAVIOR. New York: Citadel Press, 1955. xiv, 291 p. \$5.00.—Analyzes the incest taboo, incidence of incest, social characteristics of incest participants, the home, the family, personality development of incest participants, effect upon the participants and the family, and incest taboos and family structure. Presents data on 203 incest cases. Conclusions are that overcrowding in the home setting may have directly or indirectly precipitated incest behavior when family members were predisposed to it by loosening the sex attitudes of the family by reducing the personal privacy of the family members. Discusses in detail the final conclusion that different types of incest arise in different family settings which vary in social structure, pattern of social relationships and sex culture. 15-page bibliography.—(H. D. Arbitman)

7569. Wiesenhütter, Eckart. BIOLOGISCHE VATERSEHNSUCHT? (Biological father longing?) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1954, 2, 367-370.—Children of unknown paternity, whether from artificial insemination, illegitimacy, or from being orphaned, may reveal a great longing to know their biological father, especially at puberty. In several cases known to the writer, this longing was insatiable despite a variety of therapeutic measures. In one case where contact was established with the biological father, the child's longing decreased dramatically. The writer suggests that acceptance of anonymous paternity is incompatible with the growing sense of personal identity, biologically characteristic of the human child.—(E. W. Eng.)

7570. Wikler, Abraham. (U.S. Pub. Health Serv. Hosp., Lexington, Ky.) CLINICAL AND ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC STUDIES ON THE EFFECTS OF Mescaline, N-ALLYLNORMORPHINE AND MORPHINE IN MAN. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 187-175.—21 "post-addicts" were studied in 35 experiments on the clinical and electroencephalographic effects of mescaline, N-allylnormorphine and morphine. Results indicate that these effects are determined not only by the chemical properties of these agents, but also by other factors, including the personality and history of the individual.—(N. H. Pronko)

7571. Winkler, Emil Guenther; Weissman, Max, & McDermald, Gladys. ALCOHOLISM AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOR. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1954, 28, 242-254.—Chronic alcoholism is rarely responsible for felonies or major delinquencies. Acute alcoholic intoxication precipitates many crimes. Alcohol increases impulsiveness in organic brain disease.—(D. Prager)

7572. Wolff, Wirt M. (Stanford U., Calif.) CERTAINTY: GENERALITY AND RELATION TO MANIFEST ANXIETY. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 59-64.—"Two problems dealing with certainty in human behavior have been investigated: (a) the degree of generality among some measures of certainty, and (b) the relation of some certainty measures to a measure of manifest anxiety... The results on the first objective indicated only minimal evidence for any great degree of generality to certainty as measured... The results on the second objective offered only limited support to expected inverse relationships between measures of certainty and anxiety." 22 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

7573. Zulliger, Hans. ÜBER EINE BESONDERE ART VON GESTÄNDNISSEN BEI KLEINKINDERN. (Concerning a specific kind of confession in small children.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 277-279.—Two incidents are related in which two boys, 3 and 5 years old, respectively, confessed a traumatic and guilt-evoking event to their parents by a substitute action, less traumatic to them. Since the parents did not understand the meaning of the substitute acts, the boys were under a compulsion to repeat them. The content of each substitute act illustrated the symbolic thinking of the little boys, a mode of thinking typical of small children.—(E. Schwerin)

(See also abstracts 6567, 6618, 6925, 7079)

Speech Disorders

7574. Alajouanine, Th., & Sabouraud, Ol. CINQUANTE ANS D'ÉTUDES SUR L'APHASIE. (50 years of aphasia.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1954, 47-51, 146-174.—This is a systematic and critical analysis of classical and modern studies of aphasia. Interest has centered on two aspects: the neuroanatomical problem of the localization of the lesion and the psychopathological problem of altered language and behavior. The localization problem is full of pitfalls which are spelled out in some detail. Many different methods have been utilized to elicit the characteristics of aphasic language and behavior; some of the more recent techniques are critically evaluated. The authors outline the most important characteristics of aphasia. 36 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

7575. De Hirsch, Katrina. GESTALT PSYCHOLOGY AS APPLIED TO LANGUAGE DISTURBANCES. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 257-261.—The possibility of predicting future dyslexias in children referred for a variety of language dysfunctions led to a theoretical formulation in terms of a difficulty with structuralization and organization of Gestalten. 20 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

7576. Humphrey, William R., & Milisen, Robert. A STUDY OF THE ABILITY TO REPRODUCE UNFAMILIAR SOUNDS WHICH HAVE BEEN PRESENTED

ORALLY. J. Speech Hearing Disorders, 1954, Monogr. Suppl. 4, 58-69.—45 female and 15 male subjects were given 9 oral sounds not occurring in the English language by visual cues only, by auditory cues, and visual plus auditory cues. Visual plus auditory stimulation resulted in significantly more correct responses than either visual or auditory cues alone. Sounds with highly visible focal articulation points were most effective. Visible responses were retained better than audible responses. A long interval of non-stimulation did not adversely effect learning. Reproduction unreinforced, unfamiliar sounds improved significantly.—(M. F. Palmer)

7577. McDaniel, Myra. THE ROLE OF THE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST IN THE RE-EDUCATION OF APHASIA PATIENTS, PART I. Amer. J. Occup. Ther., 1954, 8, 235-237; 275.—The first of the three-part study on aphasia with specific reference to the supportive occupational therapy program designed to enhance the re-education plan for the patient. The ways in which the occupational therapist can assist the aphasic patient are briefly discussed. In the centers where trained speech personnel are not available, the O.T. program plays an especially important role in the re-education of the patient.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

7578. Milisen, Robert. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) A RATIONALE FOR ARTICULATION DISORDERS. J. Speech Hearing Disorders, 1954, Monogr. Suppl. 4, 8-17.—Articulatory disorders must be understood in terms of normal development. Therapy must: 1. Cope with all articulatory difficulties and cases; 2. Must be based on learning theory; 3. Must present speech materials in the form of whole speech responses; 4. Must not conflict with psycho-therapy. Milisen calls this approach: "Integral Stimulation." Examination and diagnosis are carried out by a pictorial and verbal test. The examiner must present sufficient information for adequate clinical work and also estimate the effectiveness of the therapy to be used.—(M. F. Palmer)

7579. Rice, Donald B., & Milisen, Robert. THE INFLUENCE OF INCREASED STIMULATION UPON THE PRODUCTION OF UNFAMILIAR SOUNDS AS A FUNCTION OF TIME. J. Speech Hearing Disorders, 1954, Monogr. Suppl. 4, 80-88.—45 ninth grade subjects were given 3 unfamiliar sounds in English by means of 3 productions of sound by the experimenter, followed immediately by an imitation of the sound by the subject. Subjects were divided into 3 groups: 1. 5 such cycles given for the first sound without reinforcement; 2. 5 additional cycles given immediately after the test situation was finished; 3. 15 additional such stimulus cycles. Each subject was retested 1 hour, and 72 hours later. Larger amounts of stimulus resulted in significantly better sound reproduction after time lapse. Losses were greatest in the time lapse immediately after training.—(M. F. Palmer)

7580. Romans, Edward F., & Milisen, Robert. THE EFFECT OF LATENCY BETWEEN STIMULATION AND RESPONSE ON REPRODUCTION OF SOUNDS. J. Speech Hearing Disorders, 1954, Monogr. Suppl. 4, 72-78.—120 normal junior high school pupils were given 6 sounds unfamiliar to them, 10 times each, with varying times between stimulus and response, arranged by a timed light signal, at 3, 9, and 27 seconds. The 9 second latency gave more

correct responses, but no significant differences were found between 0 and 9 second latencies.—(M. F. Palmer)

7581. Schneider, Bernard, & Vallon, Jerome. THE RESULTS OF A SPEECH THERAPY PROGRAM FOR MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1955, 59, 417-424.—A follow-up on a speech therapy program described in an earlier issue of this journal is presented, indicating the results of the program.—(V. M. Staudt)

7582. Scott, Davis A., & Milisen, Robert. THE EFFECT OF VISUAL, AUDITORY AND COMBINED VISUAL-AUDITORY STIMULATION UPON THE SPEECH RESPONSES OF DEFECTIVE SPEAKING CHILDREN. J. Speech Hearing Disorders, 1954, Monogr. Suppl. 4, 38-43.—84 defective speaking children without visual defects, hearing problems, cerebral palsy, cleft-palate, or stuttering, were tested first on a pictorial articulation test and then asked to produce a given sound, following a combined visual and auditory stimulus. Sounds tested were R, L, S, Z, K, G, F, V. More correct responses were produced following the combined stimuli.—(M. F. Palmer)

7583. Scott, Davis A., & Milisen, Robert. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMBINED VISUAL AUDITORY STIMULATION IN IMPROVING ARTICULATION. J. Speech Hearing Disorders, 1954, Monogr. Suppl. 4, 52-56.—81 speech defective elementary school children were studied in regard to the effect of visual and auditory stimuli upon the speech responses of these children. Combined visual and auditory stimuli were extremely effective in improving their incorrect speech responses. Sounds were made correctly more often in isolation than in any position of nonsense syllables or words. In both nonsense syllables and words, sounds were pronounced correctly more often in the initial position. Sounds with visible focal articulation points were the most stimulative.—(M. F. Palmer)

7584. Sheehan, Joseph G., & Voas, Robert B. (U. California at Los Angeles.) TENSION PATTERNS DURING STUTTERING IN RELATION TO CONFLICT, ANXIETY-BINDING, AND REINFORCEMENT. Speech Monogr., 1954, 21, 272-279.—From the approach-avoidance conflict theory an increase in tension was predicted as the stutterer moved through the block to the "feared goal" of speaking. Electromyographic recordings from the masseter muscle were taken from 12 stutterers who spoke a word list. The time between the first speech sounds and the point of maximum masseter activity was found to occur later during stuttering than during fluent speech. "Since this result may... indicate more tension at the end of a stuttering block than at the beginning, the results are in accordance with predictions...."—(D. Lebo)

7585. Snow, Katherine, & Milisen, Robert. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) THE INFLUENCE OF ORAL VERSUS PICTORIAL PRESENTATION UPON ARTICULATION TESTING RESULTS. J. Speech Hearing Disorders, 1954, Monogr. Suppl. 4, 30-35.—114 defective speaking children from grades I & II were given an oral and a pictorial articulation test, and 50 defective speaking school children from grades VII & VIII were given an oral and reading articulation test. There was a consistent differential in favor of better responses to the oral test. The pictorial test elicited

more articulatory errors in children reported as articulatory defectives.—(M. F. Palmer)

7586. Snow, Katherine, & Milisen, Robert. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) SPONTANEOUS IMPROVEMENT IN ARTICULATION AS RELATED TO DIFFERENTIAL RESPONSES TO ORAL AND PICTURE ARTICULATION TESTS. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, Monogr. Suppl. 4, 46-49.—81 defective speaking school children from grades I & II, who had not received speech therapy, were retested 6 months after an original examination on an oral and pictorial articulation test. The sounds which were produced more adequately on the verbal stimuli of the original examinations were the ones which showed the most spontaneous improvement in articulation.—(M. F. Palmer)

7587. Taylor, Martha A., & Marks, Morton. APHASIA REHABILITATION: MANUAL AND WORKBOOK. New York: The Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, N.Y. Univ.—Bellevue Med. Center, 1955. xv, 80 p.—Especially prepared for use by "any untrained person responsible for the rehabilitation of an (adult) aphasic patient," the picture and vocabulary materials are based upon 100 "picturable" nouns believed to be of great importance in the average adult's daily living. Nine steps, ranging from matching of words with pictures to independently saying the words represented by the pictures, are set up in terms of their respective goals and instructions.—(T. E. Newland)

7588. Wright, Herbert N. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) THE RELIABILITY OF EVALUATIONS DURING BASIC ARTICULATION AND STIMULATION TESTING. *J. Speech Hearing Disorders*, 1954, Monogr. Suppl. 4, 26-27.—3 examiners listened to 10 speech defective individuals under 3 conditions: 1. The live administration of the tests for articulation used at Indiana University; 2. Tape recordings of (1) 31 days after (1); and 3. 16 days after condition (2). Errors were rated on a seven point scale from correct to omitted. The reliability between the examiners and between conditions was high. The relationship is high enough to warrant the use of tape recording as a means of training students who are learning to evaluate articulatory responses.—(M. F. Palmer)

(See also abstract 7486)

Crime & Delinquency

7589. Barker, Gordon H. (U. Colorado, Boulder.) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND HOUSING IN A SMALL CITY. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 45, 442-444.—Survey of housing in relation to delinquency within the area of Boulder indicated that "children who live in inferior houses... tend to become delinquent in disproportionate numbers." This finding is viewed as 1 indirect agent worthy of consideration in etiology.—(L. A. Pennington)

7590. Beeley, Arthur L. (U. Utah, Salt Lake City.) A SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY: A CONTRIBUTION TO ETIOLOGY. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 45, 391-399.—Social conduct is viewed as a balance between expressive forces (impulses) and the repressive force via

social control. A negative imbalance exists between these clusters of factors for the offender. Factors weakening self- and social-control are then listed and described with reference to practical applications of this approach by the criminologist. 43 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

7591. Benjamin, Harry, & Ellis, Albert. AN OBJECTIVE EXAMINATION OF PROSTITUTION. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1954, 8, 100-105.—Investigates the relationship between prostitution and the Kinsey reports. Emphasizes the Kinsey finding that although prostitution no longer provides the major source for non-marital heterosexual outlet for American males, it still provides a sex outlet for a considerable number of men. Although it seems probable that prostitution would disappear in an "ideal" society, it is unlikely to disappear in our own society. Lists advantages and disadvantages of various types for the prostitute and her patron. Finds that prostitution serves a necessary purpose in our society, and maintains that prostitution is a "virtual necessity" in a monogamous nation.—(H. D. Arbitman)

7592. Bernsten, Karen. EN SOCIAL-PSYKOLOGISK UNDERSÖGELSE AF ARRESTHUSFANGER I KØBENHAVNS FÆNGSLER. (A socio-psychological investigation of inmates of Copenhagen's prisons.) *Nord. psyk.*, 1953, 5, 182.—Abstract.

7593. Caston, William Frank. THE SZONDI TEST AND CRIMINALITY. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1096.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Vanderbilt U.

7594. Cohen, Albert K. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) DELINQUENT BOYS: THE CULTURE OF THE GANG. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1955. 202 p. \$3.50.—Why is there a delinquent subculture to be taken over? The 5 sections in this volume develop a theory by which to account for the factors that determine membership in gangs with special reference to working-class children who come off second best when judged in school, for example, by middle-class standards. The delinquent subculture therefore satisfies the needs of those experiencing such frustrations. The final section deals with suggestions for research.—(L. A. Pennington)

7595. Cressey, Donald R. (U. California, Los Angeles.) CONTRADICTORY THEORIES IN CORRECTIONAL GROUP THERAPY PROGRAMS. *Fed. Probation*, 1954, 18 (2), 20-26.—"Guided group interaction" programs (1) permit free discussion of the prisoners problems in a friendly supportive atmosphere, (2) help him develop insight, (3) give him practice in accepting general limits of society and (4) give him experience which will carry over outside to help him become a law-abiding citizen. Limitations on therapy sessions are that they (1) rarely deal with "natural" groups, (2) deal with individuals rather than group members, and (3) may not carry over outside the session. Specific techniques for group therapy programs should be developed for establishing and supporting anti-criminal values.—(R. H. Alexander)

7596. Deutscher, Irwin. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) THE WHITE PETTY OFFENDER IN THE SMALL CITY. *Soc. Probl.*, 1953, 1, 70-73.—The violations of the petty offender are those which arouse no fear or anger in the general public, e.g., drunkenness, disturbing the peace, fighting, abusive language, etc. These offenses constituted some 62% of the total ar-

rests for the year 1949. Primarily males, these offenders had much in common: unsatisfactory family life, mostly of middle age, unskilled or semi-skilled occupations, indulged in heavy drinking. They were what R. K. Merton called "retreatists", i.e., persons who were in the process of abandoning both cultural goals and institutional norms. The writer suggested that what these anomic men needed most was a "quasi-primary group" to give them a feeling of belonging and a good job to give them back their dignity.—(R. M. Frumkin)

7597. Farrell, Malcolm J., & Ogonik, John, Jr. THE PRESENT STATUS OF DEFECTIVE DELINQUENCY IN MASSACHUSETTS. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 59, 439-444.—Legislation and practices in respect to care of defective delinquents in the state of Massachusetts are described.—(V. M. Staudt)

7598. Flak, Gotthilf. PSYCHOLOGISCHE GEBENHEITEN DES JUGENSTRAFVOLLZUGS. (Psychological factors of the juvenile penal system.) *Psychol. Rdsch.*, 1953, 4, 1-10.—The personality traits of the criminal, especially of the juvenile delinquent are discussed. The fact is stressed that the child perceives the world in a way different from the adult and because of his liability and impressionability is an easy prey for participation in violations of the law. He is also more conducive to rehabilitation, and, therefore, educational measurements in the juvenile penal system should be emphasized.—(M. J. Stanford)

7599. Frankenstein, Carl. MISHMAUT HAMUSAG "SIBA" B'HEKER AVARYANUT HANOAR. (Significance of the concept "cause" in studying youth's delinquency.) Jerusalem: Szold Foundation for Child and Youth Welfare, 1954. 81 p.—"Students of this problem suppose as a base of their search, explicit or implicit, that there exists one factor or more that causes delinquent behavior—always and by its own force. But, really, there are not any separate factors that we cannot identify and define etiologically; there are only individual combinations of partial factors." There are discussed: (1) the combination of partial factors; (2) causal significance of low intelligence, psychopathic situation and other negative factors in an asocial development of a child; (3) the configurational approach that sets off the different causal value of each partial factor. Some case studies are given, stressing internalizing and externalizing factors in child's development.—(H. Ormian)

7600. Furstentheim, W. CAUSES AND MOTIVES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. *Bull. World Fed. ment. Hith.*, 1954, 6, 191-194.—"Three personality types, the violent, greedy and malicious" are found among delinquents. "They are found, in different degrees, among four social groups of young offenders: ... Immature children need patience and guidance; maladjusted children need re-education ...; disturbed children need psychotherapy ...; socially defective children need, first, discipline in residential adjustment schools and, if proved failures, preventive detention." In juvenile delinquency personality "type is the cause, experience the motive, its self-control the cure, and its education the prevention of crime."—(J. C. Franklin)

7601. Gerson, W., & Schwidder, W. EIN JUGENDLICHER BRANDSTIFTER. (A juvenile arsonist.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 202-212.—Arson is most frequently related to mental deficiency, where revenge or homesickness may be the

cause, or to pyromania, where the fire setting is compulsive, and affect equivalent, and an end in itself. A case of the latter type is presented in detail, both from the clinical and the forensic points of view.—(E. Schwerin)

7602. Grünhut, M. JUVENILE DELINQUENTS UNDER PUNITIVE DETENTION: A STUDY OF THE FIRST HUNDRED CAMPSFIELD HOUSE BOYS. *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1955, 5, 191-209.—Study of 100 delinquent boys by case history method in a new Detention Centre near Oxford, England is used to evaluate this program in light of the 1948 change in English laws.—(L. A. Pennington)

7603. Grygier, Tadeusz. LEISURE PURSUITS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS: A STUDY IN METHODOLOGY. *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1955, 5, 210-226.—While a "vast literature" on the topic is available, the validity and reliability of the findings are low. Leisure pursuits, as studied for 100 London delinquents studied in this report, must be viewed as "a part of an interaction between the person and the environment." When studied jointly with social and personality factors facts about leisure pursuits help in diagnosis, therapy, and vocational guidance. Detailed review of literature is given.—(L. A. Pennington)

7604. Harlow, Justin Edwards, Jr. AN ANALYSIS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN CRIME IN THE FOREIGN BORN. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 866-867.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Florida.

7605. Helasvuo, Kaarlo. OM VÄLDSRELATIONER BLAND INTERNERAD UNGDOM. (On violence among youth in internment.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 184.—Abstract.

7606. Jeffery, Clarence Ray. AN INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH TO A THEORY OF CRIME. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1272.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Indiana U.

7607. Jones, Maxwell. (Belmont Hosp., Sutton, Surrey, Eng.) DELINQUENCY AND CRIME. *Lancet*, 1954, 267 (6851), 1277-1278.—The author discusses the study and treatment of the psychopath; that the psychopath needs to be treated in a separate hospital community, or social unit. The Belmont experiment of social rehabilitation is discussed whereby an attempt is made to cope with anti-social behavior and to encourage personality growth through tolerance and acceptance, and therapeutic group activity. Other similar field experiments are mentioned with the one purpose of contributing to the development of preventive measures in the larger society.—(A. A. Kramish)

7608. Kelner, Y. MITOH AVODA HINUHIT-SOTS-YALIT. (From educational-social experience.) *Urim*, 1953/54, 11, 225-228.—A case study of a boy of a "good family" who grew a vagabond. There are given his personal history, environment, family, bodily and mental status (see 28:2328).—(H. Ormian)

7609. Kinberg, Olof. L'ÉTUDE DE LA FONCTION MORALE DANS SES RAPPORTS AVEC L'ÉTAT DANGEREUX. (Study of the moral function in its relations to a dangerous state.) *Theoria*, 1954, 20, 36-52.—The moral function depends like other human reactions on the physiological structure of an individ-

ual and the milieu in which he has grown up. In an impoverished milieu the social stimuli are unfavorable for the development of a moral sense and criminal behavior easily occurs uninhibited by common values. A similar condition is also brought about by cerebral dysplasia which may be inherited or acquired. Noxious agents may cause a brain lesion which in turn will retard the intellectual, emotional, and consequently the moral development. There is therefore a constant danger of criminal acts performed by such individuals. Several examples are cited.—(K. F. Maenzinger)

7610. Krishnaswamy, Shrimathy A. A STUDY OF THE RESPONSES OF SEX-DELINQUENTS, PROSTITUTES AND NON-DELINQUENT GIRLS. *Int. J. Sexol.*, 1954, 3, 97-99.—Summarizes responses to F. H. Allport's questionnaire. Subjects were between 14 and 20 years old, and came from poor and lower-middle-class families; many subjects were illiterate. There were 50 subjects in each of the following groups: sex-delinquents, prostitutes and non-delinquents. The results of the answers to the questionnaires are discussed under these headings: developmental history; intelligence and abilities; emotion and bodily activity; ambitions, interests, vocational tendencies and recreations; habits of work; social and moral aspects; sex and family life; attitude toward self and toward reality; and compensation and self-improvement.—(H. D. Arbitman)

7611. Landers, John J., MacPhail, D. S. & Simpson, R. Cedric. (H. M. Prison, Wormwood Scrubs, London, Eng.) GROUP THERAPY IN H. M. PRISON, WORMWOOD SCRUBS—THE APPLICATION OF ANALYTICAL PSYCHOLOGY. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 953-960.—The practice of group therapy with a Jungian orientation is described.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7612. Lykke, A. F. (Federal Prison Industries, Inc., Washington, D.C.) THE COUNSELOR AND THE PAROLEE. *Emplmt. Secur. Rev.*, 1955, 22 (2), 13-15.—An important requisite for the counselor of parolees is the ability to maintain a completely objective attitude to the problem of developing employment for prisoners. This calls for ridding himself of his own prejudices regarding the parolee, yet recognizing the problems and prejudices that stand in his way. A simple, factual presentation based on the parolee's ability to fill the vacancy, rather than a play for sympathy, is the best employer approach to use.—(S. L. Warren)

7613. Melamed, I. M. THE JEWISH PRISONER. *Jewish soc. Serv. Quart.*, 1954, 31, 173-179.—While the total prison population has dropped about 16% in the past 15 years, the proportion of Jewish prisoners to prisoners in general has so altered that there are now less than two-fifths as many as compared to the earlier figure. Searching for the cause of this drop, Rabbi Melamed points out that contrary to the popular canard, it is not the foreign born who make up the preponderant number of Jewish prisoners in Joliet prison. Neither is poverty or economic stress the principal underlying factor in crimes committed by Jews. Nor has it been due to exposure to at least a minimal Jewish education. It is rather when the security elements of the home, love, discipline, mutual respect and the like undergo deterioration that the children develop the aggressions which lead to criminal acts in the Jew.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

7614. Neumeyer, Martin H. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN MODERN SOCIETY. (2nd ed.) New York: D. Van Nostrand, Inc., 1955. ix, 440 p. \$5.00.—Revised edition of 1949 text (see 23: 3833) with "chief emphasis on the understanding of the main causes of delinquent behavior." Geographic reference frame is contemporary America. Each of 15 chapters is terminated with a series of questions and suggested projects along with short reference list.—(L. A. Pennington)

7615. Porterfield, Austin L., & Talbert, Robert H. (Texas Christian U., Fort Worth.) MID-CENTURY CRIME IN OUR CULTURE; PERSONALITY AND CRIME IN THE CULTURAL PATTERN OF AMERICAN STATES AND CITIES. Fort Worth, Texas: Leo Potishman Foundation, 1954. ix, 113 p. \$2.25.—Review of crime statistics in 86 American cities along with review and evaluation of the theories of criminal behavior followed by a corrective program held useful in city and family control, comprise the 3 sections of this volume.—(L. A. Pennington)

7616. Redl, Fritz. OUR TROUBLES WITH DEFIANT YOUTH. *Children*, 1955, 2, 5-9.—The author analyzes two important questions: (1) areas of confused public opinion and juvenile delinquency that block clinical progress and prevent planning. (2) The types of useful defiance that needs to be differentiated in order to begin preventive and therapeutic planning. Each question is analyzed with several sub-topics. The author concludes that the answer must be sought in the direction of more practice-oriented research, greater concerted effort toward the causes of defiance, and straight thinking under the impact of panic and wrath.—(S. M. Asanora)

7617. Reifen, D. BET MISHPAT LANOAR. (Juvenile court.) *Urim*, 1953/54, 11, 423-426.—The modern trend to change the system of judging young offenders in Israel, based on psychology, social work and pedagogy is described. The Youth Judge in Israel endeavours to call attention rather to the delinquent's character than to the delinquency. Therefore, he is interested in psychology and social work. The Court itself is placed in a separate building, to avoid meeting of young and adult offenders. A central statistical record of juvenile offenders was established.—(H. Ormian)

7618. Remez, Stanley M. AN EXPERIMENT IN INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION. *Emplmt. Secur. Rev.*, 1954, 21 (7), 10-11; 14.—In New York State, an inmate may be released from prison as a parolee only if and when he has a bona fide job with a reliable employer. The author traces the origin and development of a successful job-placement program carried on mutually by the State Employment Service, the Department of Correction, and the Division of Parole.—(S. L. Warren)

7619. Saranwala, Sharda. THE BEST WISHES OF DELINQUENT AND NON-DELINQUENT CHILDREN. *Manasi*, 1954, 1 (1), 31-36.—Analysis of responses to a request for 3 wishes from 71 delinquents and 221 school children. Differences significant at 1% level were found in self-interest and altruistic categories and at the 5% level in material objects, for parents, and social relationships. The relations of

wishes to age differed between the groups. 13 references.—(C. M. Louttit)

7620. Schuessler, Karl F. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) **PAROLE PREDICTION: ITS HISTORY AND STATUS.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 45, 425-431.—Historical review of studies dealing with parole prediction is categorized into early, middle, and post-war periods of the last 30 years in the U.S. Major advances have come for the mid-west, although the chief method used (actuarial) has reduced little the uncertainty in parole granting. It has, rather, pointed up the "troublesome problems in this field."—(L. A. Pennington)

7621. Steel, Marion. **VENTURA VOCATIONAL PROJECT: A VOCATIONAL STUDY MADE IN THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY VENTURA SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.** Sacramento: State of California, Dep't of The Youth Authority, 57 p.—Detailed, vocationally oriented study by interview, psychological testing, and daily observation of 157 girls for 1 year (1952-1953) has led to a series of recommendations by which the Youth Authority and other interested groups can facilitate the rehabilitation of the delinquent girl preparatory for employment in the community. 11-page appendix lists techniques used in the study. 28 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

7622. Sutherland, Edwin H., & Cressey, Donald R. (U. California, Los Angeles.) **PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY.** (5th ed.) New York: J. B. Lippincott, 1955. viii, 646 p. \$6.00.—Cressey, in this new edition (see 22: 2673) of the late Professor Sutherland's text in criminology integrates new research findings with Sutherland's formal differential association theory of criminality. Alternative etiological theories of crime are also presented and critically evaluated with reference to their capacity to elucidate and clarify the existing facts on crime. The differential association theory and Sutherland's differential social organization theory are also examined in terms of their implications for correctional administration and for the reform and rehabilitation of criminals.—(R. M. Frumkin)

7623. Topping, C. Wesley. **THE RISE OF THE NEW PENOLOGY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.** *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1955, 5, 180-189.—Plans and their implementation for the use of the "team approach," including the law, prison officials, and the behavior scientists, are described.—(L. A. Pennington)

7624. Vane, Julia R. (Hempstead Public Schools, N.Y.) **IMPLICATIONS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF DELINQUENT GIRLS ON THE ROSENZWEIG PICTURE-FRUSTRATION STUDY.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 414.—Abstract.

7625. Vedder, Clyde B. (U. Florida, Gainesville.) **COUNTER FORCES IN PRISON-INMATE THERAPY.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 45, 445-448.—The view is developed and documented that a full-fledged system of rehabilitation can hardly be effective before the legal and penal systems have been modernized. Treatment in prison is accordingly beset by many limitations.—(L. A. Pennington)

7626. Wattenberg, William W. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) **JUVENILE REPEATERS FROM TWO VIEWPOINTS.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 631-635.

7627. Weinberg, S. Kirson. (Roosevelt U., Chicago, Ill.) **THEORIES OF CRIMINALITY AND PROBLEMS OF PREDICTION.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 45, 412-424.—Sociological theories of crime viewing antisocial behavior as deviant or learned, influence research efforts toward prediction. It is suggested that an "interdisciplinary theory of the behavioral dynamics of delinquency" could be used profitably and accordingly tested for its adequacy by means of prediction studies. Review of the literature on both theory and prediction is given.—(L. A. Pennington)

7628. Whelan, Ralph W. **AN EXPERIMENT IN PREDICTING DELINQUENCY.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1954, 45, 432-441.—The application of the Glueck Social Prediction Table to data collected in 1952-1953 on 223 5 and 6 year old boys (first graders) in a selected New York City school is made. 32% of the group earned failure scores of 250 or higher. An annual followup is planned whereby validity for the Scale may be attempted.—(L. A. Pennington)

7629. Yonge, K. A., & O'Connor, N. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) **MEASURABLE EFFECTS OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 944-952.—Seven institutionalized high grade defective psychopathic youths were treated experimentally for six months, with attitudes and workshop behavior considered as criteria. Behavior and attitude are amenable to change. 23 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7630. Zulliger, Hans. **EINE DIEBIN AUS FEHLGELEITETER GEWISSENSREAKTION.** (A girl thief from a misguided conscience reaction) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1954, 8, 546-558.—A teen-age clerk in a department store was arrested for taking petty cash which she used to buy stockings and underclothes. The court referred the girl to a psychoanalytically-trained male teacher for advice. As a result of strong, immediate transference, he was able to discover that the stealing represented a masturbation substitute and simultaneously, through purchases of fresh clothing, provided purification from the associated guilt. The consultant relieved the guilt by approving occasional masturbation, and recommended to the court that work be found for her in a clothing store.—(E. W. Eng)

(See also abstracts 7031, 8152)

Psychoses

7631. Allison, Harry W., & Allison, Sarah G. **PERSONALITY CHANGES FOLLOWING TRANS-ORBITAL LOBOTOMY.** *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1952, 33, 265-271.—"This study was designed to investigate the personality changes affected by ... the Transorbital Lobotomy operation. The experimental ... group was comprised of eight hospitalized psychotic patients. From the parent hospital population eight control subjects were selected on the basis of their close resemblance to the experimental group.... The Rorschach Test was administered... one month prior to and one month following the date when the experimental group received the operation. During the interim between pre and post testing every effort was made to control environmental variables.... There was a significant decrease of m% and FK% and a significant increase in W% and Re-

action time in the experimental group following the operation. From these data it can be inferred that the Transorbital Lobotomy operation results in a lessening of inner tension, a lessening of critical self-appraisal and insight, and a loss of ardent enthusiasm and active interest." 15 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

7632. Arieti, Silvano. (State Univ. Coll. Med., New York.) *INTERPRETATION OF SCHIZOPHRENIA*. New York: Robert Brunner, 1955. xviii, 522 p. \$6.75.—Schizophrenia is a specific reaction to severe anxiety, having its origin in childhood, and experienced again and reinforced in a later period of life, and it generally involves a motivational use of an advanced impairment of the abstract attitude. The retreat from reason, from emotion, and from society is detailed. Five chapters describe the longitudinal or developmental aspects of the disease. Therapeutic goals, attitudes, and techniques are discussed. 380-item bibliography.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7633. Benon, R. *SCHIZOPHRENIA-DEMENTIA PRECOCE*. (Schizophrenia-dementia praecox.) Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich., 1954, 15, 567-569.—The schizoid condition precedes schizophrenia and has two forms: (1) the dreamy schizoid, and (2) the closed schizoid. Schizophrenia, defined as intellectual dissociation "is not a mental illness, but only a theory for the explanation and interpretation of youth psychoses." Under the name of schizophrenia two abnormalities are designated: (1) the dementia praecox proper (acquired stupidity which is a variety of a typical acquired asthenia, common in adolescence), (2) atypical juvenile delirium. The Electric Shock treatment is effective in the atypical juvenile delirium.—(A. Manoli)

7634. Boquet, Rudolph F. (V. A., Waco, Tex.) *THE USE OF AN "INTRUSIVE" TECHNIQUE IN CASEWORK WITH CHRONIC MENTALLY ILL PATIENTS*. J. psychiat. soc. Wk., 1954, 24, 31-35.—Intrusive casework is defined as "action on the part of the social worker to enable patients to overcome resistance to the help they need so desperately." It involves an assumption by the social worker of more than the usual initiative and responsibility in casework planning. The technique is distinguished from the "aggressive" approach in preventive casework. The author discusses the use of intrusive casework with the chronic, regressed patient who is not only incapable of making decisions but also unwilling to enter into planning that will project him back into society. Case summaries are used for illustration.—(L. B. Costin)

7635. Burgess, Ernest W. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *SOCIAL FACTORS IN THE ETIOLOGY AND PREVENTION OF MENTAL DISORDERS*. Soc. Probl., 1953, 1, 53-56.—Social factors are seen primarily as precipitating rather than predisposing factors in mental disorders. For example, urbanization looms large as such a precipitating factor. It also accounts for the increasing proportion of patients in mental hospitals because urban values enhance the willingness of families of the mentally ill to hospitalize them. Mental disorders might be prevented by improvement of physical and mental health and by instituting social measures which will encourage the continued assurance of such improvements. Interdisciplinary research might help social psychiatry to achieve its purposes.—(R. M. Frumkin)

7636. Charatan, F. B. E. (Cane Hill Hosp., Coulsdon, Surrey, Eng.) *AN EVALUATION OF CHLORPROMAZINE ("LARGACTIL") IN PSYCHIATRY*. J. ment. Sci., 1954, 100, 882-893.—Evidence from treatment with 27 female inpatients suggests that the drug is that of choice in management of acute excitement, especially in schizophrenics. 19 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7637. Clardy, E. R., & Rumpf, Elizabeth M. *THE EFFECT OF ELECTRIC SHOCK TREATMENT ON CHILDREN HAVING SCHIZOPHRENIC MANIFESTATIONS*. Psychiat. Quart., 1954, 28, 616-623.—The treatment of greatest value to the child schizophrenic is giving the child contact with suitable parental substitutes. One should be fearful of giving EST to children 4-5 yrs. old. EST is indicated in chronic deteriorating states in children and where all other measures have failed.—(D. Prager)

7638. Earle, Anne & Earle, Brian Vigors. *THE BLOOD PRESSURE RESPONSE TO PAIN AND EMOTION IN SCHIZOPHRENIA*. J. nerv. ment. Dis., 1955, 121, 132-139.—The cold pressor test was given to 15 normal controls, 36 schizophrenics and 10 other psychotics. Blood pressure was recorded during the discussion of the problems of 29 of the schizophrenics and 7 of the other psychotics. Results showed that the cold pressor response was present in all the normals and other psychotics but was absent in 13 of the schizophrenics and small in 9 others. Other results are presented and implications of all the findings are discussed. 23 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

7639. Epstein, Seymour. (U. Massachusetts, Amherst.) *UNCONSCIOUS SELF-EVALUATION IN A NORMAL AND A SCHIZOPHRENIC GROUP*. J. abnorm. soc. Psychol., 1955, 50, 65-70.—"Unconscious self-judgments in 30 delusional schizophrenics and 30 matched normals were investigated by having them evaluate their unrecognized expressive movements and those of others... The results were interpreted as indicating that unconscious overevaluation of self to a certain extent is normal, but beyond that is associated with schizophrenia."—(L. N. Solomon)

7640. Ferguson, Robert E., Hayne, Melvin L., & Glad, Donald D. (U. Denver, Colo.) *BEHAVIOR OF CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENICS IN EXPERIMENTAL GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY*. J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci., 1954, 4, 54.—Abstract.

7641. Fierz-Monnier, H. K. *DIE ASSIMILATION DES INKOMPATIBLEN KOMPLEXES IN DER AKUTEN PSYCHOSE*. (The assimilation of the incompatible complex in acute psychosis.) Psyche, Heidelberg, 1954, 8, 525-545.—Description of the course and treatment of an acute psychotic depression in terms of Jungian psychology. Three major phases are distinguished in the assimilation of the unconscious complex into the male patient's conscious life. In the preacute phase consciousness was im- while at the same time the complex found an outlet in delusions. In the acute phase there occurred an active mingling of conscious and unconscious contents, while the postacute phase was characterized by a new receptivity to psychic content. English summary.—(E. W. Eng)

7642. Fischer, R. (Regina General Hosp., Sask., Canada.) SCHIZOPHRENIE: EIN REGRESSIVER ADAPTATIONSPROZESS. (Schizophrenia: a regressive adaptation process.) *Machr. Psychiat. Neurol.*, 1953, 126 (4-5), 315.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (10), abs. 23466.)

7643. Freeman, Richard V., & Grayson, Harry M. (Neuropsychiatric Hosp., Los Angeles.) MATERNAL ATTITUDES IN SCHIZOPHRENIA. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 45-52.—"This study was undertaken in order to see whether or not mothers of schizophrenic patients are characterized by certain parent-child attitudes which might be assumed to be of significance in the psychogenesis of schizophrenia... What seemed to emerge as characterizing the mothers of schizophrenics were attitudes of self-sacrificing martyrdom, of subtle (rather than frank) domination, and overprotectiveness."—(L. N. Solomon)

7644. Garlington, Warren K. (V.A. Hosp., Sheridan, Wyo.) AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY OF A VA PSYCHIATRIC WARD. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1954, 4, 58.—Abstract.

7645. Grauer, David. (VA Hosp., Hines, Ill.) HOMOSEXUALITY IN PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENICS AS REVEALED BY THE RORSCHACH TEST. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 459-462.—In a study of 31 paranoid schizophrenics "... to test the findings of Aronson that the Rorschach records of paranoid psychotics contain evidence of a higher degree of homosexuality than those of nonparanoid psychotics..." it was found that a "... comparison of the records of the paranoid schizophrenics in the present study with those of Aronson's nonparanoid psychotics reveals no statistically reliable difference."—(A. J. Bachrach)

7646. Greenberg, Albert. DIRECTED AND UNDIRECTED LEARNING IN CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1457-1458.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Columbia U.

7647. Gross, Martin, & Finn, Michael H. P. ORAL METRAZOL THERAPY IN PSYCHOTIC SENILE AND ARTERIOSCLEROTIC PATIENTS. *J. Amer. Geriat. Soc.*, 1954, 2 (8), 514-518.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29 (2), abs. 3566.)

7648. Guertin, Wilson H. (Va Hosp., Knoxville, Iowa.) A FACTOR ANALYSIS OF SCHIZOPHRENIC RATINGS ON THE HOSPITAL ADJUSTMENT SCALE. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 70-73.—"One hundred chronic, hospitalized [male] schizophrenics were rated on the HAS by psychiatric aides. Thirty-five of the [90] items were carefully selected for further study... The factor analysis revealed three oblique syndrome factors: Lack of General Interest, Social Withdrawal, and Personal Unconcern. All the factors were closely related to one another." 17 references.—(L. B. Heathers)

7649. Guertin, Wilson H. (VA Hosp., Knoxville, Iowa.) A TRANSPOSED ANALYSIS OF THE BENDER-GESTALTS OF PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENICS. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1955, 11, 73-76.—Four factors were obtained by a multiple-group method: A. Chronic and deteriorated paranoid, B. Hostile reactive paranoid, C. Poorly integrated paranoid, and D. Inadequate and withdrawn paranoid." Three of

the above factors seem to correspond to three of the four factors in a previous study based on the MMPTs of paranoid schizophrenics. "The one factor of this study not previously encountered, The Chronic and Deteriorated Paranoid type, probably was excluded from the previous study by the reliability screening test... The Socially Normal Paranoid type, previously encountered but missing in this study is probably attributable to the smaller variance of patients' scores on the MMPT."—(L. B. Heathers)

7650. Gurevitz, Saul, & Helms, William H. EFFECTS OF ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY ON PERSONALITY AND INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING OF THE SCHIZOPHRENIC CHILD. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 213-226.—16 schizophrenic children were studied by administration of 3 tests of intellectual functioning and 3 tests of total personality functioning before electric shock treatment, immediately after completing the series of 20 shocks, and 5 to 26 months afterward. Detailed statistical analysis of results and their implication for psychotherapy are discussed.—(N. H. Pronko)

7651. Henneman, Dorothy H., Altschule, Mark D., & Goncz, Rose Marie. CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM IN BRAIN DISEASE. III. FRUCTOSE METABOLISM IN SCHIZOPHRENIC, MANIC-DEPRESSIVE, AND INVOLUTIONAL PSYCHOSES. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 696-704.—Biochemical analysis of body fluids, before, during, and after the administration of fructose to normal control and to 5 psychotic subjects, indicated that tolerance was normal in the psychotic group. "The most important difference from the normal was the occurrence of a rise rather than the normal fall, in true blood glucose concentration after fructose given orally." 25 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

7652. Herman, Morris, & Nagler, Simon H. (Coll. Med., New York U.) PSYCHOSES DUE TO AMPHETAMINE. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 268-272.—Eight cases of psychiatric response to benzodrine are described and interpreted as a toxic psychotic reaction.—(N. H. Pronko)

7653. Hill, Lewis B. PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION IN SCHIZOPHRENIA. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1955. vii, 216 p. \$5.00.—The author discusses the personality and motives of the therapist himself before launching upon a definition of schizophrenia. An account of a person undergoing a schizophrenic catastrophe and an outline of treatment is next presented. A detailed analysis is then made of the preschizophrenic personality, the process of personality development and the important role of the mother in the evolution of schizophrenia. Finally, the patient's and therapist's respective contribution in the psychotherapeutic intervention is discussed. Throughout, schizophrenia is viewed as "a way of life."—(N. H. Pronko)

7654. Hoffer, A. (Regina (Sask.) General Hosp., Can.) OBJECTIVE CRITERIA FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA. (Exemplified by the atropine test.) *Conf. neurol.*, 1954, 14, 385-390.—"It is suggested that objective physiological criteria be set up for the diagnosis of schizophrenia. As an example the atropine test has been given 44 mentally ill patients and a scoring system has been developed that permits one to differentiate between schizo-

phrenics and neurotics." French and German summaries.—(M. L. Simmel)

7655. Houston, F. (De La Pole Hosp., Hull, Eng.), & Royse, A. B. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEAFNESS AND PSYCHOTIC ILLNESS. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 990-993.—There is a significantly higher proportion of paranoid schizophrenics among the deaf than among the non-deaf psychotics. Deaf psychotics are less deteriorated than non-deaf psychotics.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7656. Kamman, Gordon R., Lucero, Ruhel J., Meyer, Bill T., & Rechtschaffen, Allen. CRITICAL EVALUATION OF A TOTAL PUSH PROGRAM FOR REGRESSED SCHIZOPHRENICS IN A STATE HOSPITAL. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 650-667.—Total push results in improvement in behavior of a significant number of regressed schizophrenics. More research on prognosticators for total push therapy seems indicated. Males held their improvement more because they enjoyed better post-treatment placement than females. 18 references.—(D. Prager)

7657. Kaplan, Arthur, & Sakheim, George. (Augusta State Hosp., Me.) MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS IN A 13-YEAR OLD BOY: PSYCHOLOGIC TEST FINDINGS. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 121, 140-154.—A brief case history is presented of a 13-year-old manic-depressive boy and his behavior and responses during testing sessions utilizing the Symonds picture story test. 26 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

7658. Kavkewitz, Henry. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND SUCCESS IN A VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE SUCCESS AND FAILURE OF SCHIZOPHRENIC VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II IN A VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION TRAINING PROGRAM. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 870.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

7659. Kehrner, F. A. KRITISCHES UND KATAMNESTISCHES ZUM SCHIZOPHRENIEPROBLEM. (Critical and catamnestic notes to the problem of schizophrenia. *Schweiz. med. Wochr.*, 1953, 83 (38 Suppl.), 1508-1512.—Follow-up of 587 persons on whom surgical sterilization for hereditary psychiatric diseases was performed revealed that 32 were completely cured and 51 were "practically" cured. In 22 cases—originally diagnosed as schizophrenia—"exogen" factors were found to have played the dominant etiologic role. In 18 cases originally diagnosed as schizophrenia, some other "degenerative" mental disease was found. Detailed evaluation of these cases seems to confirm Kraepelin's and Bleuler's concept of the course and prognosis in schizophrenia.—(L. Neufeld)

7660. Kiersch, Theodore A. (Fitzsimons Army Hosp., Denver, Colo.) TOXIC ORGANIC PSYCHOSIS DUE TO ISONIAZID THERAPY. *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1954, 5, 1353-1359.—"Two young, relatively healthy Negro soldiers, while being treated with isoniazid for tuberculosis, developed symptoms of toxic psychosis with subsequent evidence of organic cerebral impairment."—(G. H. Crampton)

7661. Kisel, Sally. (Inter-agency Guidance Center, Yonkers, N.Y.) AUTHORITY: A FACTOR

IN THE CASE-WORK RELATIONSHIP WITH TRIAL VISIT PATIENTS. *J. psychiat. soc. Wk.*, 1954, 24, 26-41.—"Trial visit" is a trial release of mentally ill patients from the confines of the hospital. The author discusses ways in which procedures such as seeing patient's relatives, writing hospital reports, using the psychiatric consultant, supervising use of money allowance, etc. can be used as helpful authority. The establishment of a relationship with the patient is crucial and much depends upon how the trial visit status is interpreted to him.—(L. B. Costin)

7662. Lair, Charles V. THE EFFECT OF PRAISE AND REPROOF ON LEARNING AND RETENTION OF NON-PSYCHOTICS AND SCHIZOPHRENICS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1459-1460.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Vanderbilt U.

7663. Lantz, Herman R. (So. Illinois U., Carbondale.) OCCUPATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN MENTAL DISORDERS. *Soc. Probl.*, 1954, 2, 100-104.—This study suggests that "... persons diagnosed as psychotic will rank high in civilian occupations having low prestige..." The converse of this hypothesis is not supported by the findings in this study. 8 references.—(R. M. Frumkin)

7664. Levi, R. EIN BEITRAG ZUR KLINIK DER ATYPISCHEN PSYCHOSEN. (Contribution to the clinic of atypical psychoses.) *Schweiz. med. Wochr.*, 1953, 83 (38 Suppl.), 1533-1539.—Psychoses with few variable or doubtful symptoms on the one hand and with unusual therapeutic reactions or duration on the other are considered "atypical." Those forms cause diagnostic and prognostic difficulties. Out of 1000 psychiatric patients 31 cases with atypical psychoses were found. 57% of the atypical psychoses were Jews although Jewish patients comprised only 16% of the total. In these cases we probably deal with a "psychotic-repressive manifestation of a significant neurotic sub-structure making diagnosis and prognosis extremely difficult." Case histories are given to support his hypothesis.—(L. Neufeld)

7665. Lieberman, A. L. (Northport V.A. Hosp., Northport, N.Y.), Schwartz, S. S., & Cooper, M. EVALUATION OF INTRAVENOUS AND ORAL USE OF MATRAZOL IN HOSPITALIZED ARTERIO-SCLEROTIC PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS. *Geriatrics*, 1954, 9, 371-374.—Based on clinical impression, one-third of a group of 17 hospitalized psychiatric patients with arteriosclerotic changes who were given metrazol intravenously improved, as did one-half of 11 who received the drug orally and one-quarter of 13 who received placebo medication. Psychological testing yielded no reliable differences.—(R. G. Kuhlen)

7666. Lorr, Maurice; Jenkins, Richard L. (V.A., Washington, D.C.), & O'Connor, James P. FACTORS DESCRIPTIVE OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND BEHAVIOR OF HOSPITALIZED PSYCHOTICS. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 78-86.—"A sample of 423 psychotic patients from five veterans hospitals was observed and rated on behavior in the interview and on the ward. The intercorrelations between 55 of the rating scales were subjected to a multiple group factor analysis. The 11 oblique first order factors were interpreted."—(L. N. Solomon)

7667. Lowe, Warner L. (U. Denver, Colo.) GROUP BELIEFS AND SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS

IN RELIGIOUS DELUSIONS. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 267-274.—Interviews with and clinical testing of 11 mental patients were used in an attempt to "analyze the relationship between (a) group beliefs, (b) socio-cultural factors, and religious delusions." Mainly, "the evidence in this sample points strongly in the direction of cognitive material in religious psychotics which was supplied by the dogmatic concepts of their social group." However, the "most significant common feature of all records in this study is the economic deprivation to which most... were subjected throughout their lives and the overwhelming social, sexual, and marital difficulties which all of them encountered." The primacy of conflict-producing social conditions suggests, moreover, "that selective religious association is incidental in the formation of religious delusions." 23 references.—(J. C. Franklin)

7668. MacKinnon, I. H., Michael, S. T., & Polatin, P. ISONICOTINIC ACID HYDRAZIDE IN THE TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA. *Psychiat. Quart.* 1954, 28, 668-672.—Inah has a euphorizing, socializing, fear-reducing effect. It also reduced insomnia and increased optimism. None of these desirable effects lasted more than 3 mos. despite continued medication. Inah deserves further investigation.—(D. Prager)

7669. Mettler, Fred A., Crandell, Archie; Wittenborn, J. R., Litten, Kathleen; Feiring, Emanuel H., & Carpenter, Malcolm B. FACTORS IN THE PRE-OPERATIVE SITUATION OF SCHIZOPHRENICS CONSIDERED TO BE OF SIGNIFICANCE IN INFLUENCING OUTCOME FOLLOWING PSYCHOSURGERY. *Psychiat. Quart.*, 1954, 28, 549-606.—The more the deterioration or regression the less the likelihood of discharge after psychosurgery. Prognosis does not afford prediction of postsurgery discharge date. Chronicity is the result of impaired perceptual function. The willingness of the patient and of his family to readjust to a new and less efficient level of activity often spells the difference between durability and collapse in the discharge situation. The aspects of psychosurgery which seem to be easiest to justify are the use of conservative operations as focal points for the reorganization of the patients' own regimens, as well as their extramural environments, and drastic operations to make patients tractable for whom hope of significant social rehabilitation has been abandoned (such as suicidal individuals). 36 references.—(D. Prager)

7670. Michaux, William. (Vet. Benefits Office, Washington, D.C.) SCHIZOPHRENIC APPERCEPTION AS A FUNCTION OF HUNGER. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 53-58.—"This experiment confirmed a prediction that schizophrenic Ss, when hungry, would not show in their apperceptive response pattern the normally expected increase of content pertaining to food... This failure was interpreted as a defect of "psychological homeostasis," similar to homeostatic failures previously demonstrated in schizophrenic Ss by studies in which the emphases have been physiological or psychophysiological."—(L. N. Solomon)

7671. Miller, Derek H. THE REHABILITATION OF CHRONIC OPEN-WARD NEUROPSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS. *Psychiatry*, 1954, 17, 347-358.—The rehabilitative measures on a ward for well-adjusted chronic psychotic patients is presented. The attitudes and ward activities are described before and

during the program. During one year, of the 38 original patients, 14 left the hospital, 3 were placed in custodial care boarding homes, 10 required return to a closed ward. The study suggests that a cultural approach to rehabilitation must be linked with a psychiatric one and that the cultural mores of the hospital should approach those of the culture outside.—(C. T. Bever)

7672. Morel, F., & Wildt, E. LES VENTRICULES CEREBRAUX DANS LE DÉMENCE PRECOCE. (The cerebral ventricles in schizophrenia.) *Machr. Psychiat. Neurol.*, 1954, 127 (1), 1-10.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (9), abs. 20806.)

7673. Mundy-Castle, A. C., Hurst, L. A., Beerstecher, D. M., & Prinsloo, T. (Nat. Inst. Pers. Res., Johannesburg, S.A.) THE ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPH IN THE SENILE PSYCHOSES. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 6, 245-252.—Of 104 senile psychotic patients, 54% had abnormal EEGs, compared with 24% of 50 normal seniles. The usual abnormality in senile psychoses is diffuse theta or delta and theta activity. There is a positive relationship between EEG abnormality and degree of dementia, and a negative relationship between alpha index and degree of dementia.—(R. J. Ellingson)

7674. Murakami, Masashi; Fuse, Kuniyuki; Yano, Toshikumi, & Hazuka, Yashuko. (Nagoya City U. Med. Sch., Japan.) CLINICAL STUDY ON RECOVERED PSYCHOSES WITH NEUROTIC CONFLICTS. *Nagoya med. J.*, 1953, 1, 173-180.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (8), abs. 18407.)

7675. Nielsen, Carsten K. THE CHILDHOOD OF SCHIZOPHRENICS. *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1954, 29, 281-290.—It was found that in the childhood background of 55 schizophrenic women there was no difference worth mentioning from that of healthy controls.—(D. Prager)

7676. O'Gorman, Gerald. (Boro Court Hosp., Peppard, Oxfordshire, Eng.) PSYCHOSIS AS A CAUSE OF MENTAL DEFECT. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 934-943.—Schizophrenic disorder which begins before age 18 can produce a condition of de facto mental defect. Criteria for nonorganic etiology include abnormality in affective life, deterioration leading to dementia, and signs of schizophrenia. Six case histories. 23 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7677. Orr, William F. (Vanderbilt U., Nashville, Tenn.), Anderson, Ruth B., Martin, Margaret P., & Philpot, Des. F. FACTORS INFLUENCING DISCHARGE OF FEMALE PATIENTS FROM A STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 576-582.—Factors that favorably influence to a statistically significant degree a female patient's discharge from Central State Hospital are (in descending order of significance): length of stay, limited education, and possession of immediate family. Factors not significant in influencing discharge rates are: age, diagnosis and treatment.—(N. H. Pronko)

7678. Ossendowski, Aleksander. (Psychiatric Hosp., Abramowice, Poland.) ZAGADNIENIE EWOLUCJI W SYMPTOMATYCE SCHIZOFRENII. (The problem of evolution of the symptomatology of schizophrenia.) *Przegl. Lek.*, 1950, 6, 124-127.—The thesis of this paper is that the symptomatology of mental diseases changes in the course of history and

that the picture of schizophrenia has changed after the last war. We observe less of hallucinations, illusions, delusions and psychomotor disturbances, but much more of autistic forms. A percentage of schizophrenia simplex is also greater than it was before the war. 11 references.—(M. Choynowski)

7679. Ostow, Mortimer. PSYCHODYNAMICS OF DEPRESSION. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 121, 181.—Abstract and discussion.

7680. Powdermaker, Florence B. SCHIZOPHRENIA. *Dig. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 23, 102.—Abstract. Portrait of author, p. 103.

7681. Reitman, Francis. INSANITY, ART, AND CULTURE. New York: Philosophical Library, 1954. 111 p. \$3.75.—Artistic productions (paintings, needlework) by psychotic patients in the "Western" and "non-Western" worlds, when compared, showed "the form and stylistic appearances, if not matters of content, depend on cultural factors and not necessarily on morbidity" . . . and are "crude communications" rather than representing artistic "visions." 60 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

7682. Reynolds, Gerald A. PERCEPTUAL CONSTANCY IN SCHIZOPHRENICS AND "NORMALS." *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1000-1001.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

7683. Rieder, H. P. ZUR ANWENDUNG BIOLOGISCHER TESTS IN RAHMEN DER SCHIZOPHRENIE-FORSCHUNG. (About the application of biologic test in schizophrenia research.) *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1953, 83 (38 Suppl.), 1541-1543.—Clinical and laboratory observations with regard to a theory of the humoral-pathologic etiology of schizophrenia are discussed. The toxic substances found by these methods should be identified as the "psychoticum." Furthermore, tests based on the presence of such toxic substances should yield more specific result than Quick's hippuric acid tests. Progress in the microbiologic method based on the gaseous metabolism of yeast-cells is evaluated. At any rate, great caution must be observed as to the causal relationship between the toxic substances found in schizophrenia and the clinical picture of schizophrenia.—(L. Neufeld)

7684. Ripley, Herbert S., & Wolf, Stewart. THE COURSE OF WARTIME SCHIZOPHRENIA COMPARED WITH A CONTROL GROUP. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 184-195.—A group of 341 patients with acute schizophrenic reactions treated in a combat zone overseas was followed up 5 to 8 years later. Their behavior did not differ significantly from schizophrenia encountered in civilian life. Differences between these patients and a control group are noted with respect to personality and behavior patterns prior to illness. Suggestions are made to the military authorities on the screening and handling of schizophrenics in military service.—(N. H. Pronko)

7685. Rose, Dorian M., & Butler, M. Catherine. SOCIO-PSYCHIATRIC BACKGROUNDS AND TREATMENT OF SOME PSYCHOTIC WOMEN. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1954, 28, 278-296.—Chronic patients show many behavior difficulties from a very early age, early parent-child conflicts, deprivation of minimal affection and security in childhood. This type of patient needs more than routine psychotherapy to

avoid accumulation of young custodial patients in the hospital. Play therapy in groups of 4 to 8 with 2 therapists is described as an attempt to create an atmosphere conducive to growth. 22 references.—(D. Prager)

7686. Rapli, Arnold. (Hügelweg 353, Dornach, Switzerland.) ZUM PROBLEM DER DESAMINIERUNG UND DER BESTIMMUNG VON KETOSAUREN BEI SCHIZOPHRENIE. (Deamination and keto acid deterioration in schizophrenia.) *Conf. neurol.*, 1954, 14, 343-370.—"Based upon Gjessing's and Greving's studies of the nitrogen metabolism in schizophrenia and other studies of the physiopathology of this metabolism, the author discusses the problem whether there may possibly be a disturbance of the deamination in the liver. The role of keto acids in deamination is outlined and the results obtained in these acids, particularly pyruvic acid, are reviewed. The author's own studies deal with the determination of keto acids using the bisulfite-binding method. It is shown why this method is on principle useless for determination of keto-acids." 52 references. French and English summaries.—(M. L. Simmel)

7687. Schou, M., Juel-Nielsen, N., Stromgren, E., & Voldby, H. (Aarhus U. Psychiatric Institute, Denmark.) THE TREATMENT OF MANIC PSYCHOSES BY THE ADMINISTRATION OF LITHIUM SALTS. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1954, 17, 250-260.—38 manic patients were given lithium carbonate, lithium citrate and lithium chloride by mouth, with interspersed periods of placebos, unknown to patients and ward personnel. Close clinical supervision was maintained. The effect of treatment was evaluated with due consideration of the typical spontaneous course of the disease for each patient. 32 patients improved significantly; of these the improvement could definitely not be ascribed to spontaneous changes in 14 patients, while in 18 patients a spontaneous cessation of manic behavior could not be excluded. 6 patients did not improve. The authors discuss dosage, side effects, lithium levels of blood serum and cerebrospinal fluid and EEG changes. 24 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

7688. Shagass, Charles, & Rowsell, Peter W. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) SERIAL ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC AND CLINICAL STUDIES IN A CASE OF PROLONGED INSULIN COMA. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 705-711.—Because prolonged coma may occur in 1/6th of all cases treated by insulin shock the author describes in detail the clinical symptoms and the accompanying EEG changes in a 36 year old female paranoid schizophrenic over a 9-hour prolonged coma interval. Serial EEG study "provides a useful procedure for assessing and following the course of recovery from the complications of prolonged coma."—(L. A. Pennington)

7689. Smith, S. THE PROBLEM OF LIVER FUNCTION IN SCHIZOPHRENIA. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 245-252.—A study was made of the liver function of 76 schizophrenic patients and serial clinical and biochemical analysis of 7 catatonic schizophrenics. Regardless of age of the patient, duration of illness, or clinical type of disorder, both clinical and biochemical findings were largely consistently negative. The same biochemical tests applied to 9 cases of hepatic disease gave consistent and positive results. 29 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

7690. Spett, Karol. (Jagiellonian U., Kraków, Poland.) *PROBY WYJAŚNIENIA DZIAŁANIA INSULINY W LECZENIU SCHIZOFRENII*. (Attempts to explain the action of insulin in the treatment of schizophrenia.) *Przegl. Lek.*, 1950, 6, 655-659.—The history and results of the insulin therapy are reviewed and a number of views on the mechanism of its action is discussed. The insulin may act directly on sympathetic and parasympathetic ganglia and endings. There is also high probability that its action is directed first of all on the phylogenetically younger brain parts, while the electroshock acts on developmentally older parts. 22 references.—(M. Chojnowski)
7691. Spett, Karol. (Jagiellonian U., Kraków, Poland.) *UWAGI NAD MAGICZNYM MYŚLENIEM U PSYCHICZNI CHOROBYCH*. (Remarks on the magical thinking of mentally ill.) *Przegl. Lek.*, 1947, 3, 825-829.—The author analyses the nature of magical thinking, taking as his starting point the definition of Charlotte Bühler, distinguishes it from the mystical and cosmical thinking, discusses several theories of the magical thinking and describes some clinical cases. "Clinically, we may consider magical thinking only as an epiphenomenon without special diagnostic or prognostic significance." 15 references.—(M. Chojnowski)
7692. Towne, Robert D., & Afterman, Joseph. *PSYCHOSIS IN MALES RELATED TO PARENTHOOD*. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1955, 19, 19-26.—In a 1400-bed veteran's administration hospital, 28 schizophrenic patients were studied in which there was a time relationship between the outbreak of the psychosis and a pregnancy or the birth of a child in the patient's family. The frustration of demanding dependency needs resulted in hostility and poorly suppressed aggression. Their wives tended to be possessive and controlling people. 5 case histories are abstracted and there is a review of the literature.—(W. A. Varvel)
7693. Trethowan, W. H. *PSYCHOSIS IN RELATION TO TREATMENT WITH CORTICO-TROPHIN AND CORTISONE*. *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1954, 29, 243-260.—5 of 350 patients developed a psychotic reaction, predominantly affective, in connection with the therapy. 2 of the 5 had the psychosis until death. In the other 3 the psychosis terminated spontaneously during or after treatment. 33 references.—(D. Prager)
7694. van Krevelen, D. Arn. *QUELQUES REMARQUES SUR L'USAGE ABUSIF DU DIAGNOSTIC D' AUTISME*. (Reflections on the abuse of the diagnosis of autism.) *Acta. neurol. belg.*, 1954, 54, 207-212.—Schizophrenic autism and non-logical thinking in the normal individual are differentiated. The term autism is used for the former. A case of so-called infantile autism is presented and the diagnosis rejected in favor of that of encephalopathy. On the basis of this and similar cases the author feels that the diagnosis of autism should rarely be used and then only by exclusion.—(B. A. Maher)
7695. Walk, Alexander. (Cane Hill Hosp., Coulsdon, Surrey, Eng.) *SOME ASPECTS OF THE "MORAL TREATMENT" OF THE INSANE UP TO 1854*. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 807-837.—Two hundred years ago moral was used in the sense of psychological as opposed to physical. Contributions to treatment by Battle, Monro, Perfect, Faulkner, Harper, Pargeter, Willis, Arnold, Pinel, Haslam, Cox, Prichard, Burrows, Knight, Ellis, Browne, Leuret, and Conolly are reviewed.—(W. L. Wilkins)
7696. Weatherly, J., & Deabler, H. L. (V.A. Hosp., Gulfport, Miss.) *SCHIZOPHRENIA IN IDENTICAL TWINS ONE OF WHOM WAS LOBOTOMIZED*. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 262-267.—A pair of identical twins that developed schizophrenia within 6 months of each other are discussed in terms of genetic factors and similarities and differences of their disease. Lobotomy benefits on one of the twins is related and possibilities for a similar operation on the other twin is considered.—(N. H. Pronko)
7697. Weber, R. *ZUR PROBLEMATIK EINER CHEMISCHEN ARBEITSRICHTUNG DER SCHIZOPHRENIEFORSCHUNG*. (On the problem of chemical working methods in schizophrenia research.) *Schweiz. med. Wochr.*, 1953, 83 (38 Suppl.), 1539-1541.—The working hypothesis that schizophrenia represents a biologic "total phenomenon" seems to be supported by a number of experimental facts. "Fractions" secured from the urine of catatonic schizophrenics as compared with "normals" seem to prove the presence of some "toxic" substance. The outcome of these experiments might prove the presence of some "endotoxic metabolic product" in the etiology of schizophrenia.—(L. Neufeld)
7698. West, Franklin H. (Pennsylvania Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.), Bond, Earl D., Shurley, Jay T., & Meyers, C. Dixon. *INSULIN COMA THERAPY IN SCHIZOPHRENIA: A FOURTEEN-YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY*. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1955, 111, 583-599.—Between 1938 and 1951, 780 schizophrenic patients at the Pennsylvania Hospital were given insulin coma therapy. Immediate remission or improvement was noted in 67.7% of the group. At least 334 patients or 63.3% of all who originally improved, had a relapse. Factors associated with the most favorable prognosis and the mode of action of insulin coma therapy are discussed.—(N. H. Pronko)
7699. Willis, Stanley E. (U.S. Naval Hosp., Oakland, Calif.) *THE TREATMENT MILIEU: ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE PROGNOSIS OF THE SCHIZOPHRENIAS*. *U.S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1954, 5, 704-712.—A satisfactory prognosis for a particular somatic therapy is in large part dependent upon a favorable milieu, for the patient. Methods of creating a favorable milieu, its effects and values are discussed.—(G. H. Crampton)
7700. Winer, Harold R. *INCIDENTAL LEARNING IN SCHIZOPHRENICS*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1002-1003.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.
7701. Wolff, Gunther E. (Camarillo State Hosp., Calif.), & Garrett, Franklin H. *ELECTRIC SHOCK TREATMENT IN ELDERLY MENTAL PATIENTS*. *Geriatrics*, 1954, 9, 316-318.—Electric shock treatment was administered to 154 severely mentally disturbed female patients between 50 and 88 years of age. Ten percent were able to leave the hospital on indefinite leave; 40% were sufficiently improved that they could do some work on the ward and go home for short periods; 30% showed improvement though needing further treatment; 10% were unchanged.—(R. G. Kuhlen)

(See also abstracts 7009, 7377)

Psychoneuroses

7702. Clarke, A. D. B. (Manor Hosp., Epsom, Eng.) **MOTOR AND MEMORY RESPONSES OF NEUROTICS AND NORMALS IN THE LURIA ASSOCIATION-MOTOR TECHNIQUE.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1955, 46, 38-43.—"This paper describes part of an experiment using the Luria Association-Motor technique. The stimulus list contained 50 words, most of which were designed to have an emotional connotation. A composite score, derived from single measures which were shown to discriminate significantly between groups of neurotic and 'normal' soldiers, was found to have a point-biserial correlation of 0.483 with the criterion, neuroticism." "Rather high negative correlations of both single and composite motor-disturbance scores with intelligence were obtained..." "Analysis of disturbance on the individual stimulus words showed a high correlation ($\rho = 0.754$) between the two groups..." "The same process of selective remembering was apparent in both groups..." "There was no relationship between motor disturbance and the forgetting of the word..."—(L. E. Thune)

7703. Downes, Jean, & Simon, Katherine. **CHARACTERISTICS OF PSYCHONEUROTIC PATIENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES AS REVEALED IN A GENERAL MORBIDITY STUDY.** *Milbank mem. Fund. Quart.*, 1954, 32(1), 43-64.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28(11), abs. 26128.)

7704. Freud, Anna. **PSYCHOANALYSIS AND EDUCATION.** *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1954, 9, 9-15.—A condensation of a previous lecture which describes the links between child psychology, rearing of children, and research into causation and prevention of neurosis. Mother is the symbol of oral frustration just as father is a symbol of phallic frustration. Analysis has to probe further and deeper in its search for the causation of neurosis. The relationship to the mother is preceded by a phase in which body needs play a decisive part. Even the most extreme devotion on the part of the mother does not save her from having painful aspects of the infant's life transferred onto her. The emergence of neurotic conflicts is the price paid for the complexity of human personality.—(D. Prager)

7705. Hirschmann, Johannes. **STATISTIK ALS HILFSMITTEL DER ARZTLICHEN PSYCHOTHERAPIE.** (Statistics as an aid to medical psychotherapy.) In Speer, E., *Die Vorträge der 4. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1953*, (see 29: 7390), 72-84.—The difficulties in determining neurosis morbidity are outlined. A special type of insurance examination at the Psychiatric Clinic of the University of Tübingen is considered statistically valid and the data of 2576 examinations were analyzed. Of 447 patients during 1919-1924 30.0%, of 1410 during 1935-1939 31.6%, of 719 during 1945-1949 27.7% were found neurotic indicating a constant incidence of approximately 30% regardless of the social environmental condition. The presence of neurotic disturbances was between 20-25% in men, under 10% in women. Except for acute hysterics, war was not followed by an increase of neurosis; endogenous psychic factors are considered the etiologic basis and even in compensation cases the neurosis is basically due to trauma, illness, or war injury only in the rarest instances.—(C. T. Bever)

7706. Kihn, B. **PSYCHOTHERAPIE DES MASSEN-MENSCHEN.** (Psychotherapy of collective man.) In

Speer, E., *Die Vorträge der 4. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1953*, (see 29: 7390), 85-89.—Industrialization, urbanization, population increase, and overcrowding have created new mass conditions and problems for the individual. Freud's depth-psychological sexual conflicts are considered of modest importance in the total motivation of modern man. The desperate isolation of the individual in collective industrial organization requires therapeutic attention to occupational, leisure-time, and cultural activities. Differential diagnostic criteria for distinguishing those suffering due to collective pressures from neurotics are presented. Incapable of independent thought, the patient must be helped to a better arrangement of his life.—(C. T. Bever)

7707. Kris, Ernst. (Chm.) **PROBLEMS OF INFANTILE NEUROSIS: A DISCUSSION.** *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1954, 9, 16-71.—Infantile neurosis refers to the inner structure of infantile development, with or without manifest symptoms, which forms the basis of a later neurosis. Libidinal stages coexist from birth and reach their maturational peaks at different rates of speed. What appears pathological in a cross-section of development may represent the best possible solution when viewed longitudinally. The mother can influence, distort, and determine development, but she cannot produce either neurosis or psychosis. At different periods of life new constitutional elements become manifest.—(D. Prager)

7708. Lindsay, John. (Park Prewett Hosp., Basingstoke, Eng.) **THE BENDER-GESTALT TEST AND PSYCHONEUROTICS.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 980-982.—The tachistoscopic method discriminates at the 1% level between normals and anxieties and normals and hysterics and at the 5% level between normals and hysterics.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7709. Martin, Denis V., Glatt, M. M., & Weeks, K. F. (Warrington Park Hosp., Surrey, Eng.) **AN EXPERIMENTAL UNIT FOR THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT OF NEUROSIS.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 983-989.—Description of the work of the unit after 11 months of operation.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7710. Stanton, John B. (Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne, Eng.) **INVESTIGATION OF GERSTMANN'S SYNDROME INDUCED BY HYPNOTIC SUGGESTION.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1954, 100, 961-964.—A female subject, age 21, who had previously been treated by hypnotic techniques for hysterical symptoms and who had no symptomatology of Gerstmann's syndrome was used to test the features of the syndrome. For this subject finger agnosia, a partial disturbance of the body-image, seemed fundamental to the syndrome. It is suggested that hypnosis could be used in many investigations of higher cortical function.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7711. Stein, Władysław. **PSYCHONERWICA JEŃCÓW ("CHOROBA DRUTÓW KOLCZASTYCH"), JEJ OBJAWY I MECHANIZM.** (Psychoneurosis of prisoners of war ("barbed wire disease"), its symptoms and mechanism.) *Lekarz wojskowy*, 1948, 24, 49-65.—The detailed analysis of mental and somatic symptoms of the psychoneurosis of prisoners of war, based on own observations of the author and on the literature of the subject. "Contemporary views on the pathogenesis of the separate symptoms of the 'barbed wire disease' permit bringing the mechanism of this whole syndrome to the dysfunction of the hypothalamus."—(M. Choynowski)

7712. Stein, Władysław. PSYCHONERWICE W WOJSKU. (Psychoneuroses in the army.) *Lekarz wojskowy*, 1949, 25, 33-47.—Different forms of psychoneuroses met in the army during war and peace are reviewed and their causes and psychopathological mechanisms analysed. The author points out the role of the political and social factors in the prevention of neuroses and proposes to organize in the army some "centers of psychological examination." Russian, French and English summaries.—(M. Choynowski)

7713. Van Den Berg, J. H. OVER NEUROTISERENDE FACTOREN. (On neurotizing factors.) *Nijkerk: Callenbach*, 1955, 27 p. Hfl. 1.30.—A study of various factors in modern society which play a role in the genesis of neuroses. Aspects outlined comprise: human development in our complex culture is a process, which shows a long period of psychological vulnerability of the individual; the past and future of humanity have become invisible and no longer determine the present; the concept of distance has been destroyed by the improvement of means of communication, resulting in a devaluation of stabilizing bonds within the sphere of familiarity and closeness.—(R. H. Houwink)

7714. Watson, Roger E., Pritzker, Leon, & Madison, Peter. HOSTILITY IN NEUROTICS AND NORMALS. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 36-40.—"A test was made of the experimental hypothesis that under conditions favoring the expression of repressed impulses, neurotics will show more hostility than normals... The neurotic group showed significantly more hostile [scrambled sentence] completions than the nonneurotic group. This outcome is predicted by the psychoanalytic theory of neurosis."—(L. N. Solomon)

7715. Wilson, David H. A COMBAT ZONE NEUROPSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT CENTER. *U.S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1954, 5, 860-863.—A treatment center is described which had the primary mission of "rapid treatment and rehabilitation of psychiatric casualties in a nonmedical environment." A statistical summary of the operation of this unit is included.—(G. H. Crampton)

Psychosomatics

7716. Ameen, Lane. PSYCHOSOMATIC STUDY OF A CASE OF PALINDROMIC RHEUMATISM. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 253-256.—The case of a patient with a benign type of arthritis is discussed in terms of the underlying psychodynamics. Comparison is made with the psychodynamics of patients with rheumatoid and hypertrophic arthritis.—(N. H. Pronko)

7717. Bozeman, M. F., Orbach, C. E., & Sutherland, A. M. PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF CANCER AND ITS TREATMENT. III. THE ADAPTATION OF MOTHERS TO THE THREATENED LOSS OF THEIR CHILDREN THROUGH LEUKEMIA: PART I. *Cancer*, 1955, 8, 1-19.—The mothers of 20 children with acute leukemia were studied by intensive focused interviews and TAT to determine adaptation to the expected death of their children. The diagnosis had devastating impact and each mother attempted to deny it initially. Guilt was frequently expressed as was personal responsibility, usually based on convictions of failures in caring for or protecting their children prior to illness. With varying intensity, all mothers expressed separation anxiety

which they communicated, increasing the children's fear. The dependency needs expressed in relationships the mothers established "constituted a constructive effort to increase mastery in coping with such a massive threat."—(M. Bard)

7718. Bräutigam, Walter. ÜBER DIE PSYCHOSOMATISCHE SPEZIFITÄT DES ASTHMA BRONCHIALE. (The psychosomatic specificity of bronchial asthma.) *Psycho, Heidel.*, 1954, 8, 481-524.—Review of literature on somatic and psychological factors related to asthma, with an intensive study of asthmatic attacks during the successful psychoanalysis of an asthmatic sufferer. The psychological factor common to all the attacks was an attitude of deliberate seclusiveness and a shielding of the self from the outer world and inner impulses of either love or aggression. Asthma is to be understood as a psychosomatically expressed attitude toward the self and the world; it cannot be correlated with a specific total personality type, nor can it be altogether derived in a causal-genetic fashion from specific kinds of infantile conflicts. It is an active defensive attitude that may appear in different kinds of persons with different life histories. English summary. 78-item bibliography.—(E. W. Eng)

7719. Cleghorn, R. A., & Pattee, C. J. (McGill U., Montreal, Canada.) PSYCHOLOGIC CHANGES IN 3 CASES OF ADDISON'S DISEASE DURING TREATMENT WITH CORTISONE. *J. clin. Endocrin. Metab.*, 1954, 14(3), 344-352.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28(10), abs. 23364.)

7720. Cobb, B., Clark, R. L., McGuire, C., & Howe, C. D. (Anderson Hosp., Houston, Tex.) PATIENT-RESPONSIBLE DELAY OF TREATMENT IN CANCER, A SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY. *Cancer*, 1954, 7, 920-926.—A social psychological investigation of 100 randomly selected patients to determine delay and culpability for delay in seeking treatment for cancer. The Rorschach, TAT, W-B, and "focused" interviews were the techniques employed. Significant social class and psychodynamic differences were found between patients who were prompt in seeking medical care and those who delayed. The reason for delay or promptness appeared associated with learning, both groups reacting consistently in terms of past experience with illness and with physicians. Anticipatory fear and dependency with a tendency toward negative reactivity was characteristic of both groups. Methods of coping with fear and enforced dependency differed significantly.—(M. Bard)

7721. Cohen, David. (VA Hosp., Coatesville, Pa.) RORSCHACH SCORES, PROGNOSIS, AND COURSE OF ILLNESS IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 405-408.—Neither the 33 Rorschach variables used in this study, Harrower-Erickson's neurotic signs, nor Elizur's Rorschach Content Test proved successful in predicting the rate of medical progress in a group of 45 young, male, hospitalized pulmonary tuberculosis patients who were being treated early in their illness.—(A. J. Bachrach)

7722. Cramond, William A. (Kingswest Ment. Hosp., Aberdeenshire, Eng.) PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF UTERINE DYSFUNCTION. *Lancet*, 1954, 267 (6851), 1241-1245.—There is discussed the influence of psychological factors on the clinical course of la-

bor. 50 patients experiencing severe uterine dysfunction were contrasted with a normal control group. Evaluation was made of home environment during childhood and adolescence, obstetric history, attitude toward feminine role, psychosexual development, dreams and anxiety in pregnancy, behavior in labor, psychopathology, methods of expressing tension, and psychosomatic history. The only significant difference between the groups was on the MMPI "L" scale. More women in the dysfunction group had high L scores. The controls expressed tension overtly, whereas the dysfunction group suppressed or repressed emotion.—(A. A. Kramish)

7723. Diddle, A. W. EMOTIONAL STRESS AND FEMALE DISORDERS. SOCIOLOGIC INFLUENCES. *Obstet. Gynec.*, 1953, 2 (4), 353-359.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (12), abs. 28701.)

7724. Dunbar, Flanders. MIND AND BODY: PSYCHOSOMATIC MEDICINE. (2nd ed.) New York: Random House, 1955. xiii, 298 p. \$3.50.—"New, enlarged edition" of 1947 volume (see 22: 2209), written relatively nontechnically, and consisting of 16 chapters. Recent developments in the field are featured.—(L. A. Pennington)

7725. Eberhart, John J., & Socarides, Charles W. (U.S. Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Md.) PSYCHOLOGIC FACTORS IN ANGIONEUROTIC EDEMA OF THE PHARYNX. *U.S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1954, 5, 885-889.—"A description of the role of psychologic factors in the production of attacks of angioneurotic edema emphasizes that throat involvement with the attendant danger of asphyxiation constitutes a psychiatric as well as a medical emergency." One case report.—(G. H. Crampton)

7726. Enke, Helmut (U. Freiburg i. Br., Germany), & Diesel, Eleonore. KASUISTISCHER BEITRAG ZUR PSYCHOPATHOLOGISCHEN DIFFERENTIALDIAGNOSTIK IN DER ARZTLICHEN SPRECHSTUNDE. (Case contributions to psychopathological differential diagnosis in medical practice.) *Z. diagnost. Psychol.*, 1954, 2, 329-346.—The diagnostic and prognostic value of extensive psychological evaluation when psychosomatic symptoms are suspected of screening latent psychotic tendencies is demonstrated by a presentation of 2 case studies, complete with Rorschach, Wartegg, and Color Pyramid test protocols, interpretations, integrative reports, and social histories. Discussion and 48 references.—(H. P. David)

7727. Farris, Edmond J., & Garrison, Mortimer, Jr. (Wistar Inst., Philadelphia.) EMOTIONAL IMPACT OF SUCCESSFUL DONOR INSEMINATION. A REPORT ON 38 COUPLES. *Obstet. Gynec.*, 1954, 3 (1), 19-20.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (11), abs. 26129.)

7728. Feiner, Arthur H. A STUDY OF CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE PERCEPTION OF PARENTAL FIGURES AND SEXUAL IDENTIFICATIONS OF AN OBESSE ADOLESCENT FEMALE GROUP. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 868-869.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

7729. Fischer, Irving C. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.) PSYCHOGENIC ASPECTS OF STERILITY. *Fertility & Sterility*, 1953, 4 (6), 466-471.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (11), abs. 26131.)

7730. Ford, E. S. C.; Forman, I.; Willson, J. Robert; Char, W.; Mixson, W. T.; & Scholz, Carol. (Temple U. Hosp., Philadelphia.) A PSYCHODYNAMIC APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF INFERTILITY. *Fertility & Sterility*, 1953, 4 (6), 456-463.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (11), abs. 26132.)

7731. Halsted, James A. (U. California, Los Angeles.) EMOTIONAL COMPONENT IN GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDERS. *Calif. Med.*, 1954, 80 (6), 449-454.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29 (2), abs. 3037.)

7732. Jungmann, H., & Venning, P. (U. Coll., London, Eng.) RADIOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS OF STOMACH CHANGES ACCOMPANYING THREAT OF INJECTION IN A SAMPLE OF PEPTIC ULCER PATIENTS. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1955, 17, 57-61.—It is tentatively concluded that normal control subjects and patients suffering from peptic ulcer do not differ significantly in gastric peristalsis when "threatened" with an "injection" in the arm. Findings are related to the assumption of anxiety as ever-present in the dynamics of the ulcer patient.—(L. A. Pennington)

7733. Karush, Aaron; Hiatt, Robert B., & Daniels, George E. (Columbia U., New York.) PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL CORRELATIONS IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1955, 17, 36-56.—By recording rectomyograms, peripheral vascular-bed changes, and salivary flow in 6 adult patients during psychotherapy sessions, it was found that the "significant emotion coincident with the appearance of segmental colonic motility was fear." This activates the "rage response" associated with archaic fantasies of the rectum and its contents.—(L. A. Pennington)

7734. Konončchenko, V. A. O SOSUDISTYKH USLOVNIYKH I BEZUSLOVNIYKH REFLEKSAKH PRI HIPERTONICHESKOI BOLEZNI (On vascular conditioned and unconditioned reflexes in cases of hypertension.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Deiatel'.*, 1953, 3 (5), 690-698.—The study of vascular reactions in cases of hypertension demonstrates that in its early stages there is to be observed a disturbance of the equilibrium of the cortical processes with a sharp predominance of the excitatory process over the inhibitory; a predominance which often leads to "exhaustion" of the excitatory process, yielding to a state of inhibitory predominance subsequently.—(I. D. London)

7735. Kroger, William S. (Chicago Med. Sch., Ill.) PSYCHOSOMATIC ASPECTS OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY. *Obstet. Gynec.*, 1954, 3 (5), 504-516.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (12), abs. 28704.)

7736. Laybourne, Paul C. Jr. (U. Kansas, Lawrence.) PSYCHOGENIC VOMITING IN CHILDREN. *Amer. J. Dis. Child.*, 1953, 86 (6), 726-732.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28 (9), abs. 20849.)

7737. Lippman, Caro W. (450 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif.) RECURRENT DREAMS IN MIGRAINE: AN AID TO DIAGNOSIS. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 273-276.—Illustrative case histories are cited in support of a hypothesis that three types of recurrent dreams found in migraine patients or their direct descendants may be used as an aid in diagnosing migraine.—(N. H. Pronko)

7738. McMahon, John M., Monroe, Russell R., & Craighead, Claude. EMOTIONAL FACTORS IN SCLERODERMA: CASE HISTORY. *Ann. intern. Med.*, 1953, 39, 1295-1303.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28(8), abs. 18406.)

7739. Magee, Kenneth R. (National Inst. Health, Bethesda, Md.) TREATMENT OF MIGRAINE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS. *J. Lancet*, 1955, 75, 20-22.—One of the most frequent complaints of college students is headache, and a large number have migraine. Anxiety about brain tumor is uppermost and even if a student does not express this fear, he should be told that he does not have a tumor. Competition, homesickness and the strain of new experiences seem to trigger an attack. Medical and psychological suggestions for treatment are indicated.—(G. K. Morlan)

7740. Mandelbrote, B. M. THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL FACTORS IN GRAVES DISEASE. *Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc.*, 1955, 25, 43-44.—Abstract.

7741. Manhold, John H., & Rosenberg, Nathan. (Tulane U., New Orleans.) STUDY OF THE POSSIBLE RELATIONSHIP OF PERSONALITY VARIABLES TO DENTAL CAVITIES. *J. Dental Res.*, 1954, 33(3), 357-362.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1955, 29(2), abs. 3458.)

7742. Nash, Earl H., & Sumner, F. C. ASPECTS OF PSYCHOSOMATIC ORCHIDALGLIA. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1954, 85, 231-238.—"Pain in the genital area of males occurring during prolonged periods of petting was studied in a population of college students ... as to its incidence, characterization, circumstances, duration, and subsidence." Information was obtained by personal interview and results are tabulated and discussed.—(Z. Luria)

7743. Obermayer, Maximilian E. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) PSYCHOCUTANEOUS MEDICINE. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1955. xvii, 487 p. \$9.75.—Attempts to correlate data on cutaneous disorders with certain psychiatric conditions. Classifies and discusses dermatoses according to (1) true dermatoneuroses, (2) dermatoses in which emotional factors usually constitute an important element, (3) miscellaneous dermatoses with psychic elements, and (4) known or supposed infections that are influenced by psychic factors. "... in psychocutaneous disorders, physical treatment, unless combined with psychotherapy, will produce only temporary benefit... Psychotherapy is an art and not just a scientific method. The particularly gifted physician will use it with success while others fail, regardless of method." 40-page bibliography.—(H. D. Arbitman)

7744. Orbach, C. E., Sutherland, A. M., & Bozeman, M. F. PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF CANCER AND ITS TREATMENT. III. THE ADAPTATION OF MOTHERS TO THE THREATENED LOSS OF THEIR CHILDREN THROUGH LEUKEMIA: PART II. *Cancer*, 1955, 8, 20-33.—This report presents analyses of TAT records, theoretical implications of investigative findings and recommendations for the management of mothers whose children have leukemia. (See 29: 7717.)—(M. Bard)

7745. Samale, Libero. (Modena U., Italy.) ALTERAZIONI PSICOLOGICHE RICONTRATE IN UN GRUPPO DI TUBERCULOTICI ESAMINATI CON L'

AUSILIO DEI TESTS PROIETTIVI (RORSCHACH E T.A.T.). (Psychological disturbances in a group of phthistic patients examined with projective tests. (Rorschach and T.A.T.). *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1954, 15, 397-436.—The study is divided into two parts: (1) general considerations on the psychology of T.B. patients (general considerations, characterology, T.B. and psychosomatic medicine, T.B. and schizophrenia), (2) experimental results on 85 T.B. patients aged 18-50. The results show good intelligence, vivacious phantasy, but difficulty in making synthesis of personal experiences, tendency to minutiae, practical incapacity, and a certain degree of confabulation "expression of schizoid temperament"; also reduced capacity for autocriticism and a tendency to querulousness. 74-item bibliography. French, English and German summaries.—(A. Manoil)

7746. Schottstaedt, W. W., & Wolff, H. G. STUDIES ON HEADACHE; VARIATIONS IN FLUID AND ELECTROLYTE EXCRETION IN ASSOCIATION WITH VASCULAR HEADACHE OF MIGRAINE TYPE. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1955, 73, 158-164.—Biochemical urinalysis of 8 subjects before, during, and after a total of 26 attacks led to the conclusion that renal changes are "not causally or mechanistically related to the onset, intensity, or duration of the migraine attack." They are rather accompaniments of widespread bodily changes resulting from stress.—(L. A. Pennington)

7747. Smith, Jackson A., & Chapman, Don W. DESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT OF HEART DISEASE DUE TO ANXIETY. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1954, 155(7), 632-635.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28(11), abs. 26136.)

7748. Sutherland, Arthur M., & Orbach, Charles E. (Mem. Center Cancer and Allied Dis., New York.) PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF CANCER AND CANCER SURGERY. II. DEPRESSIVE REACTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH SURGERY FOR CANCER. *Cancer*, 1953, 6, 958-962.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28(8), abs. 18409.)

7749. Thurston, John R., & Calden, George. (VA Hosp., Madison, Wis.) INTELLIGENCE FACTORS IN IRREGULAR DISCHARGE AMONG TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 404.—Abstract.

7750. Wallerstein, Robert S. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.), & Rubin, Sidney. SOME PSYCHOSOMATIC CONSIDERATIONS IN DYSTROPHIA MYOTONICA; REPORT OF A CASE. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1954, 120, 277-281.—A somatic-psychiatric study of a patient with dystrophia myotonica is reported and its theoretic implications are discussed.—(N. H. Pronko)

7751. Wretmark, Gerdt. BODY BUILD OF THE MALE DUODENAL ULCER INDIVIDUAL. *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1954, 29, 229-236.—127 patients and 127 controls. The patients have a smaller chest breadth not due to stature. The sturdiness of the skeleton is lower in ulcer patients.—(D. Prager)

7752. Wyss, Dieter. ZWANGSERSCHEINUNGEN BEI ORGANISCH ERKRANKTEN. (Compulsions in organically ill patients.) *Psyche, Heidel.*, 1954, 8, 468-480.—Report of alternating psychic and somatic symptoms in two female analysands. Obsessive

thinking alternated with tachycardia in one case, with hypertonia in the other. Although the two alternating symptoms were of different dynamic origin and value, they replaced one another at critical points of the analysis. More severe conflicts were related to the somatic symptoms, less severe conflicts to the psychic symptoms. Weak ego structures favor repression to the somatic level. With progress in analysis, the expression of conflicts tends to move from the somatic to the psychic level.—(E. W. Eng)

Clinical Neurology

7753. Achslogh, J., & Ectors, L. L'HEMISPHERECTOMIE. (Hemispherectomy.) *Acta neurol. belg.*, 1954, 54, 457-486.—A case of epilepsy was treated by hemispherectomy. The sequelae are described as favorable. The general implications of the post-operative results are discussed. English and German summaries.—(B. A. Maher)

7754. Allen, Robert M. (U. Miami, Fla.) PSYCHOLOGY AND CEREBRAL PALSY: AN INTERACTION. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1954, 15(10), 13-14.—The importance and nature of the psychologist's dependence upon information from the fields of biology (structure), medicine, sociology (interpersonal relationships), and education are treated briefly.—(T. E. Newland)

7755. Dewhurst, Kenneth, & Pearson, John. (United Oxford Hosp., Oxford, Eng.) VISUAL HALLUCINATIONS OF THE SELF IN ORGANIC DISEASE. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1955, 18, 53-57.—"3 cases of autoscopic hallucinations occurring in focal organic disease of the brain are presented and their contrasting features discussed. It is tentatively suggested that autoscopic hallucinations (whatever the precipitating organic focal factor) occur only amongst a group of subjects with a highly developed visual memory sense of their corporal being."—(M. L. Simmel)

7756. Ecker, Arthur. (State U. New York, Syracuse.) EMOTIONAL STRESS BEFORE STROKES: A PRELIMINARY REPORT OF 20 CASES. *Ann. intern. Med.*, 1954, 40, 49-56.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 26(8), abs. 18343.)

7757. Edmund, Jens. VISUAL DISTURBANCES ASSOCIATED WITH GLIOMAS OF THE TEMPORAL AND OCCIPITAL LOBE. *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1954, 29, 291-310.—A dissociation of the optic radiation takes place in the temporal lobe as described by Meyer. Tumors involving the walls of the temporal horn far more frequently give rise to changes of the visual field. Tumors in the occipital lobe always produce visual defects. The sparing of the macula seems to be a matter of the stage of progression of the disease. The more malignant the tumor the more frequently was papilledema found. Neither subjective visual perceptions nor any other ocular symptoms than field defect and papilledema seem to be of any importance in the diagnosis of temporal lobe tumors. 40 references.—(D. Prager)

7758. Fields, Beatrice. MUSIC AS AN ADJUNCT IN THE TREATMENT OF BRAIN-DAMAGED PATIENTS. *Amer. J. phys. Med.*, 1954, 33, 273-283.—"28 severely disabled adult brain-damaged patients were treated.... Of these, 4 failed to respond and 24 increased their capacity for purposeful move-

ment." Five guides are listed for determining application of music as therapy for brain-damaged patients. The author suggests that prior to the use of music therapy three factors are necessary: "(1) knowledge of the pathology and prognosis for improvement of the patient; (2) knowledge of the components of music and ancillary disciplines that can be manipulated to meet specific problems; and (3) cooperation of a treatment team." 10 references.—(F. A. Whitehouse)

7759. Haines, Miriam Stearns. TEST PERFORMANCE OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN WITH AND WITHOUT ORGANIC BRAIN PATHOLOGY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1099.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Columbia U.

7760. Hallgren, Bertil, & Hollstrom, Einar. CONGENITAL SYPHILIS: A FOLLOW-UP STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO MENTAL ABNORMALITIES. *Acta psychiat. Kbh.*, 1954, Suppl. 93, 81 p.—Environment and heredity are important etiological factors with regard to mental abnormalities in subjects with congenital syphilis. Syphilis is probably the cause of mental deficiency in some instances.—(D. Prager)

7761. Harrower, M. R., & Herrmann, Rosalind. PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE CARE OF PATIENTS WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS—FOR USE OF PHYSICIANS. New York: National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 1953. 32 p.—A manual designed for the use of physicians to provide orientation with regard to psychological problems that are likely to be present in the patient with multiple sclerosis. Recent literature in the field is summarized. Particular attention is directed toward the relationship between these patients and their doctors. The clinical psychologist has much to contribute through intelligent use of test procedures, the results of which serve to guide not only the physician but the psychological counselor in the assessment of psychological potentialities of the multiple sclerotic.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

7762. Heller, Irving H., & Robb, Preston. (McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.) HEREDITARY SENSORY NEUROPATHY. *Neurology*, 1955, 5, 15-29.—This disease, a condition transmitted by a dominant gene, causes severe peripheral sensory loss, loss of deep reflexes, and severe trophic disorders of the extremities. A family history in which five cases of the disease have occurred in six generations, is presented. The primary lesion appears to be in the posterior root ganglion. 48-item bibliography.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

7763. Henneman, Dorothy H., Altschule, Mark D., Goncs, Rose Marie, & Alexander, Leo. CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM IN BRAIN DISEASE. I. GLUCOSE METABOLISM IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1954, 72, 688-695.—Biochemical analyses of blood samples obtained from 6 patients and 20 control subjects before, during, and after ingestion of 100 gm. of glucose indicated that "carbohydrate metabolism in patients with multiple sclerosis is abnormal. Fasting whole blood lactic and alpha-keto glutaric acid concentrations are elevated. After the glucose there is a lag in the return to fasting level, an increased accumulation of lactic and perhaps pyruvic acids, and a rise, rather than the normal fall, in plasma citric acid and whole blood alpha-keto

glutaric acid concentrations." These findings are discussed in relation to the literature on multiple sclerosis.—(L. A. Pennington)

7764. Herrlin, Karl-Magnus. (Karolinska Inst., Stockholm.) EEG WITH PHOTIC STIMULATION: A STUDY OF CHILDREN WITH MANIFEST OR SUSPECTED EPILEPSY. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1954, 6, 573-589.—EEGs were recorded during intermittent photic stimulation (PHS) in 362 epileptics, 224 suspected epileptics, and 70 controls, ages 0-15 years. Pathological EEG responses to PHS occurred in 20.4% of the epileptics, 17.0% of the suspected epileptics, and in 1.4% of the controls. Clinical seizures were evoked by PHS in 3.0% of the epileptics, 1.8% of the suspected epileptics, and in none of the controls. More pathological responses were observed in girls than in boys and in 8s over 5 years old than under. Incidence of pathological response was not related to frequency or severity of seizures of neurological or behavior disorders. Pathological responses are most often evoked by flash frequencies of 12-16/sec.—(R. J. Ellingson)

7765. Hunter, Donald, & Russell, Dorothy S. (London Hosp., London, Eng.) FOCAL CEREBRAL AND CEREBELLAR ATROPHY IN A HUMAN SUBJECT DUE TO ORGANIC MERCURY COMPOUNDS. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1954, 17, 235-241.—"The clinical history and ultimate pathological findings have been related in a man who suffered severe neurological disturbances from industrial exposure to methyl mercury compounds 15 years before death. The generalized ataxia was referable to cerebellar cortical atrophy, selectively involving the granule-cell layer of the neocerebellum, while the concentric constriction of the visual fields was correlated with bilateral cortical atrophy in the area striata. While this form of cerebellar atrophy has been recognized in cases of juvenile familial idiocy, we believe the present case to be the first in which it can be attributed, as an acquired lesion, to an exogenous toxin.—(M. L. Simmel)

7766. Katz, Elias. (U. Calif. Med. School, San Francisco.) CAN THE MENTAL ABILITIES OF THE CEREBRAL PALSID BE MEASURED? *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 6, 3-8.—A priori classifications of most of the test items of the Revised Binet, L. Year II through VI, into six categories is proposed as a means of improving the examination of young children with cerebral palsy.—(T. E. Newland)

7767. Kihn, B. PSYCHOTHERAPIE UND SOMATOTHERAPIE DER MULTIPLEN SKLEROSE. (Psycho- and somato-therapy of multiple sclerosis.) In Speer, E., Die Vorträge der 4. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1953, (see 29: 7390), 90-94.—A total, continuous, therapeutic approach is described with special emphasis on the importance of an optimistic attitude and the Evers dietary regime.—(C. T. Bever)

7768. Kihn, B. THERAPIE DER EPILEPSIE, MIT BESONDERER BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG DER PSYCHOTHERAPIE. (Treatment of epilepsy with special consideration of psychotherapy.) In Speer, E., Die Vorträge der 4. Lindauer Psychotherapiewoche 1953, (see 29: 7390), 95-100.—On the basis of a hypothetical life history, the importance of emotional factors is emphasized, and the psychotherapeutically

important areas are briefly described. The drug therapies are discussed, and the use of borax and vaccines is especially recommended.—(C. T. Bever)

7769. Lamm, Stanley S. (Long Island Coll. Hosp., Brooklyn, N.Y.), & Fisch, Martin L. INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CEREBRAL PALSID CHILD AS A FACTOR IN THERAPEUTIC PROGRESS. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 59, 452-457.—As a result of their study of a group of cerebral palsied children the authors find that "... there is confirmation of studies made by others, that the IQ of the cerebral palsied population is definitely lower than the normal group, The majority of children will show slight to moderate progress in treatment. The remainder are almost equally distributed between greater than average progress or no progress. However, when the groups making good progress are compared to those making no progress, it is found that the mean IQ is higher by 22 points in the former."—(V. M. Staudt)

7770. Larsson, L. E., Melin, K. A., Nordström-Öhrberg, G., Silfverklöf, B. P., & Öhrberg, K. ACUTE HEAD INJURIES IN BOXERS. *Acta psychiat. Scand.*, 1954, Suppl. 95, 42 p.—Clinical and EEG exams of 75 amateur boxers revealed amnesia and disorientation in 14, EEG flattening and appearance of slow irregular waves 15-30 minutes after a hard match, and clinical and/or EEG signs of brain injury in 36. The cause of the knockout and the risk of brain injuries in boxing are discussed. 73 references.—(D. Prager)

7771. Liddell, D. W., & Northfield, D. W. C. (Runwell Hosp., Wickford, Essex, Eng.) THE EFFECT OF TEMPORAL LOBECTOMY UPON TWO CASES OF AN UNUSUAL FORM OF MENTAL DEFICIENCY. *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1954, 17, 267-275.—"2 cases of temporal lobe epilepsy, beginning in early life as a result of head injury, are described. Attention is drawn to the associated disturbance in behaviour and its similarity to the Klüver and Bucy syndrome. Temporal lobectomy was performed with amelioration of behaviour and a steady improvement in intelligence. In 1 case, as a result of surgery, a maturational focus appeared in the E.E.G. and was associated with increased physical growth and emotional maturity."—(M. L. Simmel)

7772. Magri', Rosario. (Milano U., Italy.) LA SCLEROSI LATERALE AMIOTROFICA POST-TRAUMATICA. (Post-traumatic amiotrophic lateral sclerosis.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1954, 15, 438-454.—Lateral post-traumatic amiotrophic sclerosis (L.A.S.) is viewed as one aspect of the relationship between trauma in general and various illnesses of the nervous system, with known or unknown etiology. Various theories on the L.A.S. and trauma (including electric and psychological trauma) are presented. Medicolegal criteria are also given. Three case histories are presented in detail. 30-item bibliography. French, English and German summaries.—(A. Manoil)

7773. Mecham, Merlin J., et al. A HABILITATION PROGRAM FOR THE ADOLESCENT AND ADULT WITH CEREBRAL PALSY. *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1954, 15(10), 11-12; 14.—One year's operation of a program with 53 persons, aged 15 to 43

years, 60% of whom were experiencing little or no socialization with any group, is described from the standpoint of program planning and administration. The need for such programs with such an age group is emphasized.—(T. E. Newland)

7774. Meyer, Alfred; Falconer, Murray A., & Beck, Elisabeth. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) **PATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS IN TEMPORAL LOBE EPILEPSY.** *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1954, 17, 276-285.—The pathological findings in 18 resected temporal lobes of patients with temporal lobe epilepsy and one post mortem brain are reported. Most of the specimens contained the anterior half of 2/3 of the temporal lobe. The first temporal convolution, if it was included at all, was usually incomplete. 4 cases showed small microscopic focal lesions. All remaining 14 cases showed non-circumscribed microscopic lesions which varied in quality and degree. 16 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

7775. Meyer, Victor, & Yates, Aubrey J. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) **INTELLECTUAL CHANGES FOLLOWING TEMPORAL LOBECTOMY FOR PSYCHOMOTOR EPILEPSY.** *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat.*, 1955, 18, 44-52.—18 epileptic patients between 15 and 48 years of age were tested immediately prior to and 3-4 weeks after unilateral temporal lobectomy. Tests administered were: Wechsler, Raven Matrices, Mill Hill Vocabulary, speed and level tests and a variety of learning and memory tests. 3 weeks after surgery there is no significant change on the intelligence tests, but some decline on the speed tests. There are significant losses on the learning tests for that group at 3 weeks post-surgery, and they seem to persist beyond that time. 26 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

7776. Muller, Charles, & Delaioy, R. **EIN BEITRAG ZUR KLINIK DES HIRNLOKALEN PSYCHOSYNDROMS NACH ENCEPHALITIS.** (Clinical aspects of cerebrotopic psychosyndroms following encephalitis.) *Schweiz. med. Wochschr.*, 1953, 83, 841-843.—A twenty-one-year-old male manifested symptoms of compulsion and marked restlessness after encephalomyelitis. The described syndrome is not dependent on the state of maturity of the brain, but on the duration of the noxious process, on the patient's previous personality which was not basically changed. By pathological accentuation of his previous traits the patient became a "caricature of his previous self." 29 references.—(L. Neufeld)

7777. Ostow, Mortimer. **PSYCHODYNAMIC DISTURBANCES IN PATIENTS WITH TEMPORAL LOBE DISORDER.** *J. Mt. Sinai Hosp.*, 1954, 20(5), 293-308.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28(12), abs. 28688.)

7778. Parker, James W. (Brooke Army Hosp., San Antonio, Tex.) **TACTUAL-KINESTHETIC PERCEPTION AS A TECHNIQUE FOR DIAGNOSING BRAIN DAMAGE.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 415-420.—Using tactual-kineesthetic material consisting of 14 wooden boards with varying patterns of partially-raised thumbtacks patients were asked to explore the surfaces with their dominant hand, report what came to mind, and then draw a picture of what had been felt. While both the tactual-kineesthetic material and the Bender Gestalt differentiated brain-damaged from non-injured pa-

tients, results indicate that the tactual-kineesthetic technique "... appeared to offer greater discriminative power."—(A. J. Bachrach)

7779. Robinsault, Isabel P. (Columbia U., New York.) **DEVELOPMENTAL PATTERNS AND NEEDS OF THE CHILD WITH CEREBRAL PALSY: AGE 6-12.** *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1954, 15(10), 4-7.—The conventional age of school entrance is a socially imposed time of decision. Decisions as to the initial utilization of the facilities of sheltered care, home instruction, a rehabilitation institute, a special school, or the regular school must be made in terms of evaluations of the physical and mental findings on the child, the type and extent of his disabilities, and of appropriate therapeutic procedures. The importance of early and full diagnosis is stressed.—(T. E. Newland)

7780. Rojas, Nerio. **ENFERMEDAD DE PICK ATIPICA.** (Atypical Pick's disease.) *J. brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1953, 2, 386-404.—A clinical encephalographic study of an atypical case of Pick's disease. General observations are made on physiological and pathological aging. The clinical diagnosis of the case studied was confirmed by pneumo-encephalography, revealing an atrophy of the frontal lobe. The prefrontal syndrome is characteristic of Pick's disease with complications such as neurological symptoms of the choreoathetotic and extrapyramidal types in this case. The author then stresses the difference in the diagnosis of psychotics in the presenile and senile stages.—(G. S. Wieder)

7781. Schachter, Judith S. (626 E. 20th St., New York.) **SOME CONSIDERATIONS OF THE RELATIONSHIPS OF EPILEPSY TO SCHIZOPHRENIA, THE PRIMARY BEHAVIOR DISORDERS, AND PSYCHOPATHY: A FAMILY STUDY.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 121, 117-131.—Case studies of two paternal first cousins and 7 other relatives supplemented by electroencephalograms and psychological tests are presented. The occurrence of epilepsy and psychopathy and a behavior disorder in these related individuals are considered in relation to a possible hereditary factor. This is followed by a review of pertinent studies in the literature. Certain tentative conclusions are drawn. 54 references.—(N. H. Pronko)

7782. Tizard, J. P. M., Paine, Richmond S., & Crothers, Bronson. **DISTURBANCES OF SENSATION IN CHILDREN WITH HEMIPLEGIA.** *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, 1954, 155(7), 628-632.—(See *Biol. Abstr.*, Sect. B, 1954, 28(12), abs. 28694.)

7783. Weigl, Vally. **MUSIC AS AN ADJUNCTIVE THERAPY IN THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY.** *Cerebral Palsy Rev.*, 1954, 15(10), 9-10.—The use of musical activities with 22 children aged 4-1/2 to 11 years, with varying degrees of physical involvement is described.—(T. E. Newland)

7784. Wortis, Helen Z., Cooper, William, & Simonson, Mary Phelen. **THE HOME VISIT IN A CEREBRAL PALSY TREATMENT PROGRAM.** *Amer. J. Occup. Ther.*, 1954, 8, 260-262; 276-277.—The problem of following the carry-over of training given to cerebral palsy children from the treatment environment to the home is a difficult one. The authors have endeavored to improve this situation by visiting the home of every cere-

bral palsied child in their school "to determine what part of the therapy program was being carried over into the living situation." Several case reports are included. The results of home visitation were (1) to improve understanding of the child in his home; (2) needed modifications in home program could be made; (3) improvement of parental orientation, and (4) general improvement in cooperation and integration of the school-family constellation.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

(See also abstracts 6584, 6596, 6850, 7922, 7934)

Physically Handicapped

7785. Ackerly, William; Lhamon, William, & Fitts, William T., Jr. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) PHANTOM BREAST. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1955, 121, 177-178.—50 women interviewed at varying times following radical mastectomy were asked if they ever felt the presence of their amputated breast. Responses of 11 women of this series indicated the presence of a phantom breast.—(N. H. Pronko)

7786. Denton, L. R. INTELLIGENCE TEST PERFORMANCE AND PERSONALITY DIFFERENCES IN A GROUP OF VISUALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN. *Bull. Marit. psychol. Ass.*, 1954, (Dec.), 47-50.—A group of 56 visually handicapped children were given the Interim Hayes-Binet Intelligence Tests for the Blind 1942, and the Wechsler Verbal Scales of Form 1. In addition several ratings and other data concerning the children were taken. Mean IQ for the Hayes-Binet Test was 81.5, for the Wechsler 79.6. Correlation between scores on the two tests was +.81. Correlations with school grades were +.11 and +.09 for the two tests. The Hayes-Binet Test was more difficult to administer but showed better agreement with teachers ratings of intelligence. Those children who showed the most atypical results on the intelligence tests also were judged to deviate from the average in personality variables.—(W. F. Grether)

7787. Exton, Elaine. AT THE THRESHOLD OF A NEW ERA IN REHABILITATION. *Amer. Sch. Bd. J.*, 1955, 130(1), 73-75.—All state school officers are expected to cooperate with a new program in vocational rehabilitation. The author shows the historical development of this problem, the perspective as it looks at the present time, laying special stress upon the work of psychologists and social workers in the total planning for the program.—(S. M. Amatora)

7788. Fletcher, Frank M., Jr. THE ROLE OF COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY IN REHABILITATION. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 240-243.—The rehabilitation process is briefly described. "The therapy phase of this process involves the remaking or remodeling of the patient, physically or mentally, in so far as science will enable." The second phase involves the adjustment of the patient. The complexity of the variables in the adjustment process is pointed out and the role of the counseling psychologist is described.—(M. M. Reece)

7789. Force, Dewey George, Jr. A COMPARISON OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN AND NORMAL CHILDREN IN THE SAME ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASSES WITH REFERENCE TO SOCIAL

STATUS AND SELF-PERCEIVED STATUS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1046.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

7790. Fustfeld, Irving S. COUNSELING THE DEAFENED. *Gallaudet Coll. Bull.*, 1954, 3(2), 22 p.—"Counseling techniques, applied to individuals with impaired hearing, must consider the special factors incident to the handicap in addition to those factors ordinarily dealt with in persons not so handicapped.... Often overlooked... are trait assets in many deaf persons," such as conformity, group consciousness, application on a job, and tolerance. The relative advantages and disadvantages of deafness, as reported by 100 young deaf persons, are analyzed, and related conditions and attitudes are discussed.—(T. E. Newland)

7791. Glick, Selma J., & Donnell, Catherine. GIVE YOUR CHILD THE RIGHT START. *Crippled Child*, 1954, 32(4), 9-11.—Most handicapped individuals can live normal, successful lives if they are emotionally well adjusted. Some of the ways in which parents can help a handicapped child to lead a normal life are discussed.—(G. S. Speer)

7792. Gustad, John W. INTER-GROUP PROBLEMS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF REHABILITATION COUNSELING. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 243-246.—The desired qualities and the required skills of the rehabilitation counselor are considered. The approach of social workers to the training of such counselors is also described. The shortcomings of psychologists' training in preparation for rehabilitation counseling are noted. Entering this highly competitive situation will present problems of relations with other professional groups.—(M. M. Reece)

7793. Hahn, Milton E. THE TRAINING OF REHABILITATION COUNSELORS. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 246-248.—The problems of training prospective rehabilitation counselors in the needed skills, the internship, and academic placement of the curriculum are discussed. "The only reasonable solution appears to be a new department in the graduate school having four or five related curricula in the training of non-medical rehabilitation specialists."—(M. M. Reece)

7794. Hanley, Clair N., & Tiffany, William R. AUDITORY MALINGERING AND PSYCHOGENIC DEAFNESS; COMMENTS ON A NEW TEST AND SOME CASE REPORTS. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago, 1954, 60, 197-201.—This new test, which makes use of the delayed side-tone phenomenon, attempts to overcome limitations of other auditory malingering tests. The effect (disturbance of speech) is critical with regard to the amount of delay. Whistling is an ideal activity besides reading. The test has the advantage of not appearing to be a hearing test. Despite individual differences to response of delayed tone, "no one with normal hearing acuity has been able to 'beat' the test when whistling has been included in the measures taken." 5 questionable cases and 1 "classic" case of psychogenic deafness are reported.—(J. C. G. Loring)

7795. Hardy, Martha Crumpton. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF CHILDREN WITH IMPAIRED HEARING. *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25, 295-308.—Children from differing socio-economic

backgrounds are studied to determine whether lower socio-economic status is related to greater incidence of hearing loss. No relationship is found.—(L. S. Baker)

7796. Irwin, John A., & Shreve, Anne R. **HEARING AND LANGUAGE EVALUATION WITH HARD OF HEARING CHILDREN.** Arch. Otolaryng., Chicago, 1954, 59, 186-191.—4 children were studied to determine gains in language and adjustment to amplified sound. 3 children were fitted with aids, 1 used an aid only during the training program. Each child was given an audiometric test, unaided speech reception threshold test, and with an aid, psychological examination, evaluation of lip reading ability, subjective evaluation of language proficiency. The results of 3 children showed significant gains with aids, and after 1 month with aid.—(J. C. G. Loring)

7797. Irwin, Robert B. **AS I SAW IT.** New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1955. x, 205 p. \$2.50.—Progress in meeting some of the needs of the blind is described by one who contributed heavily to it. Specifically treated are braille reading and embossing in this country, the establishment of libraries for the blind, the inauguration of the Talking Book and periodicals, educational developments, employment, travel, and the fight for social security.—(T. E. Newland)

7798. Kahn, —. **RECLASSEMENT PROFESSIONNEL DES DÉFICIENTS PHYSIQUES.** (Occupational reclassification of the physically deficient.) *BINOP*, 1953, 9, 218-222.—Discusses the procedures, including tests used, in occupational reclassification of the physically deficient at a psychological service center. The client is referred by Social Security with a medical report. If preliminary interview and testing suggest feasibility of reclassification, an appointment is made for more extensive service, so that a report with detailed discussion of several vocational possibilities may be prepared for the agencies responsible for training and placement.—(A. E. Johnson)

7799. Keenan, Edward L. (U.S. Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, D.C.) **GROWING SCOPE OF PROGRAMS FOR THE HANDICAPPED.** *Empmnt. Secur. Rev.*, 1954, 31 (9), 14-17.—Considers those sections of the new vocational rehabilitation legislation (P.L. 565, August 1954) which bear directly on operations of the Employment Service. These include: (1) coordination at the federal level among all agencies concerned with the handicapped; (2) cooperation at the State level between State employment and State vocational rehabilitation agencies; (3) mandatory employment counseling and placement services for the handicapped, including the provision of at least one person in each employment service office for this purpose.—(S. L. Warren)

7800. Lahti, Aimo. **ÖBER DEN PSYCHISCHEN CHARAKTER DES PHANTOMGLIEDES BEI DEN AMPUTIERTEN.** (On the mental character of phantom limbs in the amputees.) *Acta Psychol. Fennica*, 1951, 1, 59-74.—This paper is based on interviews with 258 amputees and is written by the author who has an amputated leg himself. Phantom limbs of the amputees are probably subjective sensory images of the eidetic character. They depend on the central nervous system, though

are localized in a definite part of the body, and their nature is determined by the whole personality of the amputee. 12 references.—(M. Choynowski)

7801. Lucore, Patricia, & Portenier, Lillian G. (U. Wyoming, Laramie.) **RORSCHACH RESPONSES OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED GIRLS AND BOYS.** *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1954, 4, 57.—Abstract.

7802. Martorana, Anna Agnes. **A COMPARISON OF THE PERSONAL, EMOTIONAL, AND FAMILY ADJUSTMENT OF CRIPPLED AND NORMAL CHILDREN.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1251-1252.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

7803. Pattie, George L., & Downs, Marion P. **A SURVEY OF HEARING CENTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.** Arch. Otolaryng., Chicago, 1954, 59, 413-430.—The hearing centers in the United States are described under the following topical headings: (1) Table of Audiology and Hearing Rehabilitation Centers in the United States, (2) Qualifications of personnel, (3) Equipment, (4) Relationship to medical profession, and (5) Established hearing rehabilitation centers.—(J. C. G. Loring)

7804. Phillips, Richard M. (Gallaudet Coll., Washington, D.C.) **COUNSELING THE DEAF.** *Voc. Guid. Quart.*, 1954, 3, 6-8.—"Keeping in mind that the deaf person's handicap is that of oral communication, we can set up some standards of job selection. Considering the same personal abilities and skills that we would in any other client, we can then consider any vocation feasible for the client providing there is no need for frequent oral communication... The deaf as a group have much the same ability and skills that their hearing contemporaries have. It is the counselor's job to find these latent powers behind the communication barrier."—(F. A. Whitehouse)

7805. Piaskozki, R., Mahoney, F. L., Steinberg, D. L., Holisopple, J. Q., Towne, M., & Edman, L. E. **EXCERPTS FROM PANEL: BASIC CONCEPTS IN REHABILITATION.** *J. Ass. phys. med. Rehabil.*, 1952, 6 (2), 4-12.—Excerpts from a panel on the basic concepts in rehabilitation are presented. The topics covered include: synergistic factors in rehabilitation, the approach of psychiatry to rehabilitation, emotional concomitants of rehabilitation, contributions of psychology to the understanding of the patient to his treatment, social determinants in rehabilitation, and corrective therapy; a doing and feeling process.—(H. Fensterheim)

7806. Price, Antje. **LATERALITY OF UPPER EXTREMITY FUNCTION IN PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.** *Amer. J. Occup. Ther.*, 1954, 8, 241-259; 276-277.—The author tested laterality in 59 males and 46 females. Of this group of 105 subjects, 90 were physically handicapped while 15 were their normal sibs. Findings obtained on the normal control sibs and those who were disabled but had no hand involvement were essentially similar. It was found in those who had upper extremity involvement that "impediments to the development of normal unilaterality, the impact of the handicap on already existing handedness, as well as interference by adults, caused problems that could not arbitrarily be resolved in terms of the nature and extent of the disability even in cases where this can be readily assayed." 46 references.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

7807. Richmond, J. B. **SELF-UNDERSTANDING FOR THE PARENTS OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.** *Publ. Health Reports*, 1954, 69, 702-704.—Self-understanding of parents of handicapped children is important in helping the child deal effectively with his problems. To help the parents, in turn, to achieve such self-understanding, they must be able to ask of the physician all the questions they want to ask, to share their anxieties with him, and to be reassured that everything possible is done to help their child. The development of self-understanding in parents of handicapped children and how it can affect the child's mental and physical health are discussed.—(G. M. Hochbaum)

7808. Shannon, Victoria. **WHEN CHILDREN ARE BORN WITH DEFECTS.** *Children*, 1955, 2, 27-31.—This article represents an inter-professional panel considering the ways of helping parents of a child with congenital defect. After outlining the problem in the introduction, various aspects of the problem are discussed: (1) mothers' fears; (2) the nurse's role; (3) the pediatrician; (4) future pregnancies; and, (5) the social worker.—(S. M. Amatora)

7809. Shires, Edward B., Peters, Joseph J., & Krout, Robert M. (Valley Forge Army Hosp., Phoenixville, Pa.) **HYPNOSIS IN NEUROMUSCULAR RE-EDUCATION.** *U. S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1954, 5, 1519-1523.—Hypnosis was used in a case of flaccid left hemiplegia for four purposes: "(1) ... To re-establish for the patient the mental image of moving her limbs (2) To regress the patient to an age of three to four years during which her active range of motion was immediately greater than when awake (3) Posthypnotic suggestion was used to induce the patient to exercise regularly the returning muscles." (4) During the process the psychiatrist contributed psychotherapy.—(G. H. Crampton)

7810. Switzer, Mary E. (Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington, D.C.) **VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION: A DECADE IN REVIEW AND A LOOK AHEAD.** *Emplmt. Secur. Rev.*, 1954, 21 (9), 8-10; 21.—Upon the occasion of passage by Congress of a comprehensive new rehabilitation law, the author reviews the accomplishments of the past decade and describes the provisions of the new legislation. The latter meets four major lacks in the previous program: funds, trained personnel, facilities, and research. It also provides a stimulus to greater cooperation among public and private agencies concerned with disability. It is the basis for a five-year program to increase the number of rehabilitants from 60,000 to 200,000 annually.—(S. L. Warren)

7811. Van Roy, Fabienne. **L'ENFANT INFIRME, SON HANDICAP, SON DRAME, SA GUERISON.** (The crippled child, his handicap, his drama, his cure.) Neuchâtel, Switzerland: Delachaux and Niestlé S. A., 1954. 227 p. S.Fr. 7.80.—Comprehensive study of the psychology of the physically handicapped child by means of the Rosenzweig P-F Study. Detailed discussion of research and theory relating to frustration in general and to the handicapped child in particular. Extensive protocols and bibliography.—(S. A. Walters)

7812. Voorhees, Arthur L. (Off. Voc. Rehab., Washington, D.C.) **COUNSELING THE BLIND.** *Voc.*

Guid. Quart., 1954-1955, 3, 55-57.—The author reassures the experienced counselor who may feel incompetent to deal with the blind "... the counselor will find that the same motivational techniques used in all good counseling will be equally as effective with a seeing or blinded individual." However, he warns: "... the counselor should recognize that the inability to see imposes a tremendous handicap on an individual in face-to-face or non-verbal communication." Nods of the head, facial expressions, etc., are used by the sighted to implement spoken language. In summary: "The frustrations which he [the counselor] at first thought to be inherent in work with this type of disability will disappear, and he will experience, instead, a valuable stimulation to his professional growth and competency."—(F. A. Whitehouse)

7813. Wenar, Charles. (U. Ill., Coll. Med., Chicago.) **THE EFFECTS OF A MOTOR HANDICAP ON PERSONALITY: II. THE EFFECTS OF INTEGRATIVE ABILITY.** *Child Developm.*, 1954, 25, 287-294.—The World Test, administered to a group of handicapped and a group of non-handicapped children, showed "a decrease in integrative ability in children with a motor handicap" and greater handicap produced greater impairment.—(L. S. Baker)

7814. Wille, Warren S. **FIGURE DRAWINGS IN AMPUTEES.** *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1954, 28, 192-198.—63 amputees drew people with body injuries. There was no correlation between the severity of the patient's injury and the likelihood of portrayal of injury in the drawing. The amputees project their personality problems in the human figure drawings.—(D. Prager)

(See also abstract 7383)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

7815. Bergethon, K. Roald. **THE PREPARATION AND ADJUSTMENT OF COLLEGE FRESHMEN.** In Traxler, Education in a free world, (see 29: 7830), 19-32.—When a young person capable of higher education fails to receive it, waste of potential takes place. When the training or education given does not advance the individual as far as it might have, there is misuse of energy and power. In both cases we are humanly and socially the poorer. There is significant waste now. The problem will become even more serious as the number of 18-year-olds increases rapidly in the next decade or two.—(G. C. Carter)

7816. Coladarci, Arthur P. (Ed.) (Stanford U., Calif.) **EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY. A BOOK OF READINGS.** New York: Dryden Press, 1955. xvi, 656 p. \$3.90.—A collection of 46 articles previously published, and for the most part reprinted here in their entirety. Criteria governing their selection were (1) relevance to educational context, problems, and issues; (2) coverage of topics usually found in educational psychology texts; (3) representation of different viewpoints. Articles are arranged under these headings: psychology and educational practice (4); developmental aspects of behavior (6); teacher's perceptions of pupil behavior (5); the class as a group (7); learning: motivational aspects (6); learning: maximizing transfer (5); pupil adjustment and guidance (6); assessment of pupil status and prog-

rees (7). Brief editorial introduction to each article. Chart showing correlation of articles with chapters in 11 educational psychology texts.—(F. Costin)

7817. Cronbach, Lee J. (Ed.) **TEXT MATERIALS IN MODERN EDUCATION: A COMPREHENSIVE THEORY AND PLATFORM FOR RESEARCH.** Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1955. 216 p. \$2.50.—The Text Material Study originated with a series of meetings of interested staff members of the College of Education of the University of Illinois. A committee was formed which functioned as a seminar. Each man discussed the problem in terms of his own discipline. The committee reached two conclusions: "(1) that they now had developed a firm conception of the aim of the text and many of the characteristics it should have; and (2) that the numerous issues regarding the textbook can be settled only by carefully planned empirical research."—(J. E. Casey)

7818. Duddy, Hurley H., & Edwards, G. Franklin. (Howard U., Washington, D.C.) **APPREHENSIONS OF NEGRO TEACHERS CONCERNING DESEGREGATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.** *J. Negro Educ.*, 1955, 24, 26-43.—In answering a questionnaire 150 public school teachers and principals showed the strongest fear that desegregation would demand greater academic preparation for the Negro teacher. Threat of abolishing the public school system evoked little or no anxiety. Principals and teachers did not differ in expressed anxieties; women were more apprehensive than men about desegregation; 85% felt a change in the attitudes of white school officials with teachers under 30 expressing this anxiety more strongly than those over 45. Working in a desegregated school or not was split 50-50. The subjects felt, however, that most teachers would prefer to work in a segregated school.—(C. K. Bishop)

7819. Dordević, P. B. **KAKO UČE NAŠI STUDENTI.** (How our students learn.) *Savremena škola*, 1954, 9, 47-56.—The learning methods of Belgrade's Philosophical Faculty students were ascertained by a questionnaire. The analysis of the methods, the time intervals, the duration, the hours of learning etc. showed that methods of learning play an important part in the success of examinations, but so do other factors. Capacities are probably also important.—(B. Petz)

7820. Draks, Richard M., & De Julio, Anthony M. (U. Buffalo, N.Y.) **IMPROVEMENT OF INSTRUCTION.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 305-312.—The literature on the improvement of instruction published since 1951 is characterized by increasing emphasis on raising the level of teaching in colleges and universities. In the main, more attention has been paid to the development of potential college instructors than to in-service training. One discernible trend is the reaction against the traditional instructor-dominated method of teaching, accompanied by an increasing stress on permissive or student-centered instruction. 58-item bibliography.—(W. W. Brickman)

7821. Elliot, Thomas D. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) **SEX INSTRUCTION IN NORWEGIAN CULTURE.** *Soc. Probl.*, 1953, 1, 44-48.—The progress of sex education in Norway, in many respects, parallels the development of sex education in America. Liberal and conservative groups have favored such

education, fundamentalist religious groups have opposed it. In the beginning there was an emphasis on sex information as being the heart of the sex education program, now the emphasis is rather on family life education and training in interpersonal relations.—(R. M. Frumkin)

7822. Hanks, Charles Jerold. **A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FACTORS RELATED TO RETENTION AND WITHDRAWAL OF FRESHMAN STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS.** Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1171-1172.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, U. Arkansas.

7823. Havighurst, Robert J. **WHAT NEW ZEALAND PARENTS EXPECT OF THE SCHOOLS.** In Havighurst, R. J., *Studies of children... in New Zealand*, (see 29: 6991), 9 p. (Appendix 4 p.).—As part of a broader opinion survey by interview questions were asked adults as to which of 7 objectives of schools they would rate most important, and to what age they would want their children to attend school. Responses were analysed by sex, age, urban vs. rural, and by occupational level. There were practically no differences between any of these groups. The results indicate that parents rate the development of moral character, good citizenship, and reasoning powers higher as school objectives than teaching the 3R's.—(C. M. Louttit)

7824. Havighurst, Robert J., Somerset, H. C. D., Archer, Eric; Borrie, Charles, & Morrison, William. **FACTORS INVOLVED IN THE AGE OF SCHOOL LEAVING IN TWO NEW ZEALAND COMMUNITIES.** In Havighurst, R. J., *Studies of children... in New Zealand*, (see 29: 6991), 16 p. (Appendix, 27 p.).—A total of 584 students in 3 secondary schools were in the samples for which data on father's occupation, intelligence, and school grade attained were obtained. Correlation of occupational status with intelligence, age of school leaving, and educational level reached were all low (of the order of .20). "Intelligence is much more important than occupational status of father in determining how far a child will go at school." Relations of socioeconomic status to IQ or educational attainment is lower in New Zealand than in U. S. Motivational factors relating to guidance activities and home and community attitudes are important in influencing continuation in school. 3 appendices discuss an index of socioeconomic status, occupational rating scale, and classification of house types.—(C. M. Louttit)

7825. Husén, Torsten. **TVILLINGMETODEN I DEN PEDAGOGISKA FORSKNINGENS TJÄNST.** (The use of cotwin methods in educational research.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 185.—Abstract.

7826. Jovičić, M. M. **ŠKOLSKA PSIHOLOŠKA SLUŽBA U SVETU I PREDLOG ZA NJENO UVOĐENJE I ORGANIZACIJU KOD NAS.** (The service of educational psychology in the world with a plan to introduce educational psychology in Yugoslavia.) *Savremena škola*, 1954, 9, 32-46.—A review of the organization and the function of educational psychology in the world, with a stress on the need to introduce it into Yugoslavia.—(B. Petz)

7827. MacLean, Malcolm S. (U. California, Los Angeles.) **ARE WE DISCRIMINATING AGAINST INTELLIGENCE?** *Educ. Leadership*, 1954, 12, 85-89.—Educational institutions unknowingly discriminate against various levels and kinds of intelligence by

failing to provide adequate programs for the superior deviates and by ignoring or failing to reward exceptional talents in the clerical, mechanical, artistic, and social areas. Schools must accept the implications for educational practices of the results of research which are defining more clearly the differential mental abilities and special aptitudes of individuals.—(M. Burack)

7828. Pace, C. Robert (Syracuse U., N.Y.), & Wallace, Donald G. EVALUATION OF INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 341-350.—A discussion of 82 publications issued since 1943 on the principles and practices of accrediting higher institutions, state and regional surveys of higher education, examinations of student achievement and opinion, cooperative evaluation studies, alumni surveys, and self-studies. Many evaluation projects of importance have not yet reached the final stage of completion.—(W. W. Brickman)

7829. Pääväsalo, Paavo. SOCIALPSYKOLOGI I KINDERGARTEN. (Social psychology in kindergarten.) *Nord. psyköl.*, 1953, 5, 191.—Abstract.

7830. Traxler, Arthur E. (Ed.) EDUCATION IN A FREE WORLD. Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education, 1955. viii, 164 p. \$1.75.—A report of the Nineteenth Educational Conference, New York City, October 28-29, 1954, held under the auspices of the Educational Records Bureau and the American Council on Education. Papers are abstracted in entry nos. 7815, 7888, 7935, 7944, 7946, 7951.—(G. C. Carter)

7831. Volpicelli, Luigi. L'ÉVOLUTION DE LA PÉDAGOGIE SOVIÉTIQUE. (The development of Soviet education.) Neuchâtel: Delachaux et Niestlé, 1954. 236 p. S. Fr. 6.75.—The author's main purpose is to synthesize the diverse opinions expressed by so many different writers about Soviet schooling. The basic philosophy is explained, then how it has been worked out in a number of specific schools in various locations. A chronological index cites a few dates prior to 1917, then year-by-year details commence.—(R. W. Husband)

(See also abstracts 6553, 6562, 6564, 6996, 7162, 8006)

School Learning

7832. Aaron, Ira Edward. THE RELATIONSHIP OF AUDITORY-VISUAL DISCRIMINATION TO SPELLING ABILITY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1164-1165.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

7833. Abraham, Willard. READING PROBLEMS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS. *Reading Teach.*, 1955, 8(3), 153-158.—Every college teacher should be a teacher of reading. The college teacher can do many things to alleviate reading problems among college students. (1) Evaluate types of reading assignments made to college students to determine reading load. (2) Enriching college student's reading in every way possible. (3) Helping students develop good reading habits.—(J. E. Casey)

7834. Allinsmith, Wesley. THE LEARNING OF MORAL STANDARDS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1095-1096.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

7835. Barry, Robert F. (Rochester (N.Y.) Public Schs.), & Smith, Paul E. AN EXPERIMENT IN NINTH-GRADE READING IMPROVEMENT. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 407-414.—Describes experiments designed to improve reading levels of ninth-graders. All methods used appeared to be successful. Critical factors involved in bringing about this improvement seemed to be: (1) focusing of attention of the teacher on reading improvement of the pupils, and (2) focusing of attention of each pupil on the possibility of his own improvement. All methods used in the experiments are relatively easy to employ and are recommended to class-room teachers.—(F. Costin)

7836. Brim, Orville G., Jr. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) COLLEGE GRADES AND SELF-ESTIMATES OF INTELLIGENCE. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 477-484.—A questionnaire study revealed a significant correlation of .32 between self-estimates of intelligence and college grades. When A.C.E. scores were controlled, the correlation dropped to .20 and was not significant. "When the subjects were asked to assume that they discovered their intellectual rank was much higher and much lower than they had estimated, their reported aspiration level for grades showed a corresponding increase and decrease.... When subjects were asked to estimate their concern over failure after assuming their intellectual rank to be much higher and much lower than they had estimated, there was no difference from existing concern over failures in the first case, but in the second it dropped significantly."—(F. Costin)

7837. Brooks, Laverne A. (U. Alabama, Tuscaloosa.), & Davis, Louie R. STUDENT OPINION REGARDING INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURES ON THE COLLEGE LEVEL. *Teach. Coll. Rec.*, 1955, 56, 331-337.—A questionnaire given to 196 university students in the College of Education revealed how graduates and undergraduates evaluate certain procedures used in college teaching. The students seem to be ready for more varied and differential methods than are usual. They are favorable to democratic conferences with instructors, a more modern concept of evaluation to stimulate learning, with stress upon the use of the lecture method. A rich variety of procedure should be presented in teacher-training institutions. A study of public school organization and teaching might lead to improvement in classroom instruction in institutions of higher learning.—(G. E. Bird)

7838. Brown, James L. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) EVALUATING STUDENT PERFORMANCE IN LISTENING. *Education*, 1955, 75, 316-321.—Considerable evidence of the significance of listening as a factor in scholastic success is accumulating. The author cites studies measuring the success with training in listening. He cites evidence to point up the need for evaluating student performance in listening as well as in reading. Both formal and informal evaluating devices are needed. He then discusses and analyzes several classroom activities which had a two-fold purpose, in construction and evaluation in listening. In informal situations teaching is interwoven with evaluation. Renewed interest and understanding in the key role need the emphasis which listening plays in the educational process.—(S. M. Amatori)

7839. Brown, Marjorie Modelle. GROUP PROBLEM SOLVING AS A METHOD FOR DEVELOPING

VALUES OF DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP IN FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION: A FIELD EXPERIMENT. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 881-882.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, U. Illinois.

7840. Caffrey, John. (Los Angeles (Calif.) County Sch.) **AUDING ABILITY AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL.** *Education*, 1955, 75, 303-310.—During a trial period of several years, various forms of the California auding tests were developed. The tests, with machine scorable answer sheets, required no reading or writing on the part of students. The author examines the relationship between results on such a test and results of independent tests estimating reading, writing, and other skill and achievement variables. The article summarizes the results of analyzing auding and other test data. Bibliography.—(S. M. Amatora)

7841. Carter, Harold D. (U. Calif., Berkeley.) **DEVELOPMENT OF A DIAGNOSTIC SCORING SCHEME FOR A STUDY METHODS TEST.** *Calif. J. Educ. Res.*, 1955, 6, 26-32.—A 130-item study methods inventory was administered to 214 students in educational psychology courses. Using achievement in the course as the criterion, the validities of the total and the five part scores were ascertained. A simplified scoring procedure was found to be feasible. For the situation studied, items reflecting self-confidence and adjustment, scholarly drives and values, and effective use of time were more predictive of achievement than those reflecting mechanics of study procedure.—(T. E. Newland)

7842. Chomsky, William. (Gratz College, Philadelphia, Pa.) **SOME GUIDING PRINCIPLES IN TEXTBOOK ANALYSIS AND WORD-LIST CONSTRUCTION.** *Jewish Educ.*, 1954, 25 (2), 46-49; 73.—Topics treated as basic principles of Hebrew text analyses are: what constitutes a word unit, qualitative evaluation of vocabulary, the frequency and extent of vocabulary repetition, density of new words, and variety and aim of content. The author criticizes studies which have not observed these principles and finds them "unduly influenced by... works in the field of general education... draw[ing]... analogies freely between Hebraic and non-Hebraic fields of investigation without regard to... differences inherent in the two fields."—(J. A. Fishman)

7843. Clark, Gwyn R., (Coll. So. Utah, Cedar City.) **HOW WELL DO SIXTH GRADERS WRITE?** *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1954, 32, 33-42.—The author analyzed and evaluated 756 compositions written by 36 sixth graders during one school year. These averaged 21 or more per child. Findings revealed approximately 156 words per composition. Average sentence length is about 12 words. There is a preponderance of simple sentences. In their complex sentences, the children use more adverbial clauses, especially those of time. Every grammatical construction employed by adults is used, but the more mature constructions, less frequently. Qualities generally characteristic of sixth grade writing include enumeration, prominent use of time sequence, free expression of personal feelings and emotions, vivid imagination, and frequent use of conversation. Figures for range and central tendency are given in each case.—(S. M. Amatora)

7844. Cleland, Donald L. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) **THE SIGNIFICANCE OF DEVELOPMENTAL READING SKILLS.** *Reading Teach.*, 1955, 8 (3), 134-140.—Developmental reading takes into account various

needs of children as they mature physically, mentally, socially and emotionally. Skills learned in the elementary school are continually being refined in high school, college and adult life.—(J. E. Casey)

7845. Collings, Miller Raymond. **CHILDREN'S PROCEDURES IN INTERPRETING READING MATTER ACCOMPANIED BY MAPS.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 953-954.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, Wayne U.

7846. Drews, Elizabeth Monroe. **THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REVERSAL ERROR IN READING.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1044-1045.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

7847. Evans, Rupert N., & Ray, Willis E. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) **A STUDY OF TWO METHODS OF TEACHING STUDENTS TO READ THE MICROMETER.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 211-217.—In teaching the names of micrometer parts work with a labeled large scale wall model used in instruction was superior to work with an actual micrometer by the student. No difference between the methods was found in learning to read the instrument in actual measurement.—(M. Murphy)

7848. Evans, Ruth. (Springfield Coll., Mass.) **RHYTHMIC ACTIVITY IN CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.** *Education*, 1954, 75, 88-91.—In discussing the values of rhythmic activity, the author shows how this contributes to the total development of the child including his social as well as physical development. Psychological aspects of these activities include a sense of belongingness. After discussing in detail the scope and sequence of this phase of childhood education, the author discusses methods and means of planning such a program and concludes by giving a number of specific teaching suggestions.—(S. M. Amatora)

7849. Fay, Leo C. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) **WHAT RESEARCH HAS TO SAY ABOUT READING IN THE CONTENT AREAS.** *Reading Teach.*, 1954, 8 (2), 68-72.—Reading in the content areas is not a generalized ability, but different skills are required for different types of reading material. Children need a good foundation in the basic habits, skills and abilities together with at least a fourth grade reading level before they are able to read in literature, science or history. Studies involving pupils in grades from 3 through 12 lead to some of the following conclusions. (1) Specific instruction in reading for content should be given in all grades beyond second grade. (2) Instruction should be related to the areas in the content field where improvement is desired. (3) Word meaning is important in success in reading in the content areas.—(J. E. Casey)

7850. Fessenden, Seth A. (Montana State U., Bozeman.) **LEVELS OF LISTENING: A THEORY.** *Education*, 1955, 75, 288-291.—One basic assumption in the development in the levels of listening is that regardless of the apparent speed or spontaneity of an event involving sound, there is a time factor that must be recognized and that this combines with the variations of intensity and frequency, to establish listening as an activity apart from the mere acuity of hearing. Mental activities in the process of listening reach varying levels of reaction to the impulses received which give recognition to sound patterns. The author presents a description and discussion of

seven distinct and discrete levels of listening.—
(S. M. Amatora)

7851. Flanary, Woodrow. A STUDY OF THE POSSIBLE USE OF THE WECHSLER-BELLEVUE SCALE IN DIAGNOSIS OF READING DIFFICULTIES OF ADOLESCENT YOUTH. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1045.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1953, U. Virginia.

7852. Giessow, Fred Junior. THE PREDICTION OF SUCCESS IN FIRST YEAR NATURAL SCIENCE COURSES AT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1046-1047.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Washington U.

7853. Greenstein, Jack. (713 S. Spaulding Ave., Chicago, Ill.) EFFECT OF TELEVISION UPON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL GRADES. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 161-176.—Grades achieved by children in the middle elementary school grades who did not view television were compared with the grades of those who did. Results although they indicated that the grades of the TV group were higher than those of the non-TV group, must be considered inconclusive because of the possible presence of other factors.—(M. Murphy)

7854. Harrington, E. R. WHO MADE THAT GRADE IN SCIENCE? *Amer. Sch. Bd J.*, 1955, 129 (1), 19-20.—The study covers 20 years and 7,084 students enrolled in the author's high school science classes in Albuquerque. He wanted to find out whether it was true of his students that intelligence and ability in school are more likely to be found among children from families in the higher economic levels. For this purpose he computed grade-point averages of all his pupils over the 20-year period according to professions of their parents. After stating some of the inferences and recommendations, the writer cites the cases of a number of students who came from lower economic level families and who are now holding outstanding positions throughout the country.—(S. M. Amatora)

7855. Hirst, Wilma E., & Luker, A. H. (Colorado State Coll. Educ., Greeley.) THE INFLUENCE OF A SEVENTH GRADE REMEDIAL READING PROGRAM ON PUPILS' READING AND OTHER ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN HIGH SCHOOL. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1954, 4, 55-56.—Abstract.

7856. Johns, Kingston, Jr. (Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.) THE QUALITY OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AS A FACTOR IN THE PREDICTION OF ACADEMIC SUCCESS. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 219-223.—Based on study of methods of evaluating instruction in English a check-list for that purpose was developed. With this instrument English instruction was evaluated in 2 groups of New York State high schools: one group following the traditional 4th year English program and the other following a more flexible program. Grades of students in the basic Freshman English course at Cornell were compared for the two groups. No significant difference was found. Findings with the check-list indicated a positive relationship between quality of high school instruction and Freshman English grades.—(M. Murphy)

7857. Jorswieck, E. DIE PSYCHOLOGISCHEN BEDINGUNGEN FÜR DAS ERLERNEN DER ERSTEN KULTURTECHNIKEN. (The psychological conditions for acquiring primary cultural techniques.) *Prax.*

Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat., 1953, 2, 169-173.—The first of two articles is devoted to reading skills. A child can learn to read only if certain psychological conditions are present: he must have acquired basic perceptual skills and have had some experience in handling signs and symbols. Ability to perceive details, as well as to integrate them into a meaningful whole is a further requisite. Interest and participation of the child in the environmental experiences are likewise important in acquiring reading skills. 18 references.—(E. Schwerin)

7858. Jorswieck, E. DIE PSYCHOLOGISCHEN BEDINGUNGEN FÜR DAS ERLERNEN DER ERSTEN KULTURTECHNIKEN. (The psychological conditions for acquiring primary cultural techniques.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 221-225.—This is the second of two articles (see 29: 7857). In reviewing the conditions conducive to acquiring skills in arithmetic, the author recognizes also the difficulties in this area. In addition to personality problems, concrete thinking with difficulty in forming abstract concepts prevent the development of arithmetic skills. Failures will become most apparent in arithmetic problems in which solutions can no longer be arrived at by memory alone. Deferring instruction in arithmetic until the second grade is advised. 12 references.—(E. Schwerin)

7859. Kappes, Eveline E. (Baylor U., Waco, Tex.) INVENTORY TO DETERMINE ATTITUDES OF COLLEGE WOMEN TOWARD PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND STUDENT SERVICES OF THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth phys. Educ.*, 1954, 25, 429-438.—Based upon the statistical analysis of a 20-item attitude inventory prepared by the author to indicate the views of the student toward the physical education department and the services which it offers the student. The reliability and validity of this instrument were established. A copy of the inventory is included. 36 references.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

7860. Kennedy, Helen. (Los Angeles (Calif.) State Coll.) REVERSALS, REVERSALS, REVERSALS! *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 23, 161-170.—The study is based on data collected in 1934 but never recorded in the literature. It is a study to differentiate the type of reversals and to ascertain the frequency of their occurrence among a group of normal children of given age level. An instrument was devised with which various reversal types could be differentiated and the frequency of their use could be studied. The subjects were children from three of the Pasadena city schools from the kindergarten through first and second grades. Tables are presented giving the percentage of the various types of errors. It was concluded that frequency of occurrence of the reversal situation as a whole decreases as the children become physically and educationally more mature.—(E. F. Gardner)

7861. Krestovnikov, A. N. UCHENIE O VYSSHEI NERVONOI DEJATEL'NOSTI KAK ESTESTVENNONAUCHNAIA OSNOVA TEORII FIZICHESKOGO VOSPITANIJA. (Theory on higher nervous activity as the natural scientific basis of the theory of physical education.) *Zh. vyssh. nervn. Dejatel'.*, 1953, 3 (5), 665-679.—A discussion in Pavlovian terms of the theory of physical education. "Proper organization of pedagogical process in the field of physical education requires an exact idea of the type of nervous activity of those engaged [in sports]."—(L. D. London)

7862. Laycock, Frank. (U. California, Riverside.) SPELLING ABILITY AND VOCABULARY LEVEL OF ONE HUNDRED COLLEGE FRESHMEN. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 485-491.—A study of the spelling ability and written vocabulary level of 100 college freshmen revealed no significant relationship between these two variables. "The methods used with this group... show that low spelling ability does not noticeably hamper vocabulary choice when there is pressure to write as well as possible. Examining spelling and vocabulary in other settings and with different instruments should help to test this conclusion."—(F. Costin)
7863. Leavell, Ullin W. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) THE PROBLEM OF SYMBOL REVERSALS AND CONFUSIONS, THEIR FREQUENCY AND REMEDIATION. *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1954, 32, 130-141.—Until recent years little attention has been given to the significant expressions of the related factors of hand and eye preference, together with visual imagery and direction dominance. There is a lack of unilateral control and expression in either or both of these relations which may be symptomatic of language difficulties. The author discusses the subject under the following topics: (1) the hand-eye relationship to language function; (2) how language is developed through hand-eye-brain coordination; (3) significant related studies; (4) techniques of remedial therapy for correction; (5) results of use of the hand-eye coordinator with groups and individual and (6) summary. Three case studies are included.—(S. M. Amatora)
7864. Leitchy, V. E. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) STUDENT THINKING ON ITEMS INVOLVING CHRONOLOGY. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 187-194.—By means of a recorded interview students who had taken a comprehensive examination in History of Civilization were questioned concerning their responses to items involving a knowledge of chronology. The grounds on which responses had been given were determined in the interview and classified on the basis of adequacy whether responses were right or wrong.—(M. Murphy)
7865. Lohman, Victor. (St. Cloud (Minn.) State Teachers Coll.) HOW SHALL WE DEVELOP THE READING ABILITIES DEMANDED OF THE CONTENT AREAS? *Reading Teach.*, 1954, 8 (2), 78-81.—Teachers in content areas need to have a good foundation in the teaching of reading and should not expect all reading skills to have been acquired by the end of the eighth grade. Teaching children to read in the content areas should be started by the intermediate grade teacher. However, the reading skills started by the intermediate grade teachers are not fully acquired by the entrance into high school or even college.—(J. E. Casey)
7866. Luntz, Lester. A COMPARISON OF RESULTS OBTAINED WITH DICTATION AND MULTIPLE-CHOICE SPELLING TESTS. *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1955, No. 65, 76-84.—The multiple-choice test provides a measure of the spelling ability of pupils similar to the measure obtained from the dictation test. Most pupils will receive similar percentile ranks from both types. Classification of pupils by both types into good, average and poor spellers should have much in common. The ability to identify spelling errors in a multiple-choice spelling test may be like the ability to recall the correct spelling of words on a dictation spelling test.—(G. E. Bird)
7867. McArthur, Charles C. (Harvard U., Cambridge.), & King, Stanley. RORSCHACH CONFIGURATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH COLLEGE ACHIEVEMENT. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 492-498.—A comparison of the frequency of "Vorhaus types" among individual Rorschach protocols collected from these groups: (1) 137 referrals to Harvard's Department of Hygiene for academic or personal difficulties; (2) 74 controls who were Harvard college upper-classmen selected at random from student lists. Results: (1) Vorhaus types I, II, and III were comparatively rare and did not differentiate significantly between the two groups. (Type I is the "merely formal record"; Type II, the animal-movement dominated record; Type III, the human-movement dominated record.) (2) Type IV (dominated by inanimate movement and color responses) differentiated significantly the two groups, and appeared more frequently than the other 3 types. The authors conclude that their results offer evidence of the validity of Vorhaus' types.—(F. Costin)
7868. McKim, Margaret G. (U. Cincinnati, O.) GUIDING GROWTH IN READING. New York: Macmillan, 1955. xx, 528 p. \$5.25.—The first part of this volume shows what it means to be able to read and gives a guide for a successful reading program. In the second part are treated some elements of pre-reading and beginning reading activities. The six chapters comprising the third part show the development of reading in the primary grades, while the three chapters in the fourth part indicate how to plan the reading program, how to develop reading skills, and how to use practice activities in the intermediate grades. The fifth and final section of the volume includes an appraisal of the reading program, methods of reporting progress, recording, and caring for the child who needs remedial help.—(S. M. Amatora)
7869. Miller, Wilma K. (Northern Illinois State Teachers College, De Kalb.) ACHIEVEMENT LEVELS IN BASKETBALL SKILLS FOR WOMEN PHYSICAL EDUCATION MAJORS. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth phys. Educ.*, 1954, 25, 450-455.—Norms in the form of T-scores and percentile rankings for raw scores attained by female students, physical education majors, in three basketball skill tests (bounce and shoot, half-minute shoot, and pass for accuracy) are reported. Norms are based on a large nationwide sample.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)
7870. Möller, Hugo. DIE VERGESSENE SEITE DES METHODOLOGISCHEN PROBLEMS. (The forgotten aspect of the methodological problem.) *Sammlung*, 1954, 9, 86-95.—The child has the desire to learn material beyond his capacity to comprehend. The difficulty consists in selecting the methods to be applied for imparting this knowledge. The various methods which are discussed do not guarantee success alone by their application. In addition to the methods of teaching, the practical use of knowledge makes the learning process meaningful.—(M. J. Stanford)
7871. Nichols, Ralph G. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) TEN COMPONENTS OF EFFECTIVE LISTENING. *Education*, 1955, 75, 292-302.—A close analysis of recent research makes it possible to be more explicit in devising training programs to improve listening comprehension. The author differentiates the ten components of effective listening that have been definitely identified. Each is given and discussed in full, some with several sub-points: (1) previous experience with difficult material; (2) interest in the

topic at hand; (3) adjustment to the speaker; (4) energy expenditure of the listener; (5) adjustment to the abnormal listening situation; (6) adjustment to emotion-laden words; (7) adjustment to emotion-arousing points; (8) recognition of central ideas; (9) utilization of notes; (10) reconciliation of thought speed and speech speed.—(S. M. Amatora)

7872. Olds, Edwin G. (Carnegie Inst. Technol., Pittsburgh, Pa.) **THE EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH IN THE TEACHING OF STATISTICS.** *J. Amer. statist. Ass.*, 1954, 49, 890-896.—Types of experiments; demonstration lectures; laboratory work; the experiment of approach in the search for truth; and evaluation of results are discussed.—(G. C. Carter)

7873. Orleans, Jacob S. (Coll. City New York.), & Sperling, Julia L. **THE ARITHMETIC KNOWLEDGE OF GRADUATE STUDENTS.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 177-186.—In the final examination of an elementary statistics course required of students matriculated for masters degrees in education at a large midwestern university, the students were asked to turn in with the examination all the computations done in writing during the examination. The extent to which the simplest forms of computation were done with paper and pencil (numerous examples are given) reveals strikingly the lack of competence and the lack of confidence which handicap graduate students in studying statistics.—(M. Murphy)

7874. Phillips, John L., Jr. (U. Utah, Salt Lake City.) **PERCEPTION IN NUMBER SKILLS—A STUDY IN TACHISTOSCOPIC TRAINING.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 459-468.—A study of the effects of 14 8-minute tachistoscopic training sessions on fourth-grade, public-school children working with arithmetic combinations (multiplication and division.) "The writer concludes that in this situation tachistoscopic training is effective in the teaching of number skills but that it is not more effective than an ordinary workbook method of practice—in fact, the two tachistoscopic methods proved to be actually less effective than the workbook method. Tests of rapid perception showed no gain in any of the groups over the period of training."—(F. Costin)

7875. Plank, Emma N., & Plank, Robert. **EMOTIONAL COMPONENTS IN ARITHMETICAL LEARNING AS SEEN THROUGH AUTOBIOGRAPHIES.** *Psychoanal. Stud. Child*, 1954, 9, 274-296.—Different constellations in the pre-oedipal period and differences in the effort to resolve the oedipal conflict influence the ability for and interest in arithmetical learning. There is a great incidence of early loss of parents and other severe deprivations in childhood. In men there is a dissolution of the strong libidinal tie to the mother or an absence of such a tie plus increased aggressiveness. In women there is denial of femininity plus strong identification with a male figure. 43-item bibliography.—(D. Prager)

7876. Pouncey, Anthony Truman. **PSYCHOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF JOURNALISM TRAINING COMPLETION.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1180-1181.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

7877. Pugh, Derek S. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland.) **A NOTE ON THE VORHAUS CONFIGURATIONS OF "READING DISABILITY."** *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 478-480.—78% of 11-year old normal boys of superior ability in English fell into those Rorschach configurations given by Vorhaus as being associated with

reading disability. These results suggest that "much work has yet to be done before such an association can be considered as demonstrated."—(A. R. Jensen)

7878. Rider, Mary Ryan. (Spring Valley Central Sch., N.Y.) **ROLE OF HONOR.** *N.Y. State Educ.*, 1954, 42, 187-188.—A second grade teacher discusses the use of socio-drama within the classroom and points out its usefulness in helping children face problems and explore human relations.—(L. D. Summers)

7879. Robinson, Helen M. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **FACTORS WHICH AFFECT SUCCESS IN READING.** *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1955, 55, 263-269.—Reading is a series of complex activities carried on smoothly and without observable effort by the mature reader. It is difficult to isolate the parts. Yet there are many factors that influence this complicated process. The author designates certain factors that appear to be important in reading success and summarizes and synthesizes selected research reports. The conclusion is that learning to read cannot be considered apart from the total learner, or the total situation, but from the inter-action of the two. Two groups of factors analyzed are (1) those involving the characteristics of the learner himself, and (2) those factors which are outside the learner.—(S. M. Amatora)

7880. Rosner, A. **GORMEY HASHPAH HITSONI-YIM B'HIVUN HAK'RIA.** (External factors directing reading of books.) *Urim*, 1953/54, 11, 473-477; 568-572.—2 questions were administered to about 1500 children, 9-13 years old: (1) the preferred kind of reading book; (2) the nicest book. An analysis of the findings and their educational evaluation showed undesired external influences, first of all the quality of the children's literature and the cinema. Founding of Committees for a good children's book and for a good film, and youth clubs "for a good book" is suggested on ground of Austrian and Swiss experiences.—(H. Ormian)

7881. Saurborn, Jeannette. (Bronxville (N.Y.) Pub. Sch.) **MEASURING ACHIEVEMENT IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.** *Education*, 1954, 75, 92-95.—The points discussed in this article refer rather to the psychological achievements than to physical achievements in the elementary school educational program. After suggesting a number of points concretizing of values involved, the author presents a summary by means of a 16-point check list which the teacher may use to evaluate her own achievement in terms of things that children are learning.—(S. M. Amatora)

7882. Schubert, Delwyn G. (Los Angeles State Coll., Calif.) **WHY THEY THINK THEY DON'T READ WELL.** *Calif. J. educ. Res.*, 1955, 6, 33-34.—Responses obtained from 40 college reading clinic cases, 28 of whom supplied responses that seemed analyzable, were categorized under lack of basic reading skill, lack of interest in reading, emotional disturbances, educational inadequacies, and physical difficulties.—(T. E. Newland)

7883. Scobey, Mary-Margaret. (San Francisco State Coll., Calif.) **LET'S PRETEND.** *N.Y. State Educ.*, 1954, 42, 184-186.—Techniques and procedures for utilizing "dramatic play" as a practical learning situation, to promote physical, social, emotional and mental growth, within the classroom are described.—(L. D. Summers)

7884. Seeman, Julius (George Peabody Coll. for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.), & Edwards, Benner. A THERAPEUTIC APPROACH TO READING DIFFICULTIES. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1954, 18, 451-453. —The hypothesis that a therapeutic approach to teaching can modify personality and intellectual performance was tested by having a teacher-therapist use therapeutic principles in daily sessions with pupils. Results showed "...significant reading gains in the experimental group as compared with the control group" but "...no significant differences in personality measures occurred."—(A. J. Bachrach)

7885. Shepard, Samuel, Jr. MOTOR COORDINATION AS A FACTOR IN READING READINESS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1166-1167. —Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

7886. Sjöström, Wilhelm. UTHÅLLIGHET OCH SKOLFRAMGÅNG—EN FÖLLOUP-UNDER-SÖKNING. (Endurance and school progress—a follow up study.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 192-193. —Abstract.

7887. Skinner, M. L., & Derryberry, M. HEALTH EDUCATION FOR OUTPATIENTS. *Publ. Hlth Reports, Wash.*, 1954, 69, 1109-1114. —Certain "basic knowledge about how people learn" is examined within the framework of the needs and purposes of health education. A number of general principles as well as more direct implications are derived, discussed and illustrated by specific examples.—(G. M. Hochbaum)

7888. Spache, George D. APPRAISING THE PERSONALITY OF REMEDIAL PUPILS. In Traxler, Education in a free world, (see 29: 7830), 122-132. —The Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study was used to study personalities. As a group, retarded readers show significantly more hostility and overt aggressiveness toward others, and less ability to acknowledge or accept blame. In dealing with other children, retarded readers differ from normals in that they show less tolerance, fewer efforts to find solutions for conflict, and greater defensiveness with other children than the norm group. 24 references.—(G. C. Carter)

7889. Sterrett, Marvin D., & Davis, Robert A. (George Peabody Coll. Teachers, Nashville.) THE PERMANENCE OF SCHOOL LEARNING: A REVIEW OF STUDIES. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1954, 40, 449-460. —Instead of analyzing all of the numerous studies, within this field, the authors use a representative number of studies in the light of the grade level of the groups used, the school subjects represented, the time interval involved, the method of measurement, the techniques employed, and the results obtained. Studies analyzed are grouped according to elementary, secondary, and college subjects. These are followed by a summary of the major findings, and a discussion thereof. 43 references.—(S. M. Amatora)

7890. Strang, Ruth (T.C., Columbia U., New York.) McCullough, Constance, & Traxler, Arthur E. PROBLEMS IN THE IMPROVEMENT OF READING. (2nd ed.) New York, McGraw-Hill, 1955. xiii, 426 p. \$5.00. —This is a greatly revised edition (see 14: 5722). Chapters have been added on the teaching of reading in content areas; on special problems of slow and able learners; on reading curriculum; on reading interests, materials and equipment; and on personality factors

and reading disability. The old chapters have been rewritten and the references brought up to date. Chapters one to six present a discussion of reading and the whole school program. Reading in the content field is given in chapters seven to ten. Chapters eleven to twenty deal with problems in diagnosis and remediation. Detail of procedure is given in each section.—(J. C. Reed)

7891. Stromer, Walter F. (Cornell Coll., Iowa.) LISTENING AND PERSONALITY. *Education*, 1955, 75, 322-326. —Though unsupported by experimental data, the author argues for the profitable exploration of the relationship between personality and listening. There is in listening a dynamic relationship which does not usually operate in reading or in solving individual intellectual problems. It is no simple task to train oneself or others to analyze and to control his reactions in a dynamic social situation. It will be of no value to teach the so-called skill of listening, without making the individual aware of his personality structure. Personal reactions will also affect his listening efficiency. It is not a question of either skills or self-understanding, but a combination of both that is needed.—(S. M. Amatora)

7892. Taylor, Jeanne K., & Portenier, Lillian G. (U. Wyoming, Laramie.) ESTABLISHMENT OF NORMS FOR UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING STUDENTS AND THE DEVISING AND STANDARDIZING OF A READING TEST. *J. Colo.-Wyo. Acad. Sci.*, 1954, 4, 56. —Abstract.

7893. Toops, Myrtle Dewey. (Ball State Teachers Coll., Muncie, Ind.) THE CORE PROGRAM DOES IMPROVE READING PROFICIENCY. *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1954, 40, 494-503. —An experiment carried on in the Burriss laboratory school of Ball State Teachers' College with 60 children divided into 2 groups. The program was carried on for 2 years. In summarizing the results of the study, the author believes that reading was not neglected in the core program because the children showed mean gains of more than 2 years grade level achievement in both comprehension and vocabulary and in total reading from the 2 year period spent in the core program. Slightly greater gains were made in the second year than in the first year. Children of above average intelligence scored higher gains than those of average intelligence. Boys made slightly higher gains than girls.—(S. M. Amatora)

7894. Traxler, Arthur E., & Townsend, Agatha. EIGHT MORE YEARS OF RESEARCH IN READING. *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1955, No. 64, vi, 283 p. —Reading research of more than 23 years is summarized in a series of three bulletins, of which this is the third, covering the period of 1945-52. A large portion of the book is given to a bibliography of 700 references, fully annotated, and extending in scope beyond research alone. Some of the subjects covered in the text are reading readiness, interests, vocabulary, phonics, reading tests, speed, comprehension, visual, auditory and speech defects, and diagnosis, along with other media of communication besides reading. For purposes of guidance for teachers, reports of reading conferences are recommended.—(G. E. Bird)

7895. Vardi, D. MA KOR'IM HANOAR SHELANU? (What do our children read?) *Ofakim*, 1953, 7, 339-355; 1954, 8, 104-112; 119. —The educational importance of a good book and the negative influence of

"comics" is stressed. Findings of related studies in the U.S.A., U.K., Israel and U.S.S.R. are given. 19 pupils in "common education" schools (grades 11-12) were interviewed, and a written questionnaire (a list of 100 books) was administered to 197 pupils (grades 10-12). The interview questions were: Speed, place, time, quality and quantity of reading; influence of librarian, educators, parents and friends; relation to Hebrew and foreign literature; position of the book in social life and literature as school subject. The questionnaire problems were: The mostly preferred book, suggestions of the best book fitted to reading according to the age. Educational suggestions are given.—(H. Ormian)

7896. Vigus, Robert E. THE TEACHING OF COLOR IN ART EDUCATION. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 241-253.—The literature of art education is critically reviewed with regard to objective methods of studying the part played by color in art and the methods of teaching color at different educational levels. 53 references.—(M. Murphy)

7897. Vorhaus, Pauline G. A REPLY TO PUGH'S "NOTE ON THE VORHAUS CONFIGURATIONS OF READING DISABILITY." *J. proj. Tech.*, 1954, 18, 480-481.—The author criticizes the preceding article (see 29: 7877), along the lines of possible differences in cultural factors of the subjects used in different studies of the Vorhaus Rorschach configurations of reading disability. She also states that no previous claims were made that these configurations are peculiar to children with reading disabilities.—(A. R. Jensen)

7898. Wittlich, Bernhard. EIN VEREINFACHTER RECHENTEST. (A simplified arithmetic test.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 301.—A paper-pencil arithmetic test for classroom use is proposed. This test is also useful for tapping abilities such as concentration, efficiency of application, and attitude towards the task involved.—(E. Schwerin)

7899. Woods, Robert Keith. NUMBER REARRANGEMENT AS ARITHMETICAL LEARNING. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 955.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, State U. Iowa.

7900. Wooster, George F. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE READING-RATE CONTROLLER. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1954, 45, 421-426.—Students who were trained on the reading-rate controller in conjunction with a course in how to study showed significant improvement in rate of reading. No gain in comprehension occurred. No extra benefits in reading rate resulted when additional training was given.—(F. Costin)

7901. Zvonarević, M., & Šokec, P. PRILOG PSIHOLOGIJI NAŠE ČITALAČKE PUBLIKE. (A contribution to the psychology of our reading public.) *Pedagoški rad*, 1954, 9, 380-388.—A survey of reading interests of various groups was carried out in a library in Zagreb. Results: Men read more than women; workers like light literature and adventure books the most, and Marxian and philosophical literature the least. Pupils and students read poetry the most, and adventure literature the least. Clerks are mostly interested in history and natural sciences, and least in theoretic sciences. Persons in academic professions are primarily interested in sociological problems. An analysis of interests according to age groups shows, that younger people are mostly interested

in poetry, philosophy and psychology, while older people like best history, military, and natural sciences.—(B. Petz)

(See also abstract 6869)

Interests, Attitudes & Habits

7902. Anderson, Robert P., & Kell, Bill L. (U. Texas, Austin.) STUDENT ATTITUDES ABOUT PARTICIPATION IN CLASSROOM GROUPS. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 255-267.—Members of 4 class-room groups varying with respect to the degree to which they were student-centered and leader-centered were asked to classify statements showing their attitudes about participation in groups. Results were studied by means of Q technique. Members of a student-centered group were found to have similar and positive attitudes about themselves as participants. Members of leader-centered groups had both positive and negative attitudes.—(M. Murphy)

7903. Banks, Richmond Grenfell. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF FARM AND NON-FARM PUPILS IN SELECTED MINNESOTA HIGH SCHOOLS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1175.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

7904. Battle, Jean Allen. TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASURING CERTAIN STUDENT HUMAN RELATIONS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 784.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, U. Florida.

7905. Bull, Stanley. THE EFFECTS OF FAILURE IN EXAMINATIONS ON THE PERSONALITY STRUCTURE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1044.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

7906. Field, Lewis William. PERSONALITY CORRELATES OF COLLEGE ACHIEVEMENT AND MAJOR AREAS OF STUDY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1344-1345.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Houston.

7907. Gillespie, James M. (Colby Coll., Waterville, Me.), & Allport, Gordon W. YOUTH'S OUTLOOK ON THE FUTURE. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, 1955. ix, 61 p. 85¢—1,819 college students from 10 countries wrote an autobiography from the present to 2000 A.D. and filled out a 50-item questionnaire in an investigation of their attitudes "... toward their individual and collective futures." Results are discussed in terms of "... (1) similarities, (2) differences by national groups, and (3) sex differences, including the position of women." An additional interest of the authors is the feasibility of research on social questions using the same techniques with different cultures by eliciting the cooperation of social scientists from the countries involved.—(I. M. Steisel)

7908. Groesbeck, Edward George. FROM COMMUNITY COLLEGE TO UNIVERSITY: INTERRELATIONS OF CERTAIN SELECTED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1041-1042.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

7909. Hancock, John W., & Carter, Gerald C. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) **STUDENT PERSONALITY TRAITS AND CURRICULAE(SIC) OF ENROLLMENT.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 225-227.—The Minnesota Multiphasic Inventory was administered to students in Arts and Sciences, Engineering and Commerce and Business Administration who came to the Student Personnel Bureau for counseling. Greater differences were found between Engineering students and both Arts and Sciences and Commerce students, than between the latter two groups.—(M. Murphy)

7910. Heller, Max. (8, rue St. Michel, Fribourg, Switzerland.) **SOZIALPSYCHOLOGISCHE SITUATIONANALYSE EINER AUFFÄLIGEN VOLKS-SCHULKLASSE.** (Social psychological analysis of a situation in an unusual elementary school class.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1954, 23, 245-249.—In this study of the disturbing factors in a fourth grade group, each pupil was given a series of psychological and sociometric tests. Unresolved rivalry between the two leaders among the girls was found to be the basis of the disturbance; its causes and psychological purposes were studied and the sociometric information used to create optimal conditions for the process of reconciliation between the two girls. 15 references.—(D. F. Mindlin)

7911. Hewer, Vivian Humphrey. **VOCATIONAL INTEREST—ACHIEVEMENT—ABILITY: INTER-RELATIONSHIPS AT THE COLLEGE LEVEL.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1257-1258.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

7912. Hymes, James L., Jr. (George Peabody Coll., Nashville, Tenn.) **BEHAVIOR AND MISBEHAVIOR.** New York: Prentice-Hall, 1955. viii, 140 p. \$3.00.—The volume endeavors to show teachers how to handle the pressing problems of classroom discipline skillfully and effectively. Suggestions are geared to the actual conditions found in the average public school. The author seeks to help the teacher find out what lies at the root of the problem. Where remedial treatment is necessary, various stages are marked out. The three principle divisions of the book: (1) the nature of the problem; (2) teaching discipline to stable children; (3) remedial teaching. The message is presented in nontechnical language, directly to the classroom teacher.—(S. M. Amatori)

7913. Keislar, Evan R. (U. California, Los Angeles.) **DIFFERENCES AMONG ADOLESCENT SOCIAL CLUBS IN TERMS OF MEMBERS' CHARACTERISTICS.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 297-303.—Social groups consisting of Y clubs organized among pupils attending high school to which admission was by invitation of the members was studied. The variable which differentiated the groups most consistently was grade-point average. Less differentiation occurred in intelligence, and none in father's occupation.—(M. Murphy)

7914. Krishnayya, G. S. **CLASSROOM DISCIPLINE.** *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, Baroda, 1954, 12, 101-106.—It "is a paradox of the well-disciplined school that 'discipline' is conspicuous by its absence. The best controlled class is one where the means of discipline are not paraded and where discipline like a natural flower is blossoming." The means of discipline are found in external conditions (light, air, seating), the school's organization (laws), class work, personality of the teacher ("Pupils

obey the teacher not because of his superior biceps or his greater avoirdupois but because of his personality."), rule of the head-master, and school tone.—(D. Lebo)

7915. McArthur, Charles. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **PERSONALITIES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOL BOYS.** *Harvard educ. Rev.*, 1954, 24, 256-262.—Public school boys consistently achieve higher college grades than those with private school background. Differences in dominant value systems reflecting the impact of American subcultures on personality are also noted: "being" vs. "doing" orientations of the Eastern upper and the lower-middle classes, respectively. Deeper differences in character structure as revealed by projective tests seem to exist. Educational and guidance implications, with special reference to techniques for appraising vocational interests, are considered. 34 references.—(R. C. Strassburger)

7916. Mead, A. R. (Athens Coll., Ala.) **RE-SEARCH ABOUT ATTITUDES: A MEMORANDUM.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 233-234.—Types of research on attitudes found in the literature are outlined, and areas particularly requiring further study are suggested.—(M. Murphy)

7917. Nygreen, Glen Theodore. **MARITAL ADJUSTMENT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON MARRIED STUDENT COMMUNITY.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1273-1274.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Washington.

7918. Roca, Pablo. (Dept. of Education, San Juan, Puerto Rico.) **THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN INTEREST INVENTORY FOR STUDENTS OF DIFFERENT LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL BACKGROUNDS.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 229-231.—An interest inventory for high school students was constructed using items found to be valid in both English and Spanish. It was found possible to formulate items that clustered in the same interest groups when given in the different languages to pupils living in different cultures. Similar intercorrelations among the parts of the inventory were found in the two groups.—(M. Murphy)

7919. Roessel, Fred Paul. **MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY RESULTS FOR HIGH SCHOOL DROP-OUTS AND GRADUATES.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 942-943.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

7920. Šmiljanec-Čolanović, V. **SOCIJALNI ODNOSI MEDU UČENICIMA I ZAVISNOST TIH ODNOSA OD PORODIČNIH I DRUGIH USLOVA.** (The social pupil relations and the dependence of these on family and other relations.) *Savremena škola*, 1954, 9, 195-195.—By means of a sociometric test and a questionnaire, it was found, in a Belgrade school, that bad family relations of the child (illegitimate child, the child of divorced parents, etc.) do not provoke negative attitudes of the class-room collective towards the child. On the contrary, that type of child forms a negative attitude towards his class mates. The most favoured pupils are mostly pupils with good marks, while the less favoured are the ones, with bad marks. The pupils' physical appearance also plays a certain role.—(B. Petz)

7921. Stember, Herbert. **STUDENT OPINION ON ISSUES OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM.** *J. soc. Issues* 1953, 9 (3), 43-47.—A report of a poll of student

opinion at Columbia University concerning academic freedom, and a comparison of the findings with those previously obtained by others at UCLA and Berkeley. While half the students sampled at Columbia thought the issue of communists on the faculties of American universities was worth investigating, about three-quarters condemned both the principle of congressional investigations and the then current congressional investigations. A slight majority felt (in opposition to a recent university administration declaration) that refusal to testify on grounds of self-incrimination should not lead to reconsideration of the teacher's employment. These findings are quite similar to those reported for other campuses.—(J. A. Fishman)

(See also abstracts 6942, 7102, 7183, 8150)

Special Education

7922. Asperger, Hans. HEILPÄDAGOGISCHE PROBLEMATIK DER ORGANISCHEN HIRN-STÖRUNGEN. (Special education problems in organic brain disturbances. *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopedagog.*, 1954, 2, 115-126.—The increase of observed organic lesions has led to better understanding of the relevant special education procedures for such cases. Treatment is based on knowledge of underlying biological factors, medical relationships and psychological understanding of the whole personality with its psychosomatic involvements. Special educational measures in cerebral palsies, mental deficiency, epileptiform seizures and character disturbances are discussed in detail. English and French summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

7923. Carp, E. A. D. E. DER WERT DER TIEF-ENPSYCHOLOGISCHEN CHARAKTEROLOGIE FÜR DIE ORTHOPÄDAGOGIK. (The value of depth-psychology characterology for orthopedagogy.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopedagog.*, 1954, 2, 172-182.—The relations of the typologies of Freud, Adler and Jung to different world concepts are surveyed. Harmony in the individual can not be realized without knowledge of these relationships. Future orthopedagogic measures must deal with the development of certain personality functions. Adequate selection in group-psychotherapy is essential. The transfer-relation based on an identical structure of primordial tendencies will be of the greatest importance. English and French summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

7924. Dellaert, Rene. L'APPORT DE LA PSYCHOLOGIE ANALYTIQUE DE JUNG À L'ORTHOPÉDAGOGIE. (The bearing of Jung's analytic psychology on orthopedagogy.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopedagog.*, 1954, 2, 127-140.—Jung's world concept involving exalted views of man and education provides the best stimulation to the adolescent's self-regulating and creative forces if he has tendencies toward spiritual values. In addition, orthopedagogy requires diagnostic acumen based on scientific observation. Jung rejects exaggerated intellectualization and out-moded theories. The salvation of the handicapped individual is inseparable from the respect paid the creative potential associated with his being the "eternal child." Of the teacher is required complete devotion and self improvement, attitudes dissatisfied with arid intellectual systems. English and German summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

7925. Dunlap, James M. (University City (Mo.) Public Schs.) GIFTED CHILDREN IN AN ENRICHED PROGRAM. *Except. Child.*, 1955, 21, 135-137.—Reported are the academic performances of the first 23 enrichment students to enter junior high school out of a three-year-old program. When matched on a basis of Henmon-Nelson I.Q.'s with others not provided with such a program, and with comparable students on the honor roll, a substantially greater proportion of the pupils in the enrichment program were found to make more effective use of their capabilities.—(T. E. Newland)

7926. Fenton, Joseph. (State Educ. Dept., Albany, N.Y.) THE CRIPPLED CHILD. *N.Y. State Educ.*, 1955, 42, 388-389; 446.—There is a place for the physically handicapped child within the regular classroom. This article discusses the special needs of the handicapped child and how these can be met.—(L. D. Summers)

7927. Frazer, Alice B. HELP FOR HANDICAPPED. *N.Y. State Educ.*, 1954, 42, 146.—General information about the New York State Rehabilitation Hospital at West Haverstraw is given in this article, with particular attention to its educational program for hospitalized children.—(L. D. Summers)

7928. Fustfeld, Irving S. A CROSS-SECTION EVALUATION OF THE ACADEMIC PROGRAM OF SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF. *Gallaudet Coll. Bull.*, 1954, 3(1), 35 p.—Stanford Achievement Test results on 134 graduates of 33 residential schools in 25 states, in the District of Columbia, and in one province of Canada are reported and analyzed. Median total-group grade equivalents were: Language, 11.6; Arithmetic Computation and Spelling, 10.5; Social Studies, 9.9; Arithmetic Reasoning, 9.4; Study Skills, 8.4; Paragraph Meaning, 8.2; Science, 7.7; and Word Meaning, 6.7. Implications regarding the teaching methods and curriculum of such schools are discussed. The test results of those students entering Gallaudet are compared with those not entering.—(T. E. Newland)

7929. Hanselmann, H. HEILPÄDAGOGIK—WESEN, MÖGLICHKEITEN UND GRENZEN. (Special education—status, possibilities and limitations.) *Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopedagog.*, 1954, 2, 98-115.—In psychopathy and neuropathy, definite aims and achievements exist. In psychoneuroses a crisis has been caused by the otherwise valuable introduction of modern child psychiatry into special education. In "special homes" psychiatric care is inadequate. Child guidance clinic techniques indicate the direction of reform. Cooperation between special education and child psychiatrists should be achieved through an increasingly rational division of labor. English and French summaries.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

7930. Komisar, David, & MacDonnell, Marian. (Hillier Coll., Hartford, Conn.) GAINS IN I.Q. FOR STUDENTS ATTENDING A SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND. *Except. Child.*, 1955, 21, 127-129.—On the basis of intelligence quotients obtained in a variety of tests administered to 89 residential school pupils, the retest intervals ranging from 12 months to over four years (av., 37.8 mos.), gains were found to increase with length of time in school and to vary negatively with the magnitude of the initially obtained I.Q. Precautionary implications with respect to educational prediction on the basis of the entering test results are suggested.—(T. E. Newland)

7931. Kornberg, Leonard. *A CLASS FOR DISTURBED CHILDREN: A CASE STUDY AND ITS MEANING FOR EDUCATION*. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1955. viii, 157 p. \$3.75.—The author describes, in case study form, his experiences, over a five-month period, in teaching a group of some 13 emotionally disturbed boys, 13 to 16 years of age, in a residential setting (the Hawthorne-Cedar Knolls School, under the N.Y.C. Jewish Board of Guardians). In addition, there are incorporated discussions of methodology and problems, of practical implications, of possible general principles, as well as psychological reports on the boys in the class and three episodic reports. 28 references.—(T. E. Newland)

7932. Lauber, Eilyn G. (Training Sch., Vineland, N.J.) *SPECIAL CLASSES: GRADING AND EVALUATION*. *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1954, 51, 185-195.—The report card and the standards for assigning grades to pupils in special classes are discussed. What should be included in ratings of behavior for purposes of letters of evaluation for such pupils is appended.—(W. L. Wilkins)

7933. Pietrowicz, Bernhard. (Rosenplatz 10, Münster, Westphalia, Germany.) *AUFGABE UND ZIEL DER HANDBETÄTIGUNG IM UNTERRICHT DER HILFSCHULE*. (Tasks and objectives of manual training in special education programs.) *Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1953, 2, 179-181.—The view that the motor skills of individuals of low intelligence are superior to those of individuals of high intelligence is erroneous. Instead, according to the theory of grouping individuals into visual, auditory, and motor types, the less intelligent individuals are predominantly motor types, since they lack ability in the other two areas which require functioning at a higher level of abstraction. Motor skills are therefore more apparent in persons of low intelligence and should be capitalized on in training programs.—(E. Schwerin)

7934. Tenny, John Willis. *A STUDY OF EPILEPTIC CHILDREN AND A SPECIAL SCHOOL PROGRAM FOR THEIR CARE AND EDUCATION*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1169-1169.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

7935. Witty, Paul. *THE EDUCATION OF GIFTED CHILDREN AND YOUTH*. In Traxler, Education in a free world, (see 29: 7830), 67-76.—Educators at all levels of instruction must divest themselves of the belief that gifted students can get along by themselves and that it is undemocratic to give them special education suited to their particular needs. One way of advancing social welfare is to provide educational opportunities for all gifted pupils in accordance with their ability and promise. Such a program would necessitate early identification of gifted children and continuous study and guidance of them throughout their home and school careers.—(G. C. Carter)

7936. Witty, Paul. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) *WHAT CAN TEACHERS DO TO IMPROVE READING INSTRUCTION FOR THE GIFTED PUPIL?* *Education*, 1954, 75, 145-149.—The gifted pupil can be greatly helped by efforts to provide more suitable instruction and guidance in reading. In this article the author stresses some types of help that may be offered as well as the nature and needs of such pupils.

He discusses (1) the characteristics of gifted pupils; (2) recent interest in the gifted child; (3) programs designed particularly for the rapid learning; (4) methods and means for the enrichment and the extension of the reading experience of the gifted child. The author advocates not only a continuous but a developmental program giving each child the opportunity to progress successfully from whatever level he may have attained.—(S. M. Amatora)

(See also abstracts 7394, 7789)

Educational Guidance

7937. Amatora, Mary. (St. Francis Coll., Ft. Wayne, Ind.) *HELPING THE PROBLEM CHILD IN REMOTE AREAS*. *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1954, 32, 26-32.—It is particularly in the remote areas that lack ready access to the psychological clinics and guidance centers, that the problem child has nowhere to appeal. In such schools it is left to the teacher's ingenuity to solve the problem as best he can. The article is divided into two sections, the first presenting a complete case history study of one individual child and the second portion giving detailed explanation as to possible remedial procedure suggested for correcting problem behavior tendencies in the particular case analyzed. The article endeavors by this concrete example to help the teacher help himself when other outside help is not available.—(S. M. Amatora)

7938. Coleman, William. (U. Tennessee, Knoxville.) *SOME CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING ELEMENTARY-SCHOOL GUIDANCE SERVICES*. *Elem. Sch. J.*, 1955, 55, 274-276.—The questions raised by the author do not lend themselves to a quantitative score. They are intended to provoke a self-criticism of existing practices. Their discussion should lead to better understanding of present guidance practices and a desire for improvement. Twelve general criteria have been suggested for elementary schools. The extent to which good guidance practices function will depend upon the point of view and attitudes of the individual teacher. No guidance program can be any stronger than the extent to which individual teachers accept each child, accord him respect as an individual, and reflect warmth of feeling for him.—(S. M. Amatora)

7939. Conti, Giuseppe. (Centro orientamento e selezione professionale, Torino, Italy.) *ESPERIMENTI DI PSICO-DIAGNOSI DELLA PERSONALITÀ CON TEST MENTALI E CARATTEROLOGICI NELLA SCUOLA MEDIA*. (Personality psychodiagnosis with mental and characterologic tests in secondary schools.) *Arch. Psicol. Neur. Psich.*, 1954, 15, 587-595.—The results obtained through the administration of (1) mental tests, (2) personality tests (Szondi and Zulliger), and the Woodworth-Mathews questionnaire, and (3) interview are given. 26 case histories as to the correlation between the results of psychological examination and teacher assessment are also given. The results show (1) high correlation between intelligence and scholastic success; intelligence however is not the only factor, (2) perseverance and concentration are more important than speed of learning and originality of ideas; in scholastic success, sociability is less important than health.—(A. Manoli)

7940. Darling, Robert Joseph. *AN IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF GROUP GUIDANCE*

PROCEDURES FOR TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 779-780.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

7941. Daughtrey, John Patrick. AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENT AND FACULTY REACTION TO STUDENT PERSONNEL SERVICES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 786.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1953, U. Florida.

7942. Feder, Daniel D., Kinnon, William D., Ross, Glenn R. (U. Denver, Colo.), & Wilson, Robert S. NONINSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES TO STUDENTS. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 313-321.—A review of research since 1948 on the various phases of student personnel services in higher education—guidance and counseling, housing, placement, student government, health service, financial aid, and libraries. Particular note is taken of counseling techniques, the self-concept in counseling, changes in student attitudes toward personal relations, religion, and other matters. 56-item bibliography.—(W. W. Brickman)

7943. Hower, Vivian H. (Ed.) NEW PERSPECTIVES IN COUNSELING. Minneapolis, Minn.: University of Minnesota Press, 1955. 60 p. \$1.50. (Univ. Minn. Stud. Student Person. Wk. No. 7.)—Papers by Lee Cronbach, E. G. Williamson, John D. Black, and Dorothy M. Clendenen presented at the fourth annual conference of administrators of college counseling programs are provided. In his discussion of the counselor's problems from the perspective of communication theory, Cronbach concludes that... "the choice of strategy in counseling is implicitly capable of mathematical solution." He illustrates this with the problem of the counselor's choice between the use of instruments yielding breadth of information, or the bandwidth-fidelity dilemma. Williamson describes seven vector forces which influence and have determined the development of counseling. Black reports on research with the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory with "normal" populations including an intensive study with college women. Clendenen reviews some of the problems and practices that have been followed in the selection and training of counselors.—(W. Coleman)

7944. Krugman, Morris. APPRAISAL AND TREATMENT OF PERSONALITY PROBLEMS IN A GUIDANCE PROGRAM. In Traxler, Education in a free world, (see 29: 7830), 114-121.—Because there is almost never sufficient staff in a school guidance program to do what needs to be done, the tendency is usually to focus on emergencies and on immediately annoying problems to the neglect of broad basic approaches in which results are not immediately apparent. It is far more important to develop a personality portrait of a child so that his educational program, his guidance, and the approach to his individual method of handling personal and social relationships may be based on his personal characteristics, his needs, and his strengths.—(G. C. Carter)

7945. Lifton, Walter M. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) CAN TEACHERS SERVE AS COUNSELORS? *J. Educ.*, 1954, (May), 226-229.—"Teachers are constantly being faced with youngsters needing help.... It is the purpose of this article to present a description of the counseling process. In this way it may be possible for the reader to more

clearly perceive the points of similarity and difference between the teaching and the counseling situation... there is great need to define the training and settings where counselors will work. In this job the school and the counselor trainers might well work together."—(W. M. Lifton)

7946. Lloyd-Jones, Esther. PROVIDING GUIDANCE SERVICES FOR ALL YOUTH. In Traxler, Education in a free world, (see 29: 7830), 58-66.—Guidance faces new frontiers and new opportunities for service. Will it cling to the idea of "providing services" for youth, or will it restructure its philosophy, its methods, and its goals? The caliber of leadership of educational administrators and the amount of imagination and resourcefulness that guidance workers possess will provide the answer to that question.—(G. C. Carter)

7947. Pareek, Udai. (Central Inst. Educ., Delhi, India.) INTRODUCING GUIDANCE SERVICE IN INDIAN SECONDARY SCHOOLS. *J. voc. educ. Guidance*, Bombay, 1954, 1 (4), 25-33.—The author discusses the needs for guidance services in schools and the importance that "correct" notions about guidance be spread. Too much lip-service is paid to the concept of guidance; not enough attention to its prerequisites. The author believes teachers can be used to greater advantages than professional guidance personnel, at least in these beginning stages.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

7948. Roeber, Edward C., Smith, Glenn E., & Erickson, Clifford E. ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF GUIDANCE SERVICES. (2nd ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill, 1955. ix, 294 p. \$4.75.—This book is a comprehensive guide to the school guidance program—written for counselors, teachers, and administrators. Topics discussed include major services of an adequate guidance program, organization of such services, functions of school personnel in various organizational patterns, and organization, development, and evaluation of program. (See 22: 459).—(R. M. Frumkin)

7949. Shedd, Charles L., & Angelino, Henry. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) THE EFFECT OF GUIDANCE UPON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT. *Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci.*, 1953, 34, 186-189.—It is concluded that, "Guidance as is usually formulated and practiced relative to institutional education does not improve academic achievement. We feel that this study demonstrates that psychology generally and current trends in psychology particularly, with their present limitations are subject to retaliatory criticism unless caution graces promises of usefulness. Rather than shoddy, glib answers, the psychologist should, in the words of the Harvard Commission, 'refine' and improve his answers to those questions asked (by the educators), admitting always the limitations of his knowledge."—(M. O. Wilson)

7950. Sievers, Frank Leslie. PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES OF GUIDANCE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1161-1162.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Nebraska.

7951. Wrightstone, J. Wayne. (Chm.) INFORMAL DISCUSSION OF QUESTIONS CONCERNING TESTING AND THE USE OF TEST RESULTS. In Traxler, Education in a free world, (see 29: 7830), 133-151.—An informal discussion of questions concerning the test-

ing and the use of test results was held. This session of the program was completely unrehearsed. The remarks of the various participants are quoted.—(G. C. Carter)

Educational Measurement

7952. Anderson, Mary R., & Stegman, Erwin J. (Ft. Hays Kan. State Coll., Hays.) PREDICTORS OF FRESHMAN ACHIEVEMENT AT FORT HAYS KANSAS STATE COLLEGE. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.* 1954, 14, 722-723.—Five standard and two locally constructed tests were used to predict first year grades at Fort Hays State College. A multiple R of .667 was obtained with 227 subjects. The Barrett-Ryan English test yielded an r of .563, the Schrammel-Gray Reading Test an r of .511, and the ACE Psychological Examination an r of .499.—(W. Coleman)

7953. Anderson, Robert C. (Southern Regional Education Board, Atlanta, Ga.) THE GUIDED INTERVIEW AS AN EVALUATIVE INSTRUMENT. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 203-209.—The use of a guided interview employed in the selection of candidates for doctoral degrees in New York University School of Education is described. On the basis of a recorded interview candidates were rated on 10 scales which allowed ratings from 0 to 100 with descriptive phrases for the different levels of the scales. Reliability of the interview was found to be satisfactory; validity determined by comparing ratings on interviews with ratings made by faculty members who knew the candidates showed a correlation of .51 which, though low, was higher than correlation of faculty ratings with any other measures used in the study.—(M. Murphy)

7954. Bolton, Euri Belle. THE PREDICTIVE VALUE OF THE COLUMBIA AND THE MICHIGAN VOCABULARY TESTS FOR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT. *Peabody J. Educ.*, 1954, 32, 9-21.—The tests indicated in the title along with other batteries of tests were given to 219 white women students of the entering freshman class at Georgia State College for Women. Scores were later compared with achievement scores for the fall, winter, and spring quarters. Correlations between the vocabulary tests and the other criterion scores are given. Conclusions are listed under 4 points.—(S. M. Amatora)

7955. Chappell, Tolan L., Callis, Robert; Rensaglia, Guy A., & Spohrer, Myron A. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) THE DIFFERENTIAL PREDICTION OF ACHIEVEMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.* 1954, 14, 724-725.—The ACE Psychological Exam, Cooperative English Mechanics, Cooperative English Effectiveness of Expression, and the AGCT were administered to 811 University of Missouri male freshmen. Multiple R 's were computed for four colleges: Agriculture-.557, Arts and Science-.520, Education-.517, and Engineering-.441. Intercorrelations for the four tests and r 's with grades are reported for the four colleges.—(W. Coleman)

7956. College Entrance Examination Board. (425 West 117th St., New York.) 53RD REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR: 1954. New York: Author, 1955. ix, 98, p. 804.—Review of the work of the Board during 1954 prepared by the Director, Frank H. Bowles. Data on

number of examinations, schools cooperating, accuracy of scoring, etc. are given.—(C. M. Loutitt)

7957. Cooper, Alva Critchley. A STUDY OF THE GROUP SCALES OF THE STRONG VOCATIONAL INTEREST BLANK AS PREDICTORS OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE GROUP SCALES TO PRIMARY INTEREST PATTERNS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1176.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

7958. Cornell, Francis G. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) SAMPLE SURVEYS IN EDUCATION. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 359-374.—Before 1940, there was very little literature on the application of the sampling theory to practical survey problems. The theoretical and practical foundations of sample surveys have been largely developed in opinion polling, market research, and census operations, rather than in education. The 60 references covered in this article deal with the nature of survey sample design, alternative sample designs, errors in surveys, and the application of sample surveys to education.—(W. W. Brickman)

7959. Delong, Arthur. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) HOW DOES A CONSTANT DISTURBANCE FACTOR AFFECT THE DEVELOPMENTAL RATIOS ON THE COURTIS GENERAL DEVELOPMENT TEST. *J. educ. Res.*, 1954, 48, 195-201.—The General Development Test has been offered by Courtis as a means to "measure factors on a single variable basis." Only a longitudinal investigation such as that being made in the Holt Study will provide a completely satisfactory answer. In the meantime the present study uses a constant disturbance factor—unskilled handedness—to determine whether ratio scores bear a constant relationship to the skilled hand scores. While some qualifications may be necessary results indicate that scores on the Courtis Test can be "tentatively considered ... a single variable measure of a psychological element."—(M. Murphy)

7960. Fitzgibbon, Thomas Joseph. THE PREDICTION OF ACADEMIC SUCCESS OF FRESHMEN AT BRADLEY UNIVERSITY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1170.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Bradley U.

7961. Frederiksen, Norman. (Princeton U., N.J.) & Melville, S. Donald. DIFFERENTIAL PREDICTABILITY IN THE USE OF TEST SCORES. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.* 1954, 14, 647-656.—"An attempt to improve the usefulness of a test by identifying subgroups of individuals for whom the test is especially appropriate as a predictor" is described. Two methods were used for dividing 154 Engineering students into subgroups on the Strong. The subgroups of students identified as "compulsive" had lower prediction coefficients than the "non-compulsive" group. The data illustrate the advantages of using "differential predictability."—(W. Coleman)

7962. Holtzman, Wayne H., Brown, William F., & Farquhar, W. G. (U. Texas, Austin.) THE SURVEY OF STUDY HABITS AND ATTITUDES: A NEW INSTRUMENT FOR THE PREDICTION OF ACADEMIC SUCCESS. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.* 1954, 14, 726-732.—Research on the Survey of Study Habits and Attitudes (SSHA) is reported dealing with a final item analysis, normative, validity, and reliability

data. Validity r 's obtained ranged from .27 to .66 for men and from .26 to .65 for women using one-semester grades as a criterion. Satisfactory reliability r 's were obtained and low r 's with the ACE Psychological Exam are reported.—(W. Coleman)

7963. Jones, Edward S., & Ortner, Gloria K. (U. Buffalo, N.Y.) ARTICULATION OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1954, 24, 322-330.—Summary of 68 articles and books, published from 1951 to 1954, on current admission practices, evaluation of measures of predicting college success, functions of counselors, provisions for the atypical student, overlap in the curriculum, and readiness for college. The authors conclude that more studies are needed to compare different techniques for bringing about good articulation, to consider the socio-academic adjustment of students, and to indicate through careful experimental controls, the best high-school and college programs for various types of students.—(W. W. Brickman)

7964. McKeachie, W. J., Pollie, Donald, & Spielman, Joseph. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) RELIEVING ANXIETY IN CLASSROOM EXAMINATIONS. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1955, 50, 93-96.—"The present experiment attempted to influence student scores on classroom tests by setting up conditions which would permit reduction or dissipation of anxiety. The results showed that students who were encouraged to write comments about their questions made higher scores than students who had conventional answer sheets."—(L. N. Solomon)

7965. Malloy, John. AN INVESTIGATOR OF SCHOLASTIC OVER- AND UNDER-ACHIEVEMENT AMONG FEMALE COLLEGE FRESHMEN. *J. counsel. Psychol.*, 1954, 1, 260-263.—The construction and validation of a structured, biographical inventory is described. The prediction of college marks was increased with the use of this inventory. Generalizations about the attitudes and perceptions of female college students which contributed to scholastic over- and under-achievement are based upon the analysis of certain items.—(M. M. Reece)

7966. Mills, William Willis. MMPI PROFILE PATTERN AND SCALE STABILITY THROUGHOUT FOUR YEARS OF COLLEGE ATTENDANCE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1259.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

7967. Munro, James Jackson Rutherford. THE PREDICTIVE VALUE OF ENTRANCE READING TEST SCORES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1179.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, U. Washington.

7968. Rai, Jai Govind. (Visva-Bharati, Shantketan, India.) STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTELLIGENCE AND SCHOLASTIC ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMPULSORY SCHOOL SUBJECTS. *J. voc. educ. Guidance, Bombay*, 1954, 1 (4), 34-37.—Research is here described based on the author's Group Intelligence Test in Hindi standardized on Class VIII Bhojpuri-speaking students (living in District of Ballia in United Provinces). Split-half reliability (corrected) with this timed test of 8 sub-tests is .9; validity via rank orders of test scores with teacher ratings of "innate intelligence" was .79 (N not stated). The actual testing was done with

387 students of Class VIII, best results being obtained via correlation with "verbal" school subjects (Hindi, English, History).—(W. L. Barnett, Jr.)

7969. Remmers, H. H. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.), & Gage, N. L. EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT AND EVALUATION. (Rev. ed.) New York: Harpers, 1955. xiv, 650 p. \$5.50.—This second edition (see 17: 3255) has been extensively rewritten, with change in chapter order and with deletions and additions. The 21 chapters are grouped into 7 parts: achievement, abilities, adjustment, attitudes, environment and background, physical aspects, and administration and evaluation of evaluation programs. A holistic point of view and concern with principles characterizes the presentation rather than concern with details of test cataloging. All aspects of pupil evaluation are discussed.—(C. M. Louttit)

7970. Ridley, Walter Nathaniel. PROGNOSTIC VALUES OF FRESHMAN TESTS USED AT VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1042-1043.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1953, U. Virginia.

7971. Skard, Øyvind; Aursand, Inger Marie, & Braaten, Leif J. (U. Oslo, Norway.) DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF TESTS FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN NORWAY: A REPORT ON PARTS OF A RESEARCH PROJECT. *Psychol. Monogr.*, 1954, 68 (12), No. 383, 24 p.—At the beginning of this project tests of aptitude or interests for university students were non-existent in Norway. The investigators adapted the Yale Educational Aptitude test battery, the A.C.E. Psychological Examination for College Freshmen, the Thurstone Interest Schedule and experimented with numerous other tests which were not found satisfactory for use. Even with the three procedures, considerable alteration had to be made to make them suitable to the Norwegian milieu.—(M. A. Seldenfeld)

7972. Slaatto, Erling. AVANGSPRØVEN I FOLKESKOLEN. (The terminal examination in the elementary school.) *Norsk Pedag. Tidskr.*, 1954, 38, 62-75.—All Norwegian children must take final, written examinations in two subjects, arithmetic and Norwegian composition at the end of the elementary school. The grading of the composition is rather unreliable, while the arithmetic test can be scored more objectively and hence more reliably. There has been much discussion throughout the years about having such examinations in only a few selected subjects. Today "the question is not so much the reliability, validity, and objectivity of these tests, as whether they fit the overall goals of the school." These tests have not kept up with the modern development of the school and its broader goals, since they are limited to testing the pupils' acquisition of exact information and skills, characteristic of the traditional school.—(B. Karlson)

7973. Spaulding, Geraldine. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS [1954 FALL TESTING PROGRAM IN INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS]. *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1955, No. 65, 1-57.—Results of aptitude tests in the fall of 1954 testing program in independent schools were similar to those for earlier years. New forms for reading tests showed grade 2 higher than before. It is evident that independent schools are enrolling at least as able a group as in previous years.—(G. E. Bird)

7974. Tennessee. State Testing and Guidance Program. USING TEST RESULTS IN COUNSELING. TENNESSEE STATE TESTING AND GUIDANCE PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT 1953-54. Knoxville, Tenn.: Tennessee State Department of Education, n.d. 15 p.—"Test scores must be interpreted in such a way that the pupil (or parent) not only understands but accepts their meaning." Suggestions for implementing this principle are presented along with illustrations. The activities of the program for 1953-54 are also summarized including a list of publications and the number of tests distributed during the year (428,942). Data from the tests are analyzed for the sixth and twelfth grades. "Although urban students compare fairly well with national norms in general on the Stanford..." rural students fall quite far below.—(W. Coleman)

7975. Travers, Robert M. W. EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT. New York: Macmillan Co., 1955. xix, 420 p. \$4.75.—Divided into four major sections, the first deals with a theoretical framework for educational measurement. Chapters on the nature of evaluation, planning evaluation studies, and the nature of measurement are included in the first section. The second part takes up measures of intellectual outcomes including a review of the literature in the first two chapters of the section. The next four chapters are devoted to a discussion of selecting and constructing tests in several broad areas of achievement. The third part includes chapters on the assessment of personality, attitudes, interests, and social development. The fourth part is concerned with predicting pupil progress, covering intelligence tests, special aptitude tests, and nonintellectual measures as predictors.—(W. Coleman)

7976. Traxler, Arthur E. COMPARATIVE VALUE OF CERTAIN MENTAL ABILITY TESTS FOR PREDICTING SCHOOL MARKS IN TWO INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS. Educ. Rec. Bull., 1955, No. 65, 65-71.—The California Test of Mental Maturity is a worthwhile supplement to the Bureau's customary fall testing program. It predicts school success as indicated by marks, and is a better criterion toward the lower end of the grade range than toward the upper.—(G. E. Bird)

7977. Vernon, P. E., & Millican, G. D. (U. London, Eng.) A FURTHER STUDY OF THE RELIABILITY OF ENGLISH ESSAYS. Brit. J. statist. Psychol., 1954, 7, 65-74.—An experiment was carried out with 224 students in London Institute of Education 2-year Training Colleges. This showed virtually no consistent English ability when different essay topics were marked by different markers. Nevertheless a combination of two persons' markings of seven essays provided a reasonably reliable criterion of such ability.—(G. C. Carter)

(See also abstract 6524)

Education Staff Personnel

7978. Ackerman, Walter L. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) TEACHER COMPETENCE AND PUPIL CHANGE. Harvard Educ. Rev., 1954, 24, 273-289.—Using measured pupil change as the ultimate criterion of teacher competence, a review of the relevant literature is presented. Teacher variables related to pupil growth under which the studies

are grouped are: age, attitude, experience, intelligence, professional information, personality, relationship with pupils, and training. In addition, a number of miscellaneous papers not conforming to the general pattern but involving some aspect of teacher-pupil relationships are summarized. There is a discussion of general theoretical and methodological problems involved in this research in an attempt to explain the contradictory conclusions. 44 references.—(R. C. Strassburger)

7979. Aikman, Louis P. (City Coll., New York.), & Ostreicher, Leonard M. DEVELOPMENT OF AN INVENTORY FOR MEASURING SATISFACTION WITH STUDENT TEACHING. New York: College of the City of New York, Division of Teacher Education, Office of Research and Evaluation, 1954. iii, 22 p. 75¢. (Pubn. 22.)—The development of a satisfaction-with-student-teaching inventory is described. The final form of the inventory consisted of 32 three-choice items. For 542 education students in the New York City municipal colleges the median score was 25. Hoyt's analysis of variance technique for estimating reliability was used yielding an r of .84. Analysis of responses to the inventory indicated sources of greatest concern or dissatisfaction for students of their student teaching experience.—(W. Coleman)

7980. Alpren, Morton. THE DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF AN INSTRUMENT USED TO ASCERTAIN A SCHOOL PRINCIPAL'S PATTERN OF BEHAVIOR. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 783-784.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, U. Florida.

7981. Ausubel, David P. (U. Illinois, Urbana.), Schiff, Herbert M., & Zeleny, Marjorie P. VALIDITY OF TEACHERS' RATINGS OF ADOLESCENTS' ADJUSTMENT AND ASPIRATIONS. J. educ. Psychol., 1954, 45, 394-406.—"Teachers' ratings of adjustment and aspirational traits were obtained for a class of 50 juniors in a University high school and related to various other self-report, objective, and projective measures of the same characteristics." Major conclusions: (1) Ratings had high split-half reliability. (2) Rorschach scores, teachers' ratings, and MMPI scores were not significantly intercorrelated except for the latter two with respect to girls. (3) High level of anxiety, as measured by the Illinois Personality Inventory was associated with poor adjustment in girls but not in boys. (4) Teachers ratings were more meaningful and psychologically valid for girls than for boys. (5) Validity of teachers' ratings of aspirational traits was "highly questionable." 21 references.—(F. Costin)

7982. Banning, Evelyn I. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) TEACHER ATTITUDES TOWARD CURRICULUM CHANGE: THE EFFECT OF PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS ON THE DEGREE OF FAVORABLENESS. J. exp. Educ., 1954, 23, 133-147.—The purpose of the study was to determine the favorableness or unfavorableness of the attitudes of 65 junior high school teachers and to relate the degree of favorableness to certain selected variables within the teaching situation to discover to what extent they were causes of resistance to change. "The findings of this study further substantiate the central hypothesis that the degree of favorableness of teacher attitudes toward curriculum change relates significantly to the factors within the teaching situation, most specifically to the interaction of teacher and administrators, and of teachers and pupils in classroom activities." 67-item bibliography.—(E. F. Gardner)

7983. Bogen, Isidore. PUPIL-TEACHER RAP-
PORT AND THE TEACHER'S AWARENESS OF
STATUS STRUCTURES WITHIN THE GROUP. *Dis-
sertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 777-778.—Abstract of
Ph.D. thesis, 1954, New York U.

7984. Clark, Teunison C., & Miles, Mathew B.
THE TEACHERS COLLEGE STUDIES: HUMAN RE-
LATIONS TRAINING FOR SCHOOL ADMINISTRA-
TORS. *J. Soc. Issues*, 1954, 10 (No. 2), 25-39.—A
report of the effect of "change-agents" (groups for
human relations training and for personal and pro-
fessional development) introduced into the Depart-
ment of Educational Administration at Teachers
College, Columbia University. The result was "in
the direction of increased concern [on the part of
administrators] with student needs, more willing-
ness to experiment with ways of meeting them, and
better long term planning... Three years of work
have led to a flexible, growing situation [in the
department] where human relations training is sec-
ondary to other content—but is built into a program
which includes wide faculty participation.—(J.A.
Fishman)

7985. Combs, Arthur W., Fisk, Robert S., Fine,
Harold J., Zimet, Carl N., Wiberley, J. Albert, &
Nesbitt, Daniel A. THE SYRACUSE STUDIES. *J.
soc. Issues*, 1954, 10 (2), 5-24.—The methods and
research on the effectiveness of a seminar on hu-
man relations for school administrators are re-
ported. Group discussion methods were used and
the research was designed to test the effects on the
participants' understanding, attitudes and behavior.
—(J. A. Fishman)

7986. Dayal, Bhagwan, & Chatterjee, B. B.
PERSONAL BACKGROUND ATTRIBUTES OF THE
TEACHER AND TEACHING COMPETENCY. *J.
Educ. & Psychol.*, Baroda, 1954, 12, 113-128.—In-
formation was obtained from 74 teachers in train-
ing in the Vidya Bhawan Teachers College, Udaipur,
1952-53, to determine any association between
teaching competency and 5 personal background
attributes. Teaching competency has a direct asso-
ciation with student grades, and previous teaching
experience. Ultimate educational qualification, col-
legiate or private study, and hostel or home resi-
dence did not seem to influence teaching competency.
—(D. Lebo)

7987. Dickinson, Rita M. A PARENT LOOKS AT
MERIT RATING. *Amer. Sch. Bd J.*, 1954, 28 (5),
40; 94.—The author concludes with 4 reasons in
favor of teacher rating: (1) to keep gifted teachers
in the profession, and to reward leadership; (2) to
encourage excellent teachers to go on in the class-
room instead of taking administrative positions in
which they are probably less effective; (3) to weed
out, through skipping increments and/or reducing
salaries, the incompetent tenure teacher; and (4)
to discourage from entering teaching, the sort of
person to whom "security" is of first importance.
—(S. M. Amatora)

7988. Dordevski, R. THE PROGNOSTIC VALID-
ITY OF TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOL MARKS FOR
SUCCESS IN THE TEACHING PROFESSION. *Acta
Instituti Psychologici*, Zagreb, 1954, No. 21, 1-10.
—In Macedonia the author investigated (1) the pro-
fessional success of teachers with and without
training; (2) the correlation between the success at
the teacher training school and the success in the

profession. Results: (1) There is practically no dif-
ference in the professional success between teach-
ers with and without training; (2) the success in
teacher training school has shown low correlation
with professional success; (3) even the success in
pedagogical subjects has shown low correlation with
the professional success.—(B. Petz)

7989. Gannon, Edmund J. (Bd Educ., New York.)
GROUP DYNAMICS AS RELATED TO THE ADMIN-
ISTRATION OF EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL. *Edu-
cation*, 1954, 75, 264-268.—There is a necessity at
the present time to work out schemes, both formal-
ized and informal for teachers to make their group
thinking an object of understanding and considera-
tion at the central headquarters. There is also to a
great extent an untapped reservoir of constructive
thinking in the teaching staff both in teacher orga-
nizations and in the unorganized group. The goal of
perfect two-way communication must be the object
of continued attention if teachers are to feel that
they have a contribution to make in a matter that is
of serious moment.—(S. M. Amatora)

7990. Gowan, J. C. (Los Angeles State Coll.,
Calif.), & Gowan, May Seagoe. THE GUILFORD-
ZIMMERMAN AND THE CALIFORNIA PSYCHO-
LOGICAL INVENTORY IN THE MEASUREMENT
OF TEACHING CANDIDATES. *Calif. J. educ. Res.*,
1955, 6, 35-37.—Data were analyzed for 415 stu-
dents who took the CPI and for 337 who took the
G-Z, presumably administered under "normal"
conditions, in order to ascertain the extent of de-
partures from the normative data supplied for these
devices. "The highest critical ratios [were] in the
areas of having better impression of self, less dis-
sembling, more tolerant, more socially participating,
more emotionally secure, more objective, more
friendly, and better social relations."—(T. E. New-
land)

7991. Greene, Jay E. TECHNIQUES AND METH-
ODS IN THE SELECTION OF ELEMENTARY-
SCHOOL PRINCIPALS FOR LARGE SCHOOL SYS-
TEMS. *Education*, 1954, 75, 259-263.—Techniques
and methods in the selection of elementary-school
principals must be commensurate with the increas-
ing importance and expanding functions of the ele-
mentary principals in the school systems of today.
The author secured information on the methods of
selections used in 31 large cities. The areas in
which responsibilities of the principal have expanded
include that of curriculum modification construction,
community activity, democratic leadership of per-
sonnel, and teacher training. The author summarizes
the methods used in the 31 cities for recruitment of
teachers, for uses made of the job analysis, the uses
of written tests, and the uses of personal tests.—
(S. M. Amatora)

7992. Guide, Carl J. THE DEVELOPMENT OF A
TECHNIQUE FOR THE PREDICTION OF PUPIL AC-
CEPTABILITY TO HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS. *Dis-
sertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1176.—Abstract of Ed.D.
thesis, 1954, U. Houston.

7993. Holland, John B. (Michigan State Coll.,
East Lansing.) THE IMAGE OF THE INSTRUCTOR
AS IT IS RELATED TO CLASS SIZE. *J. exp. Educ.*,
1954, 23, 171-177.—To study "the image of the in-
structor manifested by the student," 784 regularly
enrolled students in a general education college
course at Michigan State College in four different

kinds of teaching sections and with four different instructors were used. The sections ranged from a large lecture-discussion section to a very small section of 25 students. The instrument used to measure the student's perception or "image" of the instructor consisted of 10 five-point scales. A number of conclusions were reported among which were differences among instructors as to the way they are received by classes of different size and that, other things being equal, there is a tendency for them to be more favorably received by small sections than by larger sections of the same type.—(E. F. Gardner)

7994. Irwin, Irl A. (Randolph AFB, Tex.) A FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF A BRIEF INSTRUCTOR TRAINING COURSE IN METHODS OF CONDUCTING CRITIQUES. USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent., Res. Bull., 1954, No. 54-46, vi, 91 p.—"This Research Bulletin reports an evaluation of a brief preliminary seminar for instructors on conducting critiques, and of critique effectiveness with variations in instructor crews and their student crews in B-29 combat crew training at Randolph Air Force Base. The findings of the research indicate that brief instructor training can modify an instructor's behavior in conducting a critique and in obtaining student participation. However, there were few statistically significant differences in critique effectiveness when the trained instructors were compared with the untrained."—(W. F. Grether)

7995. Kelly, Ernest Warde. THE CONSTRUCTION AND VALIDATION OF A PROFESSIONAL BELIEFS INVENTORY FOR PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1049-1050.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1953, Indiana U.

7996. Konigsburg, David. DEVELOPMENT AND PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF AN INSTRUCTOR CHECK LIST BASED ON THE CRITICAL INCIDENT TECHNIQUE. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 874.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pittsburgh.

7997. Manbeck, Maurice Wesley. A STUDY OF CRITICAL INCIDENTS IN EFFECTIVE SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING AS CONCEIVED BY PUPILS AND FACULTY. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 952.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

7998. Mills, Queenie B., & Rogers, Dorothy. (State U. New York, Oswego.) PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS. J. educ. Res., 1954, 48, 279-288.—A check list of 51 problems which is presented here was given to a group of elementary school teachers attending summer session classes in a New York College and to another group in a North Carolina College. In the total group teaching dull children ranked first as a problem and handling the seriously maladjusted second. Problems of overload and meeting grade level expectancies were serious areas of concern. Comparisons are made between the 2 geographical sub-groups, and between men and women teachers.—(M. Murphy)

7999. Mitzel, Harold E. (City Coll., New York.), Ostreicher, Leonard M., & Reiter, Sidney R. DEVELOPMENT OF ATTITUDINAL DIMENSIONS FROM TEACHERS' DRAWINGS. New York: College of the City of New York, Division of Teacher Education, Office of Research and Evaluation, 1954, vi,

49 p. \$1.50. (Pubn. 24.)—To appraise the attitudes of prospective teachers towards children and their concept of the teaching role, the "Draw-a-Teacher" technique is being investigated by the Office of Research and Evaluation. For about 700 student drawings five drawing dimensions were analyzed. Guilford's method of comparison with a composite standard was used for rating drawings on the five dimensions. Interscorer correlations for 3 judges, using analysis of variance procedures, were .84 for relative teacher emphasis, .81 for teacher initiative, .95 for psychological distance, .53 for traditionalism in classroom arrangement, and .91 for artistic quality. Intercorrelations (eta) were computed among the dimensions, and with the M.T.A.I. and an authoritarianism scale.—(W. Coleman)

8000. Rabinowitz, William. (Coll. City New York.) THE FAKABILITY OF THE MINNESOTA TEACHER ATTITUDE INVENTORY. Educ. psychol. Measmt., 1954, 14, 657-664.—Subjects instructed to simulate various attitudinal orientations were able to do so on the MTAI. The evidence obtained suggests that use of the instrument in a selection situation is questionable.—(W. Coleman)

8001. Ramseyer, John A., & Harris, Lewis E. THE OHIO STATE STUDIES: SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH APPLIED TO SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION. J. soc. Issues, 1954, 10 (No. 2), 40-48.—"Educational leadership takes place within a living organism, namely, the school-community setting. To understand the effect of the behavior of the leader on the situation, or the effect of the situation on the behavior of the leaders, one must understand the whole [administrative] situation." An attempt to discover research hypotheses by a careful and systematic examination of the problems of administration in the field is reported. A research design is presented involving observation of whole communities. The classification of factors, the statement of hypotheses, and the testing of propositions. A number of interim observations are reported, before the completion of the study.—(J. A. Fishman)

8002. Rector, Rex. (U. Tulsa, Oklahoma.) RECIPROCAL EMPATHY: A STUDY OF STUDENT-TEACHER INTERACTION. Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci., 1953, 34, 175-177.—"The ability of . . . instructors and their students to empathize with each other was studied via measurements obtained on the Purdue Rating Scale for Instruction. Under the conditions of the study the following conclusions seem justified: (1) The empathic ability of an instructor and . . . his students are a function of each other. (2) Of the two groups . . . the students are the better empathizers. (3) There is a slight to moderate negative relationship between teaching experience and empathy, as well as instructor's rank and empathy. (4) The size . . . class is positively related to the instructor's empathic ability, but unrelated to the students' empathic ability."—(M. O. Wilson)

8003. Remmers, H. H. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.), & Steinberg, Martin. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN EIGHT VARIABLES AND F-TEST SCORES OF TEACHERS. J. educ. Psychol., 1954, 45, 427-431.—The purpose of this study was to see what relationships exist between scores of elementary and secondary-school teachers on the Social Attitude Scale of Adorno et al. and these selected variables: social class, attitude toward church, sex, age, church attendance, home discipline, political

party preference, race, and religion. Church attendance correlated positively and significantly with both attitude toward the church and authoritarianism (F-test) scores. Attitude toward the church also correlated positively and significantly with authoritarianism scores. Possible hypotheses to explain these correlations are discussed.—(F. Costin)

8004. Resnick, Joseph. (Indianapolis (Ind.) Pub. Sch.) **CLASSROOM MALADJUSTMENT CAN BE REDUCED.** *Educ. Adm. Superv.*, 1954, 40, 489-493.—The unstable teacher is largely the product of his environment. Primary emphasis should be placed on the prevention of instability. When the tensions of everyday experience are permitted to accumulate, any individual can become unstable. Proper interpretation of experiences plus an adequate recreational program for the teacher will do much to promote better adjustment for the educator. Frequently, what seem to be minor changes in the classroom situation can actually prove major factors in altering the emotional aspect. Disturbing conditions can also be reduced through cooperative effort with the home.—(S. M. Amatora)

8005. Robb, George Paul. **RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN INTERESTS AND STUDENT TEACHING ACHIEVEMENT.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1050-1051.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1953, Indiana U.

8006. Seth, D. R. **THE TEACHER'S PERSONALITY AS A FACTOR IN LEARNING.** *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, Baroda, 1954, 12, 199-203.—In the Indian Air Force programme for training instructors special emphasis is laid on the personality of the instructor. The influence of learning, enthusiasm, delivery, gestures and mannerisms, relationship with class, sarcasm, favoritism, loyalty, friendliness, humor, and knowing pupils' names are briefly discussed. "...personality development should become an important part of teacher training programmes in civilian training colleges!"—(D. Lebo)

8007. Shipnuck, Murray Ellis. **PERCEIVED HOSTILITY IN ADMINISTRATOR-TEACHER RELATIONSHIPS.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 949-950.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1954, Stanford U.

8008. Silverman, Hirsch L. (Public Schools, Nutley, N.J.) **THE PSYCHOLOGICAL BASIS OF ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL.** *Education*, 1954, 75, 223-227.—The educational psychologist serves when he suggests ways and delineates means to effectuate and implement better attitudes in people. The psychological basis of administering school personnel amounts to giving all such personnel in education an opportunity to bring their ideas democratically to the attention of supervisors for the ultimate welfare of all in the schools. The author argues against the mechanical maelstroms by which we are controlled today. They must protect their teachers and personnel from overwork. They must be aware of a sense of responsibility toward themselves and toward the community. Finally, the whole matter of attitude is involved.—(S. M. Amatora)

8009. Singer, Arthur, Jr. (Northern Illinois State Teachers College, DeKalb.) **SOCIAL COMPETENCE AND SUCCESS IN TEACHING.** *J. exp. Educ.*, 1954, 23, 99-131.—The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between success in teaching

and certain aspects of social competence, arising out of inter-personal-group modes. The measuring instruments employed may be divided into two groups; those which measure professional teaching competence and those which measure social competence. Intercorrelations were obtained for the variables measured. It was concluded that the use of instruments and techniques in areas of social competency with its aspects of group acceptance, group structures, group interaction, and individual social adjustments would appear to have proven fruitful in the search for more adequate criteria of teaching success. 44-item bibliography.—(E. F. Gardner)

8010. Snowden, James Green. **AN ANALYSIS OF TEACHERS' INTERPRETATIONS OF STATISTICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TERMS FOUND IN CERTAIN PROFESSIONAL PERIODICALS.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1346-1347.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1953, Indiana U.

8011. Stalker, Charles N. (Benj. Franklin High Sch., Rochester, N.Y.), & Knitter, Grace M. **OUR STUDENTS NEED OUR FRIENDLINESS.** *N.Y. State Educ.*, 1955, 42, 390-391.—Friendliness, an up-to-date program, interest, and an insistence on accomplishment were characteristics favored in teachers by both "drop-outs" and graduates among the 100 students returning questionnaires in this study.—(L. D. Summers)

8012. Stephenson, Harold H. (Sacramento (Calif.) State Coll.) **MENTAL ILLNESS IS CATCHING.** *Amer. Sch. Bd. J.*, 1954, 129 (5), 35-36.—The author gives a case study of a child who was removed from a teacher's baleful influence before the mental illness which she was transmitting to him had scarred too deeply to be easily cured. The author seeks to get at the root of what is causing the difficulty, the first step toward curing it, and methods of realizing the more wholesome attitudes in fostering learning. He concentrates on a number of psychological studies on diagnosing and curing maladjustments in the teaching profession.—(S. M. Amatora)

8013. Wandt, Edwin (City Coll., New York.), & Aikman, Louis P. **ANALYSIS OF THE IDEALIZED TEACHING POSITIONS DESIRED BY STUDENT TEACHERS.** New York: College of the City of New York, Division of Teacher Education, Office of Research and Evaluation, 1954. 20 p. 75¢. (Pubn. 23.)—A series of open-ended questions were used to obtain descriptions of the "ideal" teaching positions desired by student teachers. From over 1600 respondents a stratified sample of 160 cases was drawn and responses analyzed in 18 categories, concerning physical facilities, community, pupil characteristics, staff, school philosophy, etc. Some generalizations concerning student teacher conceptions of "ideal" teaching positions are drawn, and implications are discussed.—(W. Coleman)

8014. Wandt, Edwin (City Coll., New York.), & Mitzel, Harold E. **STUDIES OF TEACHER BEHAVIOR: PLAN FOR A PROGRAM OF RESEARCH.** New York: College of the City of New York, Division of Teacher Education, Office of Research and Evaluation, 1954. iii, 21 p. \$1.00. (Pubn. 21.)—A program of research is described in the areas of teacher persistence and performance involving the four municipal colleges of New York City. Students completing student teaching in 1953-54 were used as subjects. Standard and locally developed scales and

supervisor ratings were used for measuring factors.—(W. Coleman)

(See also abstracts 6558, 7156, 8022)

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

8015. Altman, James William. MEASURING TECHNICIAN PERFORMANCE. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1452-1453.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pittsburgh.

8016. Amelotti, Giuseppe. L'ASSENTEISMO, PER MALATTIA E PER INFORTUNIO, NELL'INDUSTRIA. (Absenteeism in industry due to disease and accident.) *Difesa Soc.*, 1954, 33, 25-40.—Absenteeism due to accident and disease is examined among the employees of a large industrial concern according to three criteria, namely: (1) average number of absences per year; (2) average length of each absence; (3) coefficient of morbidity. Various tables summarize the results of this survey according to age and sex, level of skill, and number of absences. During the year 1953 the incidence of absenteeism was 4.52% among the skilled laborers and 4.90% among the white collar workers. 19 references.—(L. L'Abate)

8017. Anikeeff, Alexis M. (Okla. A & M Coll., Stillwater.) STUDY OF ATTITUDINAL DIVERGENCE BETWEEN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATORS AND SALARIED EMPLOYEES. *J. person. Adm. Industr. Relat.*, 1954, 1, 198-201.—78 business administrators and 49 salaried employees in Mississippi responded to 40 statements concerning management, government, and labor relations. Statistically significant opinion differences were found in regard to price control, retirement plans, minimum wage law and unemployment benefits.—(H. Silverman)

8018. Bair, John T., Lockman, Robert E., & Martocchia, Charles T. A FACTOR ANALYSIS OF PREDICTOR AND CRITERION VARIABLES FOR THE NAVAL AIR TRAINING PROGRAM. *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 057.13.01, 16 p.—The chief purpose of this research was to relate certain tests of spatial and perceptual abilities to other differential abilities and to proficiency measures in the Naval Air Training Program. A second objective was to study the factorial structure of spatial-perceptual abilities. Relationship between predictor and criterion variables was discussed and 4 factors were isolated and discussed.

8019. Buchele, Robert B. (U. Calif., Los Angeles.) COMPANY CHARACTER AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT. *Personnel*, 1955, 31, 289-302.—Different companies arrive at different results from similar management policies and programs such as job evaluation, supervisory training, etc. These differences seem attributable to pre-existing influences within each company, i.e., to the company "character." Analysis of existing company character may be performed according to a framework of relevant variables discussed by the author, with the aim of tailoring new programs to fit the peculiar conditions within which they will operate.—(D. G. Livingston)

8020. Campbell, Donald T. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) A STUDY OF LEADERSHIP AMONG

SUBMARINE OFFICERS. Columbus, O.: Ohio State University, Personnel Research Board, 1953. 210 p.—Reviews leadership criteria. Effectiveness and morale measures for 10 submarines are intercorrelated and related to officer characteristics. For 68 officers, relationships are reported among measures of unit morale, reputation for leadership with superiors and with subordinates, leader behavior as reported by subordinates, who-works-with-who sociometrics, estimates of ship opinion, and self-descriptions of responsibility, authority, delegation, division of time among administrative functions, and leader behavior. For some of these measures correlations are also reported for 600 enlisted personnel. Results are generally insignificant, although a clear cut morale syndrome is found, and there is confirmation of the general superiority of officers who delegate and show consideration. Emphasis is placed upon methodological problems, especially the frequent failure of separate measures of the same behavior trait to show no correlation, while measures of different traits made from the same apparatus correlate highly.—(D. T. Campbell)

8021. Cantoni, Louis J. (General Motors Institute, Flint, Mich.) 21 SIGNS THAT SUGGEST SERIOUS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE. *Personnel J.*, 1955, 33, 300-301.—By recognizing severe emotional disturbances, such as those manifested by the 21 listed types of behavior, the personnel administrator may take them into consideration in trying to help the employees adjust. On the other hand, if he recognizes the severity of the disturbance, the personnel man is not too disturbed himself when he is unsuccessful in his attempts to help such employees.—(M. B. Mitchell)

8022. Clarke, Alfred H. (Chicago (Ill.) Bd. Educ.) INTERVIEWS, CONFERENCES AND ORAL EXAMINATIONS AS TECHNIQUES IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL. *Education*, 1954, 75, 252-258.—The interview is a conversation directed to a definite purpose and this purpose must be clear in the mind of the interviewer if he is to influence the interviewee or make a decision regarding him. The interview may take the questionnaire form or be without structure. It may be to elicit information or to collect evidence for appraisal for certain personality trait variables and other characteristics and abilities which one believes to be required for the position sought.—(S. M. Amatora)

8023. Emerzian, A. D. Joseph. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS IN OBJECTIVE RATINGS. *Advanced Mgmt.*, 1954, 19(4), 10-14.

8024. Fisher, Waldo E. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) INTERDISCIPLINARY THINKING AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS RESEARCH. *J. person. Adm. Industr. Relat.*, 1954, 1, 177-190.—Labor and industrial relations problems are too often looked at through the eyes of specialists. Specialized functions are therefore well handled, but general direction is lacking. The specialist has an important contribution, but no one discipline has all the answers. Industrial relations specialists must utilize the skills and contributions of other disciplines. 19 references.—(H. Silverman)

8025. Gardner, Burleigh B., & Moore, David G. HUMAN RELATIONS IN INDUSTRY. (3rd ed.) Homewood, Ill.: Richard D. Irwin, 1955. xii, 427 p. \$5.50.—In this third edition (see 26: 1115), "an effort has been made to focus greater attention on the dynamics

of business and the underlying forces which shape management's strategies, policies, and decisions with reference to the organization structure and patterns of administration." There are 30 chapters; a study guide section which includes questions, case studies, and/or field studies for each chapter; and a bibliography of 60 book titles. The chapters cover a wide range of special topics including dynamics of human behavior, division of labor, communication, unions, organization, status, personnel counseling, executive personality, and the industrial relations organization. The writing is expository, with little discussion of a quantitative nature and a minimum of illustrations and graphs.—(C. G. Browne)

8026. Ghiselli, Edwin E., & Brown, Clarence W. **PERSONNEL AND INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY.** (2nd ed.) New York: McGraw Hill, 1955. 492 p. \$6.00.—There are 15 chapters in this edition (see 22: 3219), covering such topics as job analysis, rating methods, the interview, testing, accidents, training, and motivation. The scientific point of view and principles rather than practices are stressed with emphasis placed on the need for understanding the employee as an individual. There are new chapters on selection and classification and on social factors in industry. Recent developments in industrial psychology such as the critical incident method, time sampling, and situation tests are discussed and greater emphasis has been placed on leadership and the problems of groups and organizations as they occur in industry. A critical evaluation of various training procedures is included. The bibliographies for each chapter average approximately 40 items.—(C. G. Browne)

8027. [Ginzberg, Eli.] (Chm.) **WHAT MAKES AN EXECUTIVE? REPORT OF A ROUND TABLE ON EXECUTIVE POTENTIAL AND PERFORMANCE.** New York: Columbia University Press, 1955. xii, 179 p. \$3.50.—An edited stenographic account of 8 dinner meetings at which 17 business and professional men discussed various aspects of this problem. Chapters, in order, are titled (1) The emergence of the problem, (2) The origins of executive potential, (3) The value of college education, (4) The identification of potential executives, (5) The development of future executives, (6) The evaluation of effective performance, (7) The executive and the organization, (8) Guidelines for policy and research. Individual contributions to the discussions are not specified.—(A. Canfield)

8028. Hana, Attia Mahmoud. **WORK VALUES IN RELATION TO AGE, INTELLIGENCE, SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVEL, AND OCCUPATIONAL INTEREST LEVEL.** Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1454.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Columbia U.

8029. Heffner, Robert W. **WHAT MAKES A GOOD EXECUTIVE?** *Advanced Mgmt.*, 1954, 19 (12), 21-23.—Six basic skills and four characteristics needed to master those skills are related to the basic functions of an executive and their relative contribution to each function considered.—(A. Canfield)

8030. Henry, Andrew F., & Borgatta, Edgar F. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **A COMPARISON OF ATTITUDES OF ENLISTED AND COMMISSIONED AIR FORCE PERSONNEL.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1953, 18, 669-671.

8031. Jackson, William C. **HOW TO TEACH OBJECTIVE THINKING TO EXECUTIVES.** *Advanced Mgmt.*, 1954, 19 (9), 17-20.—A summary of a course

given to management personnel covering five principles of observation and an 8-step problem solving procedure from which good results are claimed.—(A. Canfield)

8032. Jaffe, A. J., & Carleton, R. O. **OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1930-1960.** New York: King's Crown Press, 1954. xiv, 105 p. \$2.75.—This project was undertaken to construct models and procedures for estimating possible future manpower supply by occupation in the U.S. To test the feasibility of the models when applied to the kinds of data actually available, the total expected occupational distribution in 1960 and the changes in numbers of persons in each major occupation group for the period 1930-1960 are presented. Basically the methodology consists of a combination of cohort and component analyses applied to data from the U.S. decennial censuses of population. Models and calculations are designed for projection purposes rather than for the construction of the historical picture of occupational mobility.—(S. M. Dominic)

8033. Jucius, Michael J. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) **PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.** (3rd ed.) Homewood, Ill.: Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1955. xix, 722 p. \$6.00.—The third edition of this collegiate text written as "a realistic study of the principles and practices of personnel management." 30 chapters, each followed by 20 questions and problems, deal with the general field of personnel management, recruitment, selection, transfers and promotions, merit rating, training, wage and salary administration, individual and group employee relations, physical and economic security, and other related subjects. 37 case problems, which follow generally the chapter outline of the book, and are "adapted from actual practice" make up a 64-page appendix.—(T. R. Lindbom)

8034. Kristoffersen, Martin Berg. **PSYKOLOGISKE UNDERSØKELSER AV RUNDSKIFTARBEIDERE.** (Psychological research on shift workers.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 187.—Abstract.

8035. Learner, David B. **PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF MORALE.** *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. NM 031 055.21.02, 9, ix p.—A morale questionnaire filled out by 127 Naval Aviators was factor analyzed by the Wherry-Gaylord-Winer iterative method. Five factors were identified: work load distribution; interaction among group members; status values derived from profession; satisfaction derived from job; and personal adjustment to environment. The analysis indicated that self-appraisal of status, prestige, and satisfaction explain morale attitudes better than the factors of group interaction and the estimates of "guessperts." Suggestion of an instrument combining peer ratings and projective estimates to measure morale is made.

8036. Lebeaux, Charles Nathan. **RURAL AND URBAN BACKGROUND AS FACTORS IN THE BEHAVIOR OF FACTORY WORKERS.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1110-1111.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

8037. McGlamery, Charles Donald. **SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE, PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT, AND COMMUNICATION EFFICIENCY IN MILITARY WORK CREWS.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 880.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Washington.

8038. McQuitty, Louis L., Wrigley, Charles, & Gaier, Eugene L. **AN APPROACH TO ISOLATING**

DIMENSIONS OF JOB SUCCESS. USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1954, No. 54-55, 6 p.—Reprinted from *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1954, 38, 227-232, (see 29: 6324).

8039. Mays, Russell J. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) **RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN LENGTH OF ACQUAINTANCE AND NATURE OF TRAIT RATED AND AGREEMENT BETWEEN RATERS.** USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1954, No. 54-55, iv, 20 p.—This Research Bulletin describes the effect of length of acquaintance and type of trait rated upon the reliability (internal consistency) of peer ratings for 35 personality traits. Each member of four Officer Candidate School classes... rated himself and every other man in his flight on each trait. One class performed the ratings after three weeks of acquaintance, a second after two and one-half months, a third after five months, and a fourth five months following graduation. Analysis indicates that reliable peer ratings are obtainable from members of Officer Candidate School classes after three weeks of acquaintanceship and that a five-month separation does not lower the reliability.—(W. F. Grether)

8040. Mehta, H. P. (Parsi Panchayet Voc. Guid. Bur., Bombay, India.) **THEORIES OF VOCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.** *J. voc. educ. Guidance*, Bombay, 1954, 1 (4), 21-24.—A general article discussing the nature of vocational adjustment and largely using USA sources. Super and Ginzberg et al. are cited on the topic of occupational choice as a developmental process. Super's theory is seen by the author as the more comprehensive and the remainder of the article briefly discusses Super's 12 elements.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

8041. Mehta, Prayag. (Voc. & Educ. Guid. Bur., Bikaner, India.) **OCCUPATIONAL TRENDS IN THE COUNTRY.** *J. voc. educ. Guidance*, Bombay, 1954, 1 (4), 17-20.—An analysis of the help wanted ads in Delhi Times of India for April through August, 1954. Jobs for government (i.e., Civil Service) have been excluded. The largest demand is reported for engineers (21.6%), skilled manual (13.4%), salesmen (12.6%), stenotypists (5.5%), teachers, (3.0%). These are contrasted, unfavorably, with the education picture in India with its many Arts & Sciences' graduates. India is requiring more technical (engineering) people; the textile industry is becoming predominant.—(W. L. Barnette, Jr.)

8042. Meilenbruch, P. L. (U. Kentucky, Lexington.) **WHICH COMES FIRST: JOB OR MAN?** *Personnel J.*, 1955, 33, 380-381.—In making job analyses, establishing pay rates, and setting up merit rating systems the job rather than the particular man on the job should be considered.—(M. B. Mitchell)

8043. Menninger, William C., & Levinson, Harry. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.) **INDUSTRIAL MENTAL HEALTH: OBSERVATIONS AND PERSPECTIVES.** *Menninger Quart.*, 1954, 8 (4), 1-13.—The Menninger Foundation has undertaken a survey of industrial mental health through a study of available scientific literature and through visitation. The most conspicuous problems appear to be absenteeism, accidents, and alcoholism. The worker brings emotional problems to his job but there are also problems inherent in the job itself. Any attack on industrial mental health problems must be comprehensive and long-term in nature, and must be based on both management and union concern.—(W. A. Varvel)

8044. Powers, Mabel Kathryn. **A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF VOCATIONAL INTERESTS DURING THE DEPRESSION YEARS.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 997-998.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

8045. Sauvy, Alfred. **OCCUPATIONAL MIGRATION AND TRAINING AS CONDITIONS AND CONSEQUENCES OF PROGRESS.** *Int. soc. Sci. Bull.*, 1954, 6, 259-264.—The question with respect to the problem of technological progress and employment is: "... should demand be adjusted to occupational distribution, or vice versa?" The answer: direction of labor determined by reaching, knowing, training and informing man.—(H. P. Shelley)

8046. Silber, Earle. (Nat. Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.) **ADJUSTMENT TO THE ARMY.** *U.S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1954, 5, 1340-1348.—"The hypothesis is offered that one of the broad common denominators in successful adjustment to military life depends on a soldier's ability to identify himself successfully with the army in whatever way it is symbolically perceived. ... Certain implications in regard to therapy in a military setting, problems in selection of personnel, combat psychiatry, the need for research, and the preventive aspects of this type of approach are pointed out."—(G. H. Crampton)

8047. Suttell, Barbara Jane. **SITUATIONAL PERFORMANCE PROBLEMS IN THE STUDY OF THE PERSONALITY AND ATTITUDE ASPECTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE PERFORMANCE.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1445-1456.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Pittsburgh.

8048. Wilkinson, Bryan & Myers, J. H. **WHAT GOOD ARE ROLE-PLAYING TECHNIQUES?** *Advanced Mgmt.*, 1954, 19 (5), 23-24.

(See also abstracts 7799, 7810)

Selection & Placement

8049. Anastasi, Anne; Foley, John P., Jr. & Sackman, Harold. **PSYCHIATRIC SCREENING OF FLYING PERSONNEL: AN EMPIRICAL EVALUATION OF THE SAM PERSONALITY-SKETCH TEST.** USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. 21-0202-0007, (Rep. No. 6), III, 22 p.—An investigation to determine whether this experimental psychiatric screening test, based on self-concepts and self-ratings, provides objectively scorable characteristics which may serve as valid predictors of subsequent adjustment to flight training, particularly to screen adjustment failures. A scoring key, developed empirically on a criterion sample, discriminated significantly on a cross-validation sample at a confidence level between .02 and .05 and a revised key, requiring further cross-validation, is recommended.

8050. Barry, John R., Sells, Saul B., & Trites, David K. **PSYCHIATRIC SCREENING OF FLYING PERSONNEL: RESEARCH ON THE CORNELL WORD FORM.** USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. 21-0202-0007 (Rep. No. 7), 35 p.—The Cornell Word form, an 80-item group word-association test, was administered to 1,036 entering student pilots as part of an experimental battery of psychiatric screening tests. The test authors' key was revised on the basis of empirical findings, and the resulting empirical key was cross-validated with significant re-

sults in three selected, but overlapping, samples. The criteria for these studies were various measures of adjustment in training. The findings justify the further consideration of this test in an operational psychiatric selection battery.

8051. Behn, R. C. TESTING AIDS A NEW EMPLOYER. *Emplmt. Secur. Rev.*, 1955, 22 (1), 36-37. —Describes the development by the Employment Service of a testing program designed as an integral part of an original personnel recruitment effort in behalf of a new plant of the Lipton Tea Company. The article is concerned primarily with the development of a test for tea-bag packers. —(S. L. Warren)

8052. Brodman, K., Deutschberger, J., Erdmann, A. J., Lorge, I., & Wolff, H. G. (Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York.) PREDICTION OF ADEQUACY FOR MILITARY SERVICE. *U.S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1954, 5, 1802-1808. —"The Cornell Medical Index-Health Questionnaire [CMI] was administered at preinduction examination to 783 unselected men subsequently drafted into the Marine Corps. Responses on the CMI were related to chosen criteria about adequacy of performance of military duties." There was a significant correlation but it was "not sufficiently high to permit identification of every person who will fail to function effectively." —(G. H. Crampton)

8053. Carpenter, C. R., Greenhill, L. P., Hittinger, W. F., McCoy, E. P., McIntyre, C. J., Murnin, J. A., & Watkins, R. W. (Pennsylvania State U., State College.) THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOUND MOTION PICTURE PROFICIENCY TEST. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 509-523. —The advantages and disadvantages of the use of sound motion pictures in proficiency testing are discussed. From experience with the development of a proficiency test for Truck Vehicle Repairmen at the Aberdeen Ordnance School, the authors concluded that (1) high reliability can be obtained, (2) film tests can be practical to administer, can be objectively scored, and can test areas of performance not amenable to paper-pencil testing. Suggestions for use of motion picture tests in industry are given. —(A. S. Thompson)

8054. Cozan, Lee W. SHORT MENTAL ABILITY TEST FOR INDUSTRIAL USE. *J. Person. Adm. industr. Relat.*, 1954, 1, 191-194. —The Partington Pathways Test can be successfully utilized in industrial settings as a short test of mental ability. The advantages are the short working time needed for administration and scoring. Validation with the Otis Self-Administering Test of Mental Ability and the Adaptability Test show correlation coefficients of 0.74 and 0.72 respectively. —(H. Silverman)

8055. Denton, John C. BUILDING A FORCED-CHOICE PERSONALITY TEST. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 449-459. —A factor analysis of 200 items in a personality questionnaire yielded four factors—Ascendancy, Sociability, Emotional Stability, and Responsibility. When cross-checked on a second population, the factor of Responsibility dropped out and Cooperativeness appeared. The next step was to construct a forced-choice questionnaire designed to measure the same factors. This questionnaire, when included in a validation study involving selecting applicants for the position of Purchasing Agent, yielded validity coefficients ranging from .38 to .55. It is concluded that "a carefully constructed and carefully

checked forced-choice personality inventory can be very valuable in helping to select applicants for employment." —(A. S. Thompson)

8056. DuBois, Philip H., Teel, Kenneth S., & Petersen, Robert L. ON THE VALIDITY OF PROFICIENCY TESTS. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1954, 14, 605-616. —Four methods of validating proficiency tests are described: (1) direct judgment; (2) work sample; (3) class validity; and (4) curricular validity. Some methods for eliminating extraneous variance from proficiency tests are also presented. —(W. Coleman)

8057. Duffner, Gerald J. (USN Submarine Base, New London, Conn.) CREW SELECTION FOR SUBMARINE DUTY. *U.S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1954, 5, 1192-1198. —"Duty in submarines imposes unique demands and stresses which require that crews be carefully selected. Assessment of volunteers includes physical examination, psychologic tests, and an interview, in addition to performance in escape training and basic submarine school. Criterion and predictor research is based on the requirement for reliable criteria for predicting a successful submariner." —(G. H. Crampton)

8058. Fattu, Nicholas A., Pfeiffer, Egbert L., Demaree, Robert G., & Wilder, Carlton E. (Chanute AFB, Ill.) AN EVALUATION OF SELECTED MACHINIST TESTS FOR POSSIBLE USE AS AIR FORCE MACHINIST PROFICIENCY MEASURES. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-54, iii, 14 p. —"This Research Bulletin presents an evaluation of four previously developed job knowledge tests for measuring the proficiency of Air Force machinists. These tests, together with a specially constructed work-sample test, were administered to a total of 46 machinists at four bases. Supervisory and peer paired-comparison ratings of on-the-job performance were obtained. The findings indicated that job knowledge tests developed outside the Air Force and selected on the basis of expert judgment for their relevance to the job specialty appear to have potential usefulness as proficiency measures." —(W. F. Grether)

8059. Fiske, Donald W. (U. Chicago, Ill.) WHY DO WE USE SITUATIONAL PERFORMANCE TESTS? *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 464-469. —Situational performance tests fall between aptitude tests and on-the-job performance measures. Performance on a situational test is a function of capacity, involvement in the task and directionality of effort required by the test. Low validity may be due to inaccurate identification of the pertinent trait and discrepancy between the relative effectiveness of the individual in the situational tests and later in the actual job. We use situational performance tests in settings where capacity accounts for relatively little variance in output, where relative effectiveness is important, and particularly where more objective techniques are not available or have little usefulness. —(A. S. Thompson)

8060. Fleishman, Edwin A., & Spratte, Julius G. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) THE PREDICTION OF RADIO OPERATOR SUCCESS BY MEANS OF AURAL TESTS. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent., Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. AFPTRC-TR-54-66, v, 13 p. —"The present report describes a further evaluation of several kinds of auditory-perceptual tests for predicting success in radio operator training. . . All of the tests evaluated showed appreciable prediction of success in code re-

ception. The best single predictor was the Army Radio Code test ($r = .44$) ... A combination of the ARC, the Rhythm Discrimination Test, and the Code Distraction Test predicted code reception about as well ($R = .51$) as did the total battery of tests."—(W. F. Grether)

8061. Friedman, Gabriel, & Detter, Howard M. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) FACTOR ANALYSES OF AIRMAN CLASSIFICATION BATTERY AC-1A AND SELECTED AIR FORCE AND CIVILIAN TESTS FROM THE 1949 NORMATIVE SURVEY. USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1954, No. AFPTRC-TR-54-75, III, 17 p.—"This Research Bulletin reports a comparison of the common factorial content of the tests of the Airman Classification Battery with four civilian tests. In three analyses ten factors were obtained of which seven were common to all analyses and one was specific to each analysis. The factors of verbal comprehension, mechanical experience, numerical facility, perceptual speed, and academic information were best defined by the tests of the Airman Classification Battery. The factors of general reasoning and visualization were best defined by Parts II and VI of the Guilford-Zimmerman Aptitude Survey, although the Airman Classification Battery had moderate loadings on these factors. The Battery did not have significant loadings on the factors of inductive reasoning, judgment, and fluency of expression."—(W. F. Grether)

8062. Friedman, Gabriel, & Ivens, Frank C. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) FACTOR ANALYSES OF THE AIRMAN CLASSIFICATION BATTERY AC-1B; THE USES GENERAL APTITUDE TEST BATTERY, EXPERIMENTAL VISUALIZATION AND SPATIAL TESTS, AND PSYCHOMOTOR TESTS. USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1954, No. AFPTRC-TR-54-87, III, 14 p.—"This Research Bulletin describes a factor analysis to identify the common factorial content of the Airman Classification Battery and three selected sets of tests, the U.S. Employment Service General Aptitude Test Battery (USES GATB), the psychomotor tests of the Aircrew Classification Battery, and Air Force experimental spatial relations tests and paper-and-pencil tests of psychomotor abilities." The Airman Classification Battery had significant loadings of Mechanical Experience, Numerical Facility, Verbal Comprehension, and Perceptual Speed factors. The Airman Classification Battery does not reflect the Psychomotor Speed factor, as do the USES GATB tests and the experimental psychomotor tests. Nor does it measure the Psychomotor Coordination and Precision factors which are found in the Aircrew Classification Battery and USES psychomotor tests.—(W. F. Grether)

8063. Hagerty, Philip E. WHY NOT TAKE THE "RATING" OUT OF PERFORMANCE RATING? Publ. person. Rev., 1955, 16 (1), 39-44.—Performance ratings are used as a basis for two management functions: (1) personnel actions, and (2) employee improvement. Ratings cannot serve as aids in personnel actions within the civil service, although this function may be served in private industry. For employee improvement there should be a personnel review conducted by each supervisor. The review should be no more than a discussion between supervisor and employee covering the following topics: quantity and quality of work, amount of supervision required, and relationships with other employees.—(A. J. Spector)

8064. Hembree, Howard W. CRITERIA OF SOLDIER ACCEPTANCE. US Army, Qm. Res. Developm. Cent. environ. protection Div. Rep., 1954, No. 229, 31 p.—This investigation described an attempt to develop a generalized method for attacking criterion problems. A modification of the nominating technique was used as an interrogation device to elicit judgments that certain items of quartermaster clothing and personal equipment were acceptable or not acceptable and the reasons underlying these judgments. 18 dimensions of criteria of soldier acceptance were isolated and defined, e.g., appearance, personal comfort, personal protection, item quality and item effectiveness. Soldier acceptance was found to vary from soldier to soldier, from type of duty to type of duty and from item to item. The reliability of the procedure used to isolate the order underlying the judgments was indicated by high inter-correlations among independent classifications and by the fact that a finite number of dimensions was isolated which generalized across groups and across items.

8065. Humphreys, Lloyd G. THE IMPORTANCE OF APTITUDE TESTS IN THE SELECTION OF AIR FORCE PERSONNEL. Amer. Scientist, 1955, 43, 100-108.—In a critique of Kubie's criticism (see 28: 8710, 8711) of aptitude testing the author presents evidence of their value in selecting personnel and points out the inadequacy of clinical judgment for the purpose. He further discusses the potential values in selecting scientists. L. S. Kubie in replying to the criticism (pp. 105-108) pleads for research that will utilize both tests and clinical judgments of unconscious forces.—(C. M. Louttit)

8066. Jasper, William. A REPORT ON THE USE OF ACHIEVEMENT TESTS TO SELECT SUBPROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING POSITIONS. Pasadena, Calif.: Board of U.S. Civil Service Examiners for Scientists and Engineers, 1954, v. 34 p.—Given the problem of determining whether subprofessional employees have acquired through training and experience the fundamental knowledges equivalent to those gained from a 4-year engineering curriculum, objective tests of achievement were instituted. The tests used were a CSC test in engineering fundamentals and specialized tests in electronic and mechanical engineering. This report describes a validity study using degree-non-degree and supervisory ratings criteria. "The most significant result of the (testing) program has been the improved utilization of existing manpower at the (California Naval) laboratories."—(D. G. Livingston)

8067. Kneill, Dorothy M., & Stice, Glen F. (Randolph AFB, Tex.) DEVELOPMENT OF ATTITUDE SCALES RELEVANT TO COMBAT CREW MEMBERSHIP. USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1954, No. AFPTRC-TR-54-83, IV, 27 p.—"This Research Bulletin describes the development of a set of attitude scales for predicting bomber crew performance. Three forms of an objective-type questionnaire, designed to assess the attitudes of Air Force members toward factors judged to be relevant to the Air Force, were administered to B-29 crews in training at Randolph Air Force Base. Analyses performed on the three forms led to the elicitation of seven scales with internal consistency estimates of reliability ranging from .44 to .77. The results indicate that a number of dimensions of attitudes can be identified for measurement which seem likely to relate to criterion measures of performance."—(W. F. Grether)

8068. Lockman, Robert Frank. AN EVALUATION OF NAVAL AVIATION CADET SELECTION MEASURES USING MULTIVARIATE DISCRIMINATORY STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1263-1263.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

8069. Lockman, Robert F. MULTIVARIATE STATISTICAL ANALYSES OF NAVAL AVIATION CADET SELECTION MEASURES. *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 057.04.05, III, 22 p.—The purpose of this research was to investigate the multivariate discriminatory and predictive effectiveness of the naval aviation cadet selection battery. A one-year sample of 1685 selected cadets was used. A pass-at-risk primary training criterion was statistically justified since flight failures and voluntary withdrawals could not be discriminated by the generalized distance function. For predicting criterion group membership, both the linear discriminant function and a multiple biserial prediction equation were equally effective. In general, predictable criterion variance existed for the selected cadets using the selection measures multivariately with the dichotomous criterion. The possible utilization of this variance for further selection and training purposes was discussed.

8070. McReynolds, Jane. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) ADMINISTRATION OF THE AVIATION CADET-OFFICER CANDIDATE QUALIFYING TEST UNDER OPERATIONAL VERSUS PART-TIMED CONDITIONS. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. AFPTRC-TR-54-78, III, 7 p.—"This Research Bulletin reports a study of the practicality of utilizing specific time limits in administration of the Aviation Cadet-Officer Candidate Qualifying Test. Scores achieved by new airmen with a specific time limit for each section of the test are compared with those of new airmen taking the test under the operational administrative procedure which does not involve the use of specific time limits. The groups, equated on all variables of the Airman Classification Battery, took the test in two sessions; the actual testing time for both groups was the same. There were significant differences between groups for 6 of the 13 subtests with all differences in favor of the group given specific time limits."—(W. F. Grether)

8071. Miller, Robert B., Folley, John D., Jr., & Smith, Philip R. (Amer. Inst. Res., Pittsburgh, Pa.) A COMPARISON OF JOB REQUIREMENTS FOR LINE MAINTENANCE OF TWO SETS OF ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. AFPTRC-TR-54-83, v, 17 p.—"This Technical Report presents a comparison of job requirements for line maintenance personnel on the AN/APQ-24 and K-1 Bombardment-Naval Systems, based upon results obtained in the development and evaluation of a method for anticipating the maintenance job requirements of newly developed electronics equipment. . . . The analysis suggests that although many of the individual behaviors in the two jobs studied are more or less equivalent (judged to be transferable) the organizations of these behaviors into procedures tend to be so different as not to be transferable unless the same components of hardware are common to both types of equipment."—(W. F. Grether)

8072. Poe, Arthur C., & Ambler, Rosalie E. THE EVALUATION OF A FORCED CHOICE RATING FORM FOR DETERMINATION OF THE LEADERSHIP

POTENTIAL OF PRE-FLIGHT NAVCADS. *US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. NM 001 058.16.04, 13, vii p.—Two equivalent forced choice forms were administered to 372 Naval Aviation Cadets to determine their value in identifying the leadership potential of their fellow cadets. Criterion data were peer nominations for leadership. A composite score of Part I (composed of complimentary statements) of both forms by two raters was most predictive. Validity was .56. Rater-rater reliability was .56. Form reliability was .83. Rater bias caused by criterion standing of the rater was not operative. Multiple regression was used to evaluate the forms relative to measures currently used in training. These forms and Officer-Like Qualities were most significant contributors to the criterion.

8073. Rudowski, Witold. PSYCHOTECHNIKA I JEJ ZNACZENIE DLA DOBORU SPECJALISTÓW W WOJSKU. (Psychotechnics and its significance for the selection of specialists in the army.) *Lekarz wojskowy*, 1948, 24, 415-427.—The author stresses the importance of the psychotechnics for the proper choice of military specialists what is especially important in view of the contemporary level of technics and the present state of motorization of the army. He reviews the development of military testing methods and a number of tests used in the Polish army before and after the last war (air force). 14 references.—(M. Chojnowski)

8074. Stevens, Samuel Nowell. DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONALITY TEST FOR EXECUTIVE SELECTION. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1955, 15, 997.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

8075. Trites, David K. PSYCHIATRIC SCREENING OF FLYING PERSONNEL; RESEARCH ON THE PERSONAL INVENTORY TEST. *USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. 21-0202-0007, (Rep. No. 8), 13 p.—The Personal Inventory is a forced-choice test composed of 20 pairs of statements. Item analysis indicated 12 of the pairs discriminated between 46 satisfactorily adjusted and 46 unsatisfactorily adjusted aviation cadets. Validation of this 12-item scoring key produced biserial validity coefficients ranging from .31 to .40, depending on the characteristics of the criterion groups used. Application of a cutting score to the score distribution of all cases, except the experimental sample, screened 13% of the total group. 72% of these were identified correctly as failures. These findings indicate that the test will probably be useful in a battery of psychiatric screening devices.

8076. Tucker, Joseph A., Jr. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) USE OF PREVIOUS FLYING EXPERIENCE AS A PREDICTOR VARIABLE. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. AFPTRC-TR-54-71, III, 6 p.—"In the process of classifying Air Force applicants for assignment to flying training, consideration is given to the applicant's report of previous flying experience. It was found during World War II that possession of a private or commercial pilot's license enhanced the student's likelihood of success in military flying training. . . . Previous flying experience is a qualitative asset, however, and it is difficult to quantify for inclusion in a prediction formula. This Research Bulletin discusses the findings of an experimental approach to the quantification of previous flying experience."—(W. F. Grether)

8077. Vallance, Theodore R. & Glickman, Albert S. **THE VERBAL-NUMERICAL TEST: DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION.** *USN Bur. Nav. Pers., Tech. Bull.*, 1954, No. 54-15, III, 16, A-5, B-2 p.—The Verbal-Numerical Test consists of 100 multiple-choice items presenting numerical problems in verbal form. The novelty of the task and the severe time limit are such as to induce stress and to make the test as a whole quite difficult. Several forms of the test were developed and administered to samples of women Naval officer trainees and to men in the Navy's Officer Candidate School at Newport, Rhode Island. All forms showed satisfactory validities against academic performance criteria, and when used in combination with other variables in an experimental battery which has been proven a successful predictor of OCS success in cross-validation and generalization studies.

8078. Weislogel, Robert L. (American Institute for Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.) **DEVELOPMENT OF SITUATIONAL TESTS FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 492-497.—The advantage of situation tests seems to lie in the possibility of evaluating (1) possession of the necessary skills, (2) recognition of need to apply these skills at the appropriate time, and (3) willingness to apply the skills. Three studies are briefly described, yielding validity coefficients from .20 to .46. Suggestions for constructing and scoring situational tests are made.—(A. S. Thompson)

8079. Wilkins, Walter L. (St. Louis U., Mo.) **SELECTION OF MARINE CORPS PLATOON LEADERS.** *U.S. Armed Forces med. J.*, 1954, 5, 1184-1191.—It was found that "the best predictor of how a platoon leader in combat will be judged for over-all effectiveness by his immediate superior is the estimate of his fellow candidates before he is commissioned." Results from other predictive techniques that were not so successful (i.e. certain ratings, paper-and-pencil and projective tests) are described.—(G. H. Crampton)

(See also abstract 7047)

Labor-Management Relations

8080. Becker, William. **CONFLICT AS A SOURCE OF SOLIDARITY: SOME NOTES ON THE CALIFORNIA FARM LABOR SCENE.** *J. soc. Issues*, 1953, 9 (1), 25-28.—"The National Agricultural Workers Union (AFL) combines within its ranks probably more minority groups than any other union in the U.S. . . : Mexicans, Filipinos, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, Negroes." Each group is commonly hired for a different crop or for a different operation. "And yet, in many instances, an intense solidarity has been achieved, despite initial intergroup hostility and rivalry. The solidarity has grown out of a conflict situation in which fused a common feeling among the workers, a common hate of a known, identifiable enemy (the grower), and a common goal, the winning of more money." The solidarity which develops overrides older prejudice and facilitates subsequent inter-ethnic relations even in non-union spheres of activity.—(J. A. Fishman)

8081. Buchanan, Paul C. **A SYSTEM FOR EVALUATING SUPERVISORY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.** *Personnel*, 1955, 31, 335-347.—Two types of evaluation can and should be applied as measures of a

training program. The first type asks the question, "Does the program meet the needs for which it was built?" The second type asks, "Are the processes used in developing the program appropriate?" Evaluation of the first type may be performed by established before-after and after-only methods. 8 measures of "appropriateness" are furnished, in worksheet form. 37-item bibliography.—(D. G. Livingston)

8082. Burns, Robert K. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **ATTITUDE SURVEYS AND THE DIAGNOSIS OF ORGANIZATION NEEDS.** *Amer. Mgmt. Ass. Person. Ser.*, 1954, No. 157, 8-17.—The two basic approaches to attitude surveys, content of attitude surveys, how to carry out an attitude survey properly, and how to interpret results make up most of the report. 6 important ways in which the attitude survey can contribute to improving managerial and organization effectiveness are discussed briefly.—(T. R. Lindbom)

8083. Capoi, Marco. (Neugutstr. 10, Aarau, Switzerland.) **DIE BEURTEILUNG DER MITARBEITER IM INDUSTRIELLEN BETRIEBE.** (The appraisal of coworkers in the industrial plant.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1954, 23, 250-253.—Systematic but casual appearing conversations with employees and management in a medium-sized metallurgical plant showed that (1) both groups feel a need for appraisal; (2) while the right of the supervisor to appraise is not questioned, his method of appraisal frequently is; (3) a fair method of appraisal uses an objective type of rating for attitudes and behavior in specific situations. Furthermore, appraisal results should be given a positive interpretation, reasons for shortcomings should be sought (they may be the fault of the supervisor rather than of the worker), and the results should be utilized for counseling and for setting of goals for the individual.—(D. F. Mindlin)

8084. Chinoy, Ely. **THE TRADITION OF OPPORTUNITY AND THE ASPIRATIONS OF AUTOMOBILE WORKERS.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1271-1272.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Columbia U.

8085. Comrey, Andrew L. (U. California, Los Angeles.), Pfiffner, John M., & High, Wallace. **FACTORS INFLUENCING ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS V. A SURVEY OF DISTRICT RANGERS.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 533-547.—From ratings of district ranger personnel by high forest officials, 69 district rangers were divided into four criterion groups. Questionnaires designed to measure dimensions of supervisor-supervisee relations were administered to the district rangers, and their field service workers. Negative results were obtained when the questionnaire results of the district rangers were compared with the criterion. The results from the field service personnel revealed that the better supervisors are more effective at planning, organizing, and public relations, act consistently, demand adherence to regulations and are judged competent by their subordinates. Questions dealing with the human relations aspect of their performance were not differentiating.—(A. S. Thompson)

8086. Fredriksen, C. W., & Martinson, Helmer. **HELPING SUPERVISORS TRAIN THEMSELVES IN HUMAN RELATIONS: A CASE STUDY.** *Personnel*, 1955, 31, 323-334.—When participants in a supervisory development program discussed disguised problem cases arising from their own operating ex-

periences, the result was heightened interest in and an expanded outlook upon their training. Special efforts were also made to conduct training in such ways as were consistent with what the supervisors perceived their own status to be, e.g., by allowing them to retain control of the discussion and by minimizing threats to status.—(D. G. Livingston)

8087. Gangrade, K. D. (Delhi (India) School of Social Work.) **EMPLOYEE MORALE.** *Indian J. Soc. Wk.*, 1954, 15, 175-183.—A multiple choice questionnaire was distributed to 715 literate workers and 83 supervisors of a "unit in Bombay." The returns were 485 and 43 respectively. The results suggest that "good and efficient workers and good employee morale cannot be built up by just swelling the pay envelopes of the workers." It can be concluded that workers want "suitable work", and supervisors want "preservation of self-respect," and that "the relationship between employees and the employers is of more importance to achieve maximum productivity and happiness than any other factor."—(R. Schaeff)

8088. Ganguli, H. C. (Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.) **EFFECT OF UNION MEMBERSHIP ON ATTITUDE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.** *Indian J. Soc. Wk.*, 1954, 15, 189-199.—Depth interviews, utilizing an attitude scale, were secured from 269 union, and 111 unattached workers of a Calcutta engineering factory. The answers of the two groups for 21 of the most discriminating items were compared. For 12 items the difference is statistically significant. Factor analysis of these, plus another near significant item, suggests a general factor running through all of the attitudinal items that may be identified with some sort of general confidence in the company and its management. The existence of a "fairly clear-cut pro- or anti-company attitude" is postulated. The former is largely present among non-union workers and the latter amongst union workers.—(R. Schaeff)

8089. Graham, D., & Sluckin, W. **DIFFERENT KINDS OF REWARD AS INDUSTRIAL INCENTIVES.** *Res. Rev.*, Durham, 1954, No. 5, 54-58.—A pilot study carried out in the northeast of England on the main factors workers in different occupations consider important in their jobs. Six groups of workers were given a list of six factors—pay, hours of employment, prospects of promotion, and interesting work—and asked to arrange them in the order of importance with reference to their jobs. The categories of workers were tailors, skilled laborers, shop assistants, unskilled girls, office girls, and miners. The results pointed out that pay is evidently the most significant of the factors considered and that prospects for promotion are the least significant. The authors suggest that these preferences might represent what the workers think they should prefer, rather than what they actually prefer. To determine whether this is so, it would be necessary to conduct representative intensive interviews.—(W. W. Brickman)

8090. Herberg, Will. **THE OLD-TIMERS AND THE NEWCOMERS: ETHNIC GROUP RELATIONS IN A NEEDLE TRADES UNION.** *J. soc. Issues*, 1953, 9 (1), 12-19.—Attitudes toward newcomers in 2 ILGWU-AFL locals, one exclusively Italian, the other ethnically mixed, are examined as the years have brought changes in memberships. "The ethnic newcomers are made the object of very much the same stereotypes ("selfish," "lazy," "irresponsible," "bad un-

ion people," etc.) that were once applied to the now dominant groups of oldtimers. For the oldtimers the union represented the structuring of a socio-ideological ideal to which they brought a willingness for extreme personal sacrifice. For the newcomers the union is, basically, a highly valued but bureaucratized and routinized service organization. "The virtual breakdown of the organic process of leadership replacement is therefore closely related to this sharp discontinuity of membership generations, which... has its ethnic aspects as well."—(J. A. Fishman)

8091. Hope, John, II. **THE SELF-SURVEY OF THE PACKINGHOUSE UNION: A TECHNIQUE FOR EFFECTING CHANGE.** *J. soc. Issues*, 1953, 9 (1), 26-36.—The United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) decided to conduct a self survey (with the help of the Race Relations Department at Fisk University) in order to discover the dimensions of the minority group problems of the many ethnic groups which constitute its membership. Both "local union studies" of the practices reported by officials of UPWA unions throughout the country, and "rank-and-file studies" of random samples of members in several cities were undertaken. As a result of the self-surveys, local as well as a national anti-discrimination departments were established.—(J. A. Fishman)

8092. Jennings, Eugene Emerson. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) **DEMOCRATIC SUPERVISION THRIVES ONLY IN THE RIGHT GROUP CLIMATE.** *Personnel J.*, 1955, 33, 296-299.—If the right climate or atmosphere is created by the supervisor, the employees will willingly participate in making suggestions to improve efficiency. To create the desirable atmosphere, the supervisor should consider the employees' needs such as those for independence, be willing to consider background troubles and give every worker status so as to eliminate informal leaders who may oppose the supervisor.—(M. B. Mitchell)

8093. Jennings, Eugene E. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) **ELEMENTS OF DEMOCRATIC SUPERVISION.** *Advanced Mgmt.*, 1954, 10 (10), 19-22.—A comparison among democratic, autocratic, and laissez faire leadership in terms of group and leader behaviors and attitudes. Eleven different aspects or characteristics of democratic leadership are covered.—(A. Canfield)

8094. Johnson, Rossall James. **AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ABILITY OF SUPERVISORS TO PREDICT RESPONSES OF THEIR SUBORDINATES.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1345.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, Purdue U.

8095. Koch, Karl. (Psychotechn. Institut, Luzern, Switzerland.) **GEMÜT UND BERUF.** (Emotional character and the job.) *Heilpädagog. Werkbl.*, 1954, 23, 215-228.—Emotional character and personal involvement of the worker influence the atmosphere at work, personal satisfaction, efficiency, etc. Vocational choice should take into consideration the person's emotional character, since certain occupations call for certain types of emotional disposition. Two types of employees stand out as desirable: those most able in the work and those workers, often average in their job performance, who contribute to a good atmosphere or morale by their emotional character, friendliness, humor, etc.—(D. F. Mindlin)

8096. Kornhauser, William. **IDEOLOGY AND INTERESTS: THE DETERMINANTS OF UNION AC-**

TIONS. *J. soc. Issues*, 1953, 9(1), 49-60.—A majority of 34 of the largest unions in the U.S. (16 AFL, 13 CIO, 5 indep.) have no formal program on race relations. Those that do have relegate these activities to a sphere apart from their central concerns. Usually, formal race relations programs are not integrated with central trade union functions; instead they are expressions of ideological conceptions. "As such, they tend to become the sphere of operation for labor intellectuals and reformers, roles marginal to the trade union as service institution and interest group."—(J. A. Fishman)

8097. Lindsay, E. Bonar. **SURVEY OF A GROWING PROBLEM: FOREMAN-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS.** *Advanced Mgmt*, 1954, 19(9), 25-28.—Ideas are presented on how the three big problems in this field can be overcome, i.e., compensation, communications, and the building of a management team. Seven basic rules of consultative supervision are presented along with some communication techniques.—(A. Canfield)

8098. McCauley, William E. **DESTRUCTION OF THE MERIT INCREASE.** *Advanced Mgmt*, 1954, 19(7), 19-25.—A discussion of the effect of recent blanket wage increases based on cost-of-living and productivity adjustments, and their effect on individual productivity recognition. A strong appeal is made for a wage plan built upon the judicious and systematic use of merit increases.—(A. Canfield)

8099. Mann, Floyd, & Dent, James. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) **APPRAISALS OF SUPERVISORS AND ATTITUDES OF THEIR EMPLOYEES IN AN ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY.** *Ann Arbor, Mich.: Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan*, 1954, 39 p. (Institute for Social Research, Human Relations Program, Sec. 1, Rep. 4.)—Eight accounting departments of the Detroit Edison Company were studied, by having employees indicate attitudes and opinions in an anonymous paper and pencil questionnaire. Supervisors also indicated their attitudes toward their superior and their employees, after each supervisor had had a conference with his superior regarding his own appraisal. Bar diagrams are presented, showing supervisors' traits subdivided in terms of their promotability ratings as assigned by their own superiors; for example, what percentages of those rated as promotable now, later, or questionable "go to hat" for their workers? Supervisors' feelings about their own work situation and superior officer are similarly presented.—(R. W. Husband)

8100. Roby, Thornton B. (Randolph AFB, Tex.) **AN EMPIRICAL EVALUATION OF WORK PARTNER CHOICES AFTER LIMITED CONTACT.** *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent., Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. AFPTRC-54-69, IV, 28 p.—"... A method of assembling B-29 bomber crews by the use of preferential rankings of potential crew members is evaluated. Each of a group of aircraft commanders, pilots, and flight engineers ranked those in two specialties excluding their own in order of desirability of crew members. Rankings were based on aircrew self-description forms and brief face-to-face discussion group sessions on prospective members who were not present. The findings indicate that with some modifications this procedure may be valuable operationally."—(W. F. Grether)

8101. Rose, Arnold. **THE INFLUENCE OF A BORDER CITY UNION ON THE RACE ATTITUDES**

OF ITS MEMBERS. *J. soc. Issues*, 1953, 9(1), 20-24.—"A positive and explicit program to reduce race prejudice on the part of a union's leaders can have a significant, although partial, effect on union members, even in a Border City.... Insofar as the union's leaders can rationally demonstrate to its prejudiced members that union solidarity extends to matters hitherto perceived to be outside the union's bailiwick, prejudice will decline in regard to these other matters.... The American union is to be considered as a small center of power in a democratic society made up of a number of... pressure groups. The union can use its influence with, cooperate with, and even "log-roll" with, those other pressure groups, [towards]... improving race relations...."—(J. A. Fishman)

8102. Seashore, Stanley Emanuel. **GROUP COHESIVENESS AS A FACTOR IN INDUSTRIAL MORALE AND PRODUCTIVITY.** *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1266-1269.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

8103. Speroff, B. J. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPATHIC ABILITY AND SUPERVISORY KNOWLEDGE.** *J. person. Adm. industr. Relat.*, 1954, 1, 195-197.—A total of 175 students were administered File and Remmers' How Supervise? test and Kerr and Speroff's Empathy Test. Results seem to show that comprehension of the skills of supervision as measured by the former are significantly correlated to one's ability to understand behavior tones as measured by the latter.—(H. Silverman)

8104. Speroff, B. J. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **THERE'S DANGER IN TRYING TO MAKE "EVERY SUPERVISOR A COUNSELOR."** *Personnel J.*, 1955, 33, 375-377.—Supervisors can not be expected to be skilled counselors, but should learn to understand and help their employees when possible. They should be able to recognize problem employees and refer them to trained counselors.—(M. B. Mitchell)

8105. Stevens, Richard. (Scheideler, Beck, and Warner, New York.) **ARE HUMAN RELATIONS PLANS LIKE THE EMPEROR'S CLOTHES?** *Advanced Mgmt*, 1954, 19(9), 14-16.—A sharp appraisal of the current emphasis and attention on the techniques and systems of achieving employee morale, productivity, and tenure. States a case for the recognition and development of a basic philosophy of inter-personal relations.—(A. Canfield)

8106. Wadsworth, Guy W., Jr. (Southern Counties Gas Co., Los Angeles, Calif.) **NON-FINANCIAL INCENTIVES.** *Personnel J.*, 1955, 33, 286-290.—The best non-financial incentive is a good relationship with the boss. To develop this relationship, the supervisors should give praise as warranted to all involved. They should assume that their employees want to do a good job. Corrective interviews should begin with praise for the employee's good points and give him the feeling that the supervisor is interested in helping him improve. Every employee should be given a chance to succeed. Personnel relationships should be checked regularly and steps taken to improve the weak spots.—(M. B. Mitchell)

8107. Wilson, Robert C., High, Wallace S. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.), Beem, Helen P., & Comrey, Andrew L. **FACTORS INFLUENCING ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS. IV. A SURVEY**

OF SUPERVISORS AND WORKERS. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 525-531.—A group of production shops at a Naval air station were classified according to three levels of general effectiveness. Supervisors and workers filled out questionnaires measuring various dimensions of employee attitudes. Differences among the shop groups were studied. None of the dimensions in the supervisor questionnaire and only one in the worker questionnaire were found to be significantly related to the criterion.—(A. S. Thompson)

(See also abstract 7147)

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

8108. Reuchlin, M. LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA PSYCHOLOGIE DU TRAVAIL AU XX^e SIÈCLE. (The development of industrial psychology in the 20th century.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1954, 47-51, 209-232.—This is a brief account of methodological trends in applied psychology, from Galton through Binet, Munsterberg, and Spearman to occupational aptitude tests, personality tests utilized in industry and human and industrial relations. 82 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

8109. Velle, Lester. DIE AUFGABEN DES PSYCHIATERS IN DER INDUSTRIE. (The tasks of the psychiatrist in industry.) *Menach u. Arbeit*, 1954, 6 (4-6), 8-9.—In the past the task of the industrial psychiatrist was limited to personnel selection. Today his main objective is accident prevention. In the opinion of industrial physicians, accidents are caused by acute or chronic emotional disturbances in 4 out of 5 cases. Early detection of accident proneness is therefore important.—(E. Schwerin)

Industry

8110. Bilodeau, Edward A. (Lackland AFB, Tex.) RECENT EXPERIMENTS ON KNOWLEDGE OF RESULTS WITH PSYCHOMOTOR DEVICES. *USAF Person. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull.*, 1954, No. AFPTRC-TR-54-66, III, 13 p.—"In this ... which reviews several recent experiments on knowledge of results, there is logical evidence that skill can be acquired independently of its measurement, for there exist psychomotor training situations where the operator's knowledge of response measures is of no real consequence. The instructor's knowledge of performance, therefore, must not be confused with the trainee's knowledge of results. These observations bear on the design and cost of certain types of training devices and, more generally, on an understanding of human psychomotor behavior."—(W. F. Grether)

8111. Blaisdell, Paul H. THE NEGLECTED ELEMENT IN HIGHWAY SAFETY. *Publ. Hlth Rep.*, Wash., 1954, 69, 769-772.—Failure to diminish effectively the rate of traffic accidents and deaths is due to almost exclusive emphasis on improvements in the construction of vehicles and roads without corresponding emphasis on the search for an "answer to the riddle of the human being at the wheel." Specific studies are needed to establish, among others, "what speed is suitable for the mental and emotional stability of today's driver and his need for care and caution," and the reasons for highway users' reactions to traffic problems and rules. There is great need for stress on the human element

in driver education and for a reappraisal of traffic rules and laws.—(G. M. Hochbaum)

8112. Bradley, James V. CONTROL-DISPLAY ASSOCIATION PREFERENCES FOR GANGED CONTROLS. *USAF, WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-379, iv, 12 p.—Knob-dial associations were obtained with dials in horizontal and vertical arrays above, below, to the left of, and to the right of the knobs, and with dials differing in size, shape and distance from the knob axis. Knob-dial associations were found to be influenced by all of these factors except dial shape. Associations which were both strong and relatively unrivaled were found for dial position in a horizontal array (except when the array is to the left of the knobs), and for dial size. Subjects associated the spatial knob progression, front knob to back knob with the spatial dial progression, left dial to right dial and with the dial size progression, smallest dial to largest dial. Strong, but strongly rivaled, associations were found for dial position in a vertical array and for dial distance from the knob axis.

8113. Bradley, James V. DESIRABLE CONTROL-DISPLAY RELATIONSHIPS FOR MOVING SCALE INSTRUMENTS. *USAF WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-423, v, 20 p.—This report summarizes a series of experiments designed (1) to investigate the effects of certain control-display relationships on making settings with moving-scale instruments, (2) to attempt to find the optimum control to moving-scale display relationship. Two recommendations resulted: (1) Moving-scale assemblies, for use where the operator will never make control adjustments without simultaneously looking at the associated display, should have a dial which rotates in the same direction as its control knob and whose scale numbers increase from left to right. At least two scale numbers should be visible in the display aperture at all times. (2) When the operator may make crucial control adjustments by "blind reaching" (i.e., without looking at the display), moving-scale assemblies should not be used.

8114. Brown, Fred R., Crumley, Lloyd M., & Alsher, David. THE DEVELOPMENT OF INSPECTION METHODS AND CRITERIA FOR OPTICAL DISTORTION IN COCKPIT ENCLOSURES. PART I—A STUDY OF INSPECTION METHODS FOR OPTICAL DISTORTION IN AIRCRAFT TRANSPARENCIES. *US Naval Air exp. Sta. Aeronaut. med. equip. Lab. Rep.*, 1954, No. TED NAM AE-4405, Part I, 18 p.—A study has been made to determine the most practicable method which will reliably reveal the visually significant variations in optical deviation in aircraft transparencies. The study has included a determination of the characteristics of the variations of deviation in transparencies which are most influential in rendering the transparencies objectionable to pilots. Double aperture photography of a grid screen (1" x 1" squares) is proposed as the simplest and most reliable test to detect such variations of deviation.

8115. Chapman, A. L. (Public Health Service Headquarters Region II, New York.) AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL APPROACH TO TRAFFIC SAFETY. *Publ. Hlth Rep.*, Wash., 1954, 69, 773-775.—In view of the contribution that epidemiology has made to the control of infectious diseases, it is apparent that the "conduct of epidemiological studies is a prerequisite for developing better methods of preventing

traffic injuries and deaths." Such studies are needed to answer questions concerning the reasons why drivers violate traffic regulations and concerning the causes of unsafe driving in general. The costs involved in such studies are presented and defended on the basis that they would produce facts which must be available to administrators and legislators before these can successfully initiate and back up suggested action to deal with the problems of traffic accidents.—(C. M. Hochbaum)

8116. Crook, Mason N., & Baxter, Frances Schulze. (Tufts Coll., Medford, Mass.) THE DESIGN OF DIGITS. USAF, WADC Tech. Rep., 1954, No. 54-263, v, 65 p.—Design characteristics of transilluminated numerals in the Air Force-Navy Aeronautical style at very low brightness were investigated. The experimental results indicate narrow stroke widths and the close spacing were unfavorable. With area held constant, the effect of height/width ratio varied from digit to digit. Configurational characteristics could not readily be improved, but a round-tipped "3" in an open style was found to be superior to the standard flat-topped design. Data on confusions among both intact digits and digits with small stroke defects showed reasonable degrees of consistency. A number of special observations for which the test situation was well suited threw light on problems of experimental technique.

8117. Crumley, Lloyd M., & Atkinson, William. HUMAN ENGINEERING INVESTIGATION OF THE EXTERIOR LIGHTING OF NAVAL AIRCRAFT. PART I—A STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF FLASH RATE AND ON/OFF RATIO ON THE DETECTABILITY OF FLASHING LIGHTS. US Naval Air exp. Sta. Aeronaut. med. equip. Lab. Rep., 1954, No. TED NAM EL 52003, Part I, 18 p.—Results of an analysis of variance performed on the averages of the 15 times each flash rate X on/off ratio combination appeared for four subjects (one subject was dropped as atypical) indicated that flash rate was not a factor in the detection time but that there was significant subject X flash rate interaction; that subject was a significant factor and that on/off ratio was significant with ratios below 2/1 better than those above 2/1.

8118. Crumley, Lloyd M., Atkinson, William, & Fletcher, Dorothy E. THE DEVELOPMENT OF INSPECTION METHODS AND CRITERIA FOR OPTICAL DISTORTION IN COCKPIT ENCLOSURES. PART 2—VALIDATION OF AN INSPECTION TEST FOR WINDSHIELD DISTORTION. US Naval Air exp. Sta. Aeronaut. med. equip. Lab. Rep., 1954, No. TED NAM AE-4405, Part 2, 18 p.—In a previous study (see 29: 8114), an inspection test of aircraft windshield distortion was constructed so that it would agree in ordering windshields with a criterion of pilot judgments of the suitability of the windshields for use in aircraft on the basis of visual quality. The present cross-validation, with a selected set of windshields, indicates that the inspection test reliably predicts this criterion. Individual judges, using the inspection test, agree in relative scoring of windshields but disagree in overall level of scoring.

8119. Deese, James. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) SIGNAL SIZE AND DETECTABILITY ON A PPI DISPLAY. USAF, WADC Tech. Rep., 1954, No. 54-166, iv, 13 p.—In the present experi-

ment the detectability of signals of various sizes presented on an intensity-modulated CRT display was investigated. The size-detectability function was investigated at two levels of CRT bias or background luminance. For both bright and dim background luminance detectability on the CRT display varies as a function of the size of signal. In the case of both dim and bright background luminance the size-detectability functions obtained in CRT displays are considerably attenuated from that predicted from classical studies on size-threshold relationships. In addition, a technique was devised for measuring the approximate luminance-level on the face of a PPI display by means of direct comparison photometry.

8120. Fitts, Paul M. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) THE INFORMATION CAPACITY OF THE HUMAN MOTOR SYSTEM IN CONTROLLING THE AMPLITUDE OF MOVEMENT. USAF Pers. Train. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1954, No. 54-41, 11 p.—Reprinted from J. exp. Psychol., 1954, 47, 381-391, (see 29: 2059).

8121. Gatti, Jennie. REPORTS OF RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF ENGINEERING PSYCHOLOGY. USAF, WADC Tech. Rep., 1954, No. 54-220, iii, 31 p.—This 287-item bibliography lists by functional groupings the authors and titles of the reports published by the Psychology Branch, Aero Medical Laboratory, Directorate of Research, Wright Air Development Center, since its inception in 1954.

8122. Gerall, Arnold A., Sampson, Philip B., & Spragg, S. D. S. METHOD FOR STUDYING PERFORMANCE ON A SIMPLE TRACKING TASK AS A FUNCTION OF RADIUS AND LOADING OF CONTROL CRANKS. US Army Med. Res. Lab. Rep., 1954, No. 144, ii, 18 p.—Four trained subjects were tested on a simple tracking task in which the operator was required, by using two hand cranks, to align a follower on a stationary target suddenly appearing on the face of a cathode ray oscilloscope. Three crank radii (2, 4, and 6 inches), and 5 frictional forces (3, 6, 9, 12, and 15 pounds) were used. The results of this preliminary experiment showed that reactions varied with friction but not with crank radius, that travel times and total times were significantly related to crank radius and friction. Adjustment times were not analyzed.

8123. Gerathewohl, Siegfried J. CONSPICUITY OF FLASHING LIGHT SIGNALS: EFFECTS OF VARIATION AMONG FREQUENCY, DURATION, AND CONTRAST OF THE SIGNALS. USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1954, Proj. No. 21-1205-0012 (Rep. No. 1), 7 p.—Experiments were made on the conspicuity of flashing light signals using a multiple complex reaction test. Signal conspicuity was measured in terms of reaction time. Highly significant interactions were found between frequency and contrast. The signal of 3 flashes per second was found to be the most effective one under the conditions tested so far.

8124. Gerathewohl, Siegfried J. DIE PSYCHOLOGIE DES MENSCHEN IM FLUGZEUG. (The psychology of the human being in an aircraft.) Munich: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1954. 269 p. DM 23.40.—The threefold purpose of the volume is to present German contributions to aviation psychology, survey accomplishments of other nations, and outline future needs in the area. Research and conclusions are

examined with respect to aviation history, perception and response, and behavioral effects of separation from the earth's surface. 88 references.—(R. Tyson)

8125. Guyer, Richard B., & Boyd, John M. (Continental Can Co., Chicago, Ill.) FLAVOR STUDIES OF CANNED SINGLE STRENGTH ORANGE JUICE. *Food Tech.*, 1954, 8, 295-297.—To determine whether peel oil is responsible for the normal flavor deterioration of canned orange juice during storage samples containing different amounts of peel oil were stored at three temperatures and tested by a 10 member taste panel at monthly intervals. Concentrations of peel oil were equalized before testing. Samples were presented in groups of 4-6 to be rated for acceptability. At each withdrawal each sample was rated twice by each subject. An 11 point scale was used in which the categories were described in such terms as excellent, fair, very poor (unmerchandiseable). The L.S.D. significance test showed that peel oil content did not affect rate of flavor deterioration; temperature of storage was the only significant variable.—(D. R. Peryam)

8126. Hanson, Helen L., & Kline, Leo. (Western Utilization Research Branch, U.S.D.A., Albany, Calif.) CONSUMER-TYPE APPRAISAL OF WHOLE EGG POWDERS STABILIZED BY GLUCOSE REMOVAL (YEAST FERMENTATION) AND BY ACIDIFICATION. *Food Tech.*, 1954, 8, 372-376.—Comparative evaluation of acidified and glucose-free egg powders was accomplished periodically during storage at different temperatures using 2 types of tests—paired preference and the hedonic scale (9 category rating scale expressed in degrees of like and dislike). Samples were served as scrambled eggs and S's for each test were about 40 laboratory employees. Results by the 2 methods were in essential agreement. The value of the hedonic scale test for indicating the absolute level of consumer acceptance is questioned, however, both types of tests are considered valid predictors of relative acceptance.—(D. R. Peryam)

8127. Harker, G. S., & Weaver, L. A., Jr. RELATIVE PRECISION OF RANGE INFORMATION OBTAINABLE WITH FIXED BALLISTIC AND WANDER MARK STEREOSCOPIC RETICLES. *US Army Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1955, No. 163, v.p.—A ballistic (Zarodny) fixed stereoscopic reticle, mounted in a Navy Mark 63 stereoscopic range finder, was compared with an Army "V", wander mark reticle, similarly mounted. The study indicated that within the limits of the targets used, for the experienced subjects, the ballistic reticle was 5 times as variable as the wander mark reticle at 779 yards and 3 times as variable at 2083 yards. For the naive subjects, the ballistic reticle was 3 times as variable as the wander mark at 779 yards and equally variable at 2083 yards. Standard deviation sensitivity for the ballistic reticle in parallactic angle increased as a function of target range. The specific ballistic reticle employed in this study required an increasingly more negative Internal Corrector adjustment with increasing range.

8128. Hartman, Bryce O. THE ACCURACY OF THROWING HAND GRENADES AS A FUNCTION OF THEIR WEIGHT, SHAPE, AND DISTANCE. *US Army Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1954, No. 153, II, 19 p.—Four shapes, five weights, and four distances were used to determine the influence of shape,

weight, and distance on the accuracy with which grenades are thrown. Each increase in the distance of the target from the thrower resulted in a decrement in the accuracy and consistency of throwing. Each increase in weight also resulted in a decrement in accuracy. No significant changes in performance associated with shape were found. An effort curve was plotted, combining weight and distance.

8129. Hartman, Bryce O., & Page, Robert E. PERFORMANCE WITH LIGHT-WEIGHT GRENADES AS A FUNCTION OF WEIGHT AND DISTANCE. *US Army Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1955, No. 176, II, 20 p.—Grenades weighing 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 ounces were thrown at targets located 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 35 yards from the subject. Each increase in distance resulted in a decrement in the accuracy and consistency of throwing. Weight significantly altered both accuracy and consistency. With the exception of the 2-ounce grenade, there was a trend for decreasing accuracy with increasing weight.

8130. Hauty, George T., & Payne, Robert B. EFFECTS OF WORK PROLONGATION UPON COMPONENTS OF A PERCEPTUAL-MOTOR TASK. *USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med. Prof. Rep.*, 1954, Proj. No. 21-1601-0004 (Rep. No. 6), 8 p.—Proficiencies in the control of several simulated aircraft instruments were appraised throughout 7 hours of work to determine if the control of marginal instruments suffered greater progressive impairment than did the control of those instruments located centrally on the instrument panel. The rates of impairment for all instruments were not found to be significantly different. It is accordingly concluded that work prolongation alone does not account for the dissociative changes in the field of visual displays which have been noted to occur in other investigations of fatigue.

8131. Ishler, Norman H., Laue, Elsie A., & Janisch, Anna J. (General Foods Corp., Hoboken, N.J.) RELIABILITY OF TASTE TESTING AND CONSUMER TESTING METHODS: CODE BIAS IN CONSUMER TESTING. *Food Tech.*, 1954, 8, 389-391.—Results of a large number of paired preference tests on food products where various constant letter pairs had been used to code the samples were analyzed to test for preference bias arising with particular pairs of letters. No significant bias was found with tests between identical samples in the laboratory or with tests run in department stores between products where there were true differences in preference. However, significant bias within certain letter pairs was demonstrated in tests where the products were used in homes and answers were obtained by questionnaires.—(D. R. Peryam)

8132. Krendel, Ezra S., & Barnes, George H. INTERIM REPORT ON HUMAN FREQUENCY RESPONSE STUDIES. *USAF, WADC Tech. Rep.*, 1954, No. 54-376, XI, 67 p.—Linearized open loop human transfer functions or "descriptive functions" have been measured using random forcing function inputs to pilots flying an F-80A simulator. The results are phase and amplitude characteristics of the pilots for alleron and elevator control in response to visual signals displayed on a CRO. Within the limits of the experiments performed it appears that changes in open loop "human transfer functions" because of day to day variations and different pilots are not significant. Phase characteristics were only weakly

dependent on forcing function amplitude and bandwidth. The pilot's "transfer functions" for aileron and elevator control were clearly different. First estimates of the open loop pilot "transfer functions" used in flying an F-80A jet aircraft are presented. 24 references.

8133. Loeb, Michel. A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF WHOLE-BODY VIBRATION AND NOISE. US Army Med. Res. Lab. Rep., 1954, No. 145, 1, 17, 11 p.—A number of psychophysiological measures were taken on 16 subjects before, during and after exposure to 98 db. recorded platform noise and 2 levels of 20 cps. vibration. Visual acuity was progressively impaired with increasing amplitude during vibration. Manual tremor of a supported hand was not significantly altered by light vibration, but there was a considerable and significant increase under heavy vibration. Other measures did not change significantly with the experimental conditions. 34 references.

8134. Mackey, Andrea Overman, & Jones, Patsy. (Oregon State Coll., Corvallis.) SELECTION OF MEMBERS OF A FOOD TASTING PANEL: DISCERNMENT OF PRIMARY TASTES IN WATER SOLUTION COMPARED WITH JUDGING ABILITY FOR FOODS. Food Tech., 1954, 8, 527-530.—Thresholds for salt, sucrose, tartaric acid, and caffeine in water were found for 22 S's. Each was tested for ability to arrange in order a series of water solutions of these substances which bracketed his threshold. Each test food (mayonnaise, pureed pumpkin and pureed applesauce) was used to form a standard series of dilutions for each of the 4 taste substances and S's were tested for ability to arrange each series in order. Individual correlations (ρ) generally were high. However, rank order of ability to rank the foods was not highly correlated with either rank order of ability to rank water solutions or with basic thresholds.—(D. R. Peryam)

8135. Novosel, M. (Centralni higijenski zavod, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.) DJELOVANJE POLSATNOG ODMORA U TEKSTILNOJ INDUSTRIJI. (The effect of 30 minutes rest in textile industry.) Organizacija rada, 1954, 4, 51-53.—In a textile factory the author introduced a 30 minutes rest instead of a 15 minutes rest, as it used to be. The work output, which was measured daily, showed an increase.—(B. Petz)

8136. Payne, Robert B., & Hauty, George T. THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS, MOTIVATION, AND JOB DESIGN UPON WORK DECREMENT. USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1955, Rep. No. 55-16, 12 p.—144 subjects received preliminary training on a complicated compensatory pursuit task involving simulated aircraft instruments and controls, then continued work for 4 hours under 36 combinations of 4 pharmacological treatments, 3 error feedback treatments, and 3 motivational treatments. Treatment effects were appraised in terms of task proficiency and subjective dispositions, and the functional connection between these outcomes was explored. Previous results were confirmed and extended.

8137. Petz, B. (Institut za higijenu rada, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.) UMOR I ODMOR U INDUSTRIJSKOM RADU. (Fatigue and rest in industrial work.) Organizacija rada, 1954, 4, 289-290.—At present,

periods of rest in industrial work are not rationally arranged. Some of the most important problems in the rationalization of the rest periods are the following: (1) When should the period of rest start? (2) How long should it last? (3) How many periods of rest per shift are necessary? (4) How should periods of rest be spent? The author furnishes some practical suggestions in reference to the above questions.—(B. Petz)

8138. Roberts, A. (U. Nottingham, Eng.) LIGHTING AND VISIBILITY IN MINES. Trans. Illum. Engng Soc., Lond., 1955, 20, 15-36.—"New legislation and new mining methods have resulted in a revival of interest in mine lighting, in which many problems remain unsolved. The mining engineer is required to ensure that the workings under his control are lighted to an extent which provides safe and efficient operating conditions. This paper describes some of the results of an attempt to approach mine lighting from the aspect of visibility underground. The effects of visibility on efficiency and safety are discussed. Typical illumination and luminance levels are described for various underground environments together with some details of the visual tasks which occur in them."—(R. W. Burnham)

8139. Schwartz, Ira, & Sandberg, N. Elaine. THE EFFECT OF TIME IN SUBMARINE SERVICE ON VISION. USN, Submar. Med. Res. Lab. Rep., 1954, 13 (14), (Rep. No. 253), III, 9 p.—The visual characteristics of 1064 submariners were analysed and were compared with those of 2354 candidates for the U.S. Naval Submarine School. With increased time in submarine service, a decrease of visual acuity for distance and for near accompanied by a tendency toward esophoria was found to be characteristic of the submarine population. This loss of visual efficiency may be related to the confining nature of the submarine environment.

8140. Schwartz, Ira, & Sandberg, N. Elaine. VISUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUBMARINE POPULATION. USN, Submar. Med. Res. Lab. Rep., 1954, 13 (12), (Rep. No. 252), III, 12 p.—The visual characteristics of 1064 submariners were determined with Snellen Wall Charts and with the Bausch and Lomb Ortho-Rater. From Snellen scores, the group shows peak acuity at better than 20/20 with about 4% falling below 20/30. Ortho-Rater scores are distributed normally about 20/20 with one % falling below the equivalent of 20/30. The lateral phoria scores show a definite tendency to exophoria at near, with 12% of the men exceeding 5 prism diopters.

8141. Senders, Virginia L., & Cohen, Jerome. (Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O.) THE EFFECTS OF ABSOLUTE AND CONDITIONAL PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS OF INSTRUMENT SETTINGS ON SCALE READING: REPEATED EXPOSURES OF THE SAME SETTING. USAF, WADC Tech. Rep., 1954, No. 54-253, VI, 45 p.—This paper analyzes response sequences in the limiting case in which repeated successive exposures of the same stimulus are administered. Under these conditions information transmitted from scale settings to responses increases with exposure number in a manner approximately described by the growth function. When the same stimuli are presented in random sequence, only a very slight, approximately linear increase in transmitted information is found. Increasing the exposure time or the number of graduations on the scale increases the amount of information trans-

mitted, and increasing the exposure time also increases the rate of gain of information. Mean square error decreases with successive exposures, and the correlation between the logarithm of this measure and information transmitted is -.86.

8142. Sloan, Louise L., & Habel, Adelaide. COLOR SIGNAL SYSTEMS FOR THE RED-GREEN COLOR BLIND: AN EXPERIMENTAL TEST OF THE THREE-COLOR SIGNAL SYSTEM PROPOSED BY JUDD. USAF, Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1955, Rep. No. 55-20, 8 p.—An experimental investigation is made of Judd's proposed three-color code for instrument panel lights. The adequacy of these specifications is tested using both normal and color deficient subjects. It is shown that if certain specific limiting conditions are met as to the luminance, subtense, and chromaticity of the light signals, all normal observers and a majority of color deficient observers can make the necessary identifications. The possible explanations for the poor performance of some but not all protanopes are discussed.

8143. Smith, Bertram Joseph. VALIDATION OF CERTAIN TESTS OF OCULAR DOMINANCE AGAINST A CRITERION OF BOMBIGHT DESIGN PREFERENCE. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1001.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

8144. Swanson, Robert Alden. THE RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIFFERING VISUAL PRESENTATIONS OF A COMPLEX AIRCRAFT SYSTEM IN THREE LEARNING SITUATIONS. Dissertation Abstr., 1954, 14, 1001-1002.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

8145. Torrance, E. Paul. (HRL Stead Air Force Base, Reno, Nev.) THE RELATIONSHIP OF ATTITUDES AND CHANGES IN ATTITUDES TOWARD SURVIVAL ADEQUACY TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SURVIVAL KNOWLEDGE. J. soc. Psychol., 1954, 40, 259-265.—"Five hundred combat aircrewmembers undergoing survival training were administered pre- and post-training tests of achievement and attitudes of adequacy for survival." Results showed that "possession of survival knowledge at the beginning... contributes to the development of feelings of adequacy" during training, as does additional knowledge acquired during training. Those with "leadership role self-concepts" make the greatest gains in acquiring survival information. The author concludes "if the development of increased feelings of self-confidence in ability to survive is... an important training objective," the study results warrant "emphasis upon the teaching of technical information about survival."—(J. C. Franklin)

(See also abstracts 6624, 6671, 6685, 7511)

Business & Commerce

8146. Berg, H. W., Filipello, F., Henreiner, E., & Sawyer, F. M. (U. California, Davis.) CONSUMER WINE-PREFERENCE METHODOLOGY STUDIES AT CALIFORNIA FAIRS. Food Tech., 1955, 9, 90-93.—The ranking, triangle, paired comparisons, and hedonic scale (9 categories of like and dislike) methods were tried in surveys of consumer preference for wines varying in sweetness, acidity, or alcohol content. S's were 3-

16,000 visitors at annual state fairs. There was definite and consistent preference for the sweeter wines, slight preference for lower alcohol content, but no preference between levels of acidity. The triangle and ranking methods were found unsuitable for such surveys. Results by the other 2 methods were reproducible and in good agreement. The hedonic scale was considered best because of the possible greater utilization of the scalar data. A strong bias toward preference for the first of 2 samples was found with both methods.—(D. R. Peryam)

8147. Earnard, Lawrence. UP TO 94% OF READERS RECALL ADS: K&F STUDY. Advertising Age, 1955, 26 (9), 3; 70.—500 women were questioned about their readership of June and July issues of Life, and given a nickel for each advertisement recalled. With this immediate reinforcement, subjects were found to recall significantly more advertisements than when recall was measured by standard readership survey methods. The following conclusions are drawn about reader behavior: (1) The more editorial items a woman reads, the more advertisements she recalls. (2) Newsstand purchasers recalled 79% more advertisements unaided than did subscribers. (3) The more experimental women are in their buying habits, the more advertisements they recall. (4) Women in the upper socio-economic levels recalled more advertisements unaided than women in the lower levels. (5) Differences in formal education have little effect on unaided recall of advertisements.—(D. W. Twedt)

8148. Brooks, W. Gilbert. HOW PITNEY-BOWES APPLIES WORK MEASUREMENT TO ITS OFFICE. Advanced Mgmt, 1954, 19 (12), 8-11.—A case history of the installation of job standards and incentive wage plans in the office work force, emphasizing the psychological problems encountered and the methods used to overcome them. The applicability of standard time data and Methods-Time-Measurement are discussed.—(A. Canfield)

8149. Kimball, George E. (Columbia U., New York.) DECISION THEORY: OPERATIONS RESEARCH IN MANAGEMENT. Advanced Mgmt, 1954, 19 (12), 5-7.—Problem solving under differing circumstances of information and probability determination are related to the operations research theory. Simple examples applied to football quarterbacking and dueling are presented as examples, with some suggestions about applications to business problems.—(A. Canfield)

(See also abstracts 6621, 6626)

Professions

8150. Bourdo, Eric A., Jr. (Mich. Coll. Mining Technol., Houghton.) THE INTERESTS OF FORESTRY STUDENTS. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1954, 14, 680-686.—Forestry students at the Michigan College of Mining and Technology had high scores on the Outdoor, Mechanical, Scientific, and Artistic scales of the Kuder Preference Record. The author cautions that although high scores on these scales may be indicative of people most likely to become foresters, the scores have not been demonstrated as being prognostic of success in the profession.—(W. Coleman)

8151. Bruhn, Karl. FORSKARENS, PEDAGOGENS OCH BYRÅKRATENS PSYKOLOGISKA PROFIL. (The psychogram of the scientist, the educator, and the bureaucrat.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 183.—Abstract.

8152. Dudyha, George J. (Ed.) *PSYCHOLOGY FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS*. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1955. xii, 404 p. \$7.00.—The volume aims "to present some of the well-established psychological facts and principles... of interest and value to law enforcement officers." The editor writes 4 chapters: What is Psychology, Rating, and Testing Policemen, The Psychology of Interviewing, and Juvenile Delinquency. 11 chapters are prepared by contributors as follows: The Psychology of Lie Detection (Donald B. Lindsley); The Psychology of Human Relations and The Psychology of Leadership and Group Control (Norman C. Meier); Psychological Factors in Highway Traffic and Traffic Control (A. R. Lauer); Psychology and the Court (F. K. Berrien); Mental Abnormality and Crime (D. W. Dysinger); The Psychology of the Adult Criminal and The Work of Court and Prison Psychologists (Harold Lindner); The Psychology of the Alcoholic (Peter Jan Hampton); The Psychology of the Drug Addict (A. R. Lindesmith); and Psychology Applied to Parole (Wilson L. Newman).—(L. A. Pennington)

8153. Dunnetto, Marvin Dale. A SPECIAL ANALOGIES TEST FOR THE EVALUATION OF GRADUATE ENGINEERS. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1250-1251.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

8154. Frank, Lawrence K. *PSYCHO-CULTURAL APPROACHES TO MEDICAL CARE*. *J. soc. Issues*, 1952, 8(4), 45-55.—Today there is a revival of the Hippocratic conception of the individual as inextricably related to his environment in health and disease. This psycho-cultural approach to illness balances the classic medical concern with regularities and patternings of health and illness with a recognition of cultural regularities, as well as of individual uniquenesses. By working with psychologists, psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, social workers and public health nurses, physicians are becoming concerned with "the patient as a person." As this evolution takes place, medicine will no longer be purely a biological science but a social science, with a responsibility not only for the individual organism-personality but for social-cultural health.—(J. A. Fishman)

8155. Häkkinen, Sauli. INDIVIDUELLA DIFFERENSER I DISPOSITION FÖR OLYCKSFALL. (Individual differences in accident proneness.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1953, 5, 185.—Abstract.

8156. Hovey, H. Birnet. (VA Hosp., Salt Lake City 1, Utah.) *MMPI ABERRATION POTENTIALS IN A NONCLINICAL GROUP*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1954, 40, 299-307.—"A group of 137 nurses in practicum training was studied for relationships between ratings on ward-practice, scores on formal tests, and MMPI profiles. These students tended to produce predominantly elevated scores on the Pd scale, with secondary elevations on Ma and Hy." Relationships between these measures indicate that "these MMPI elevations are favorable in the student practice of nursing, particularly psychiatric nursing.

Those students who had the more abnormal looking profiles and perhaps expressed higher potential for maladjustment, tended to produce an overload of profiles representative of behavior disorders, and relatively small proportions representative of psychoses and psychoneuroses."—(J. C. Franklin)

8157. Kegan, Esther O. *INTERESTS OF WOMEN LAWYERS SHOWN ON THE KUDER PREFERENCE RECORD*. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1954, 7, 449-507.—Based on Kuder Preference record scores of 101 women lawyers, it would appear that "women lawyers in general show greater interest than the average woman in those activities involving communicating with and persuading people, both orally and in writing. Their cultural interests are high in music and average in art. Their interest in numbers is average and their interest in working with clerical details is below average. Apparently women lawyers are less interested than the average woman in the social service area."—(A. S. Thompson)

8158. Lederer, Henry D. *HOW THE SICK VIEW THEIR WORLD*. *J. soc. Issues*, 1952, 8(4), 4-15.—"The experience of illness is a complex psychological situation. To clarify the responses of the sick to this experience it is necessary to consider three main time periods, each of which has a characteristic orientation.... (1) the transition period from health to illness, ... in which one may encounter, initially, evidences of anxiety, guilt and shame, ... [and subsequently,] indecision about beginning therapy, ... (2) the period of "accepted" illness, ... in which the structure of the patient's world is very regressed and infantile, [and finally,] ... (3) the stage of convalescence ... which is structurally and dynamically similar to adolescence."—(J. A. Fishman)

8159. McCornack, Robert Lindy. *SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE VOCATIONAL INTERESTS OF A PROFESSIONAL GROUP*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1252-1253.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

8160. Roadman, Harry Edward. *RELATIONSHIP OF MEASURED INTERESTS TO CAREER DATA FOR AIR FORCE OFFICERS IN THE COMPTROLLER FIELD*. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1253.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Minnesota.

8161. Sinha, Durganand. *INFLUENCE OF INTERPOLATED EXPERIENCE ON TESTIMONY*. *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, Baroda, 1954, 12, 88-100.—"The point of interest is how a subsequent experience interacts with an earlier experience and affects the remembering of the latter." Results from 15 subjects indicate that an experience does not stand alone, but interacts with relevant incoming experiences, and that the recall of some items is facilitated, while that of some is distorted. Materials are also intruded from one experience into the recall of another.—(D. Lebo)

8162. Tarjan, George. (Pacific State Hosp., Spadra, Calif.), Shotwell, Anna M., & Dingman, H.F. *A SCREENING TEST FOR PSYCHIATRIC TECHNICIANS: A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON FIVE YEARS EXPERIENCE WITH THE WORK ASSIGNMENT AID*. *Amer. J. ment. Defic.*, 1955, 59, 388-394.—Results are presented for the use of

a technique for selecting psychiatric technicians.—(V. M. Staudt)

8163. Terman, Lewis M. ARE SCIENTIST DIFFERENT? *Sci. Amer.*, 1955, 192, 25-29.—Data on abilities and interests of 800 men in the superior group first studied in 1921 are presented. Contrasts are made between those in physical sciences and in business. In these groups "the physical scientists and engineers are at the opposite pole from the business men and lawyers in abilities, in occupational interests and in social behavior." The author suggests that these differ-

ences may account for the "current friction between scientists and the government officials."—(C. M. Louttit)

8164. Whitcomb, John Charles. THE DETERMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS AND THE NATURE AND PERSISTENCE OF PROBLEMS IN THE PROTESTANT MINISTRY. *Dissertation Abstr.*, 1954, 14, 1182-1183.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1954, U. Michigan.

(See also abstract 8066)

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